"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain Wednesday, with probable east gales; Thursday fair.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,298. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CASEMENT WEEPS AS HE WRITES IN LONDON COURT

Also Draws a Rosebush with Blossoms and Buds While Witnesses Testify.

AUD'S CAPTURE DESCRIBED

Signalman of Naval Patrol Ship Tells How German Crew Sank Their Vessel.

SIR ROGER HID IDENTITY

Hearing Likely to be Ended Today and the Knight and Bailey Committed for Trial.

LONDON, May 16.—Sir Roger Casement and Daniel J. Bailey, who for two days past have been undergoing a preliminary examination in the Bow Street Police Court on the charge of high treason in connection with the recent Irish revolt, will probably know tomorrow whether they will be placed on trial for their lives in a higher court.

The attorneys for the Crown virtually concluded the introduction of evidence today, and unless the defense has some surprise in store it is believed the hearing will be concluded and the Magistrate's decision whether the prisoners shall be held for trial will be given late tomorrow.

Legal experts who are following the case expressed tonight the opinion that there was small doubt that Sir Roger and Bailey would reserve their defense for the higher court. Thus far counsel for the prisoners has asked very few questions in cross-examination, apparently being satisfied to let things take their own course during the preliminaries.

At the outset neither Casement nor Bailey appeared much worried over the case. Sir Roger in particular maintaining notable self-possession and cheerfulness. After the hearing had been in progress for some time, however, Casement turned his attention from the testimony to the writing of a statement. While thus engaged he showed marked emotion. Whatever was the nature of his thoughts, they were such that they moved him to tears. He wept quietly as he worked away with his pencil. It was a striking change from the smiling and self-confident man of a short time before.

If more convincing proof were needed of Casement's artistic temperament than is stamped on the features of the prisoner, such proof might have been had during the recess for luncheon, when Sir Roger was taken from the dock. He left in his seat the pad of paper on which he had been writing. Some time during the morning he had drawn a rosebush covered with blossoms and buds. The sketching of this rosebush while in the midst of a critical examination was a typical act of this man of many moods.

Crowds Besiege Court.

For hours this morning crowds of people stood in line around the Bow Street Police Station, waiting for the doors to open, and many hundreds of men and women were unable to obtain admission. Supt. Quinn of Scotland Yard, who is in charge of the police arrangements, voiced the popular feeling about the hearing when he said:

"I have followed every notable case that Bow Street has known in many years, but the court has never been the scene of an examination so full of dramatic interest as the present one. The tense state of public feeling due to the war has, of course, been a factor, but the case in itself has features which raise it far above the level of any criminal hearing in my memory."

The most interesting testimony of the day was the story of the fate of the German ship Aud, which was sent out from Kiel with arms and ammunition to fulfill in part promises of assistance said to have been made by the Germans. The Aud was held up on suspicion off the west coast of Ireland not far from Tralee by the British naval patrol ship Bluebell, and was being taken to Queenstown when she was sunk by her own crew. Details of the capture and sinking were given by Sidney Waghorn, a signalman on the Bluebell, who said:

"Early Good Friday morning the Bluebell was on patrol duty off the southwest coast of Ireland, when we sighted a ship flying the Norwegian colors. We signaled her and asked who she was and where she was bound. She replied that she was the Aud, bound from Bergen for Genoa. At that time we were about 130 miles west of Queenstown.

"We ordered the Aud to follow us, but she did not do so until we fired a shell. Then she proceeded with us.

"When we got near Daunts Rock the Aud stopped her engines. The Bluebell was then a cable's length away from her, and we saw white smoke coming from her after hold. Two German ensigns were run up on her masthead. The Aud lowered two boats, which were rowed toward the Bluebell. We fired around these boats. They flew flags of truce, and the occupants put up their hands. They were made prisoners. They proved to be nineteen or twenty German bluejackets, with three officers. Ten minutes later the Aud sank, about a mile and a quarter from the lightship."

Waghorn was followed on the stand by a diver who inspected the wreck of the Aud for the purpose of confirming the statement that she had arms and ammunition aboard, it being claimed that she carried 20,000 rifles for the rebels, besides other war material.

"The Aud lay in about eighteen fathoms of water," the diver said. "She had the Norwegian flag painted on her hull. I found a hole in her side, twelve or fourteen feet in diameter. On the bed of the sea I saw a lot of rifles and ammunition."

Witness identified one rifle, parts of several other rifles, a bayonet-case, and cartridges he had brought away with him.

Other Interesting Exhibits.

The prosecution produced several other interesting exhibits. Among them was a handbag which was found buried on the shore where Casement and his companions landed from the submarine. This bag contained the green rebel flag which was shown at yesterday's session, a considerable amount of ammunition, and several maps of Ireland, two of which were drawn in the fourteenth century. It is charged that these exhibits show the purpose of the prisoners in visiting Ireland was to participate in the uprising.

The first witness called was Mary Gorman, a typical Irish girl, who talked in

Continued on Page 3.

Objectors to Army Service Are Jailed in England

LONDON, May 16.—Many "conscientious objectors," whose objections to military service have been overruled by the military tribunals, are having a hard time of it. A score of them left Rhyl, Wales, today for different prisons to undergo varying degrees of punishment, as a result of their court-martial on charges of refusing to obey military orders. Several were sentenced to two years at hard labor. Some of them had refused to put on khaki or shave, and all refused to drill.

Several speakers in Parliament, in the course of the discussion of the Military Service bill, expressed the opinion that the scruples of genuinely conscientious objectors often failed to receive proper consideration from those empowered to pass upon these cases. But thus far the only concession which they have been able to obtain from the Government is that none of them will have the death penalty imposed by the court-martial for refusing to obey military orders.

OBREGON'S PLEDGES REPORTED BY SCOTT

President and Cabinet Gratified at Oral Agreement in El Paso Conference.

PROVIDES FOR CO-OPERATION

Mexico to Send a Large Force Into Northern Territory—Will Not Menace Pershing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—After today's meeting of the Cabinet general satisfaction was expressed by high officials of the Administration over the result of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott's semi-diplomatic mission to the border, as a consequence of which the tension in the Mexican situation has relaxed, and the danger of a clash between the military forces of the two Governments has been averted

The net result of General Scott's conferences with General Alvaro Obregon, the Carranza Minister of War, is as follows:

First—General Scott is convinced that the Carranza de facto Government understands that the purpose of the United States in sending troops into Mexico is not aggression or armed intervention.

Second—General Obregon has agreed to send 10,000 picked troops into the Big Bend and Parral regions of Mexico to stamp out bandits.

Third—General Obregon has given orders to General Trevino to endeavor to head off the bandits who raided Glenn Springs and Boquillas.

Fourth—The United States troops will remain in Mexico until the Carranza Government demonstrates that it has power to control the situation in Northern Mexico and where the United States Government has no troops.

Fifth—General Obregon also gives assurances that the Carranza forces will not move from Sonora through Pulpito Pass to operate in the rear of General Pershing's column and will not attack American troops.

Sixth—Every effort shall be made by Carranzistas to free Jesse Deemer, the American whom the Big Bend bandits kidnapped.

Report Before Cabinet.

The oral report made by General Scott on his return to Washington, as well as the transcript of the record of the conferences, was laid before President Wilson and the Cabinet. If the de facto forces make a bona fide effort to run down bandits, and develop in unmistakable manner their ability to restore order, to eliminate bandits, and to prevent further incursions along the border, the withdrawal of the American forces will be hastened.

General Scott was unable to bring about the negotiation of a protocol with General Obregon, but also made plain this afternoon that there had been no agreement negotiated in the strict sense of that term. General Obregon personally gave assurances that certain things would be done. After giving these assurances he issued the necessary orders to General Trevino for the movement of 10,000 soldiers of the de facto Government, and these orders were issued before General Scott left El Paso.

The American expeditionary force has been withdrawn entirely from the Parral region coincidental with the dispatch of Carranza soldiers into that region. As matters now stand, the American expedition covers the stretch of country from Columbus, N. M., to Namiquipa and San Antonio, Mexico, while Carranza troops have been moved into the country south of a line drawn westward from the City of Chihuahua.

The patrol of the Parral-Satevo-Cusihuiriachic district has accordingly been left to the Carranza forces.

The United States Government will patrol the region now covered by the forces of General Pershing and will deal with bandits in that region, striking at other bandits whenever they approach within arm's reach of the American forces. The orders given by General Obregon to General Trevino call for the distribution of 10,000 of the best troops of the de facto Government not only in the region south of the Big Bend country, and in the Parral district, but in the region east of Chihuahua City.

General Scott today told Secretary Baker that, in his opinion, the border situation, so far as an understanding between the military forces of the two Governments is concerned, is better than it has been at any other time since the Pershing expedition entered Mexico. General Scott found that when General Obregon arrived at Juarez he and other Mexican officials were suspicious of the motives of the American Government, and did not clearly understand the object which the American forces were ordered to accomplish.

Situation Much Improved.

In view of the oral pledges given by General Obregon and the fact that he now has a wholly different idea of the American viewpoint and intentions, General Scott is inclined to the belief that the situation is immeasurably improved, and other officials here are sharing that view.

One important point gained by the Scott-Obregon conferences is the promise of General Obregon not to send a large force of Carranzistas through Pulpito Pass from Sonora into Chihuahua. This pass is west of the line of communications of General Pershing's expedition, and movement of Mexican forces through it might threaten his line of communications. It is understood to have been the set purpose of the American forces to oppose, if necessary, the movement of Carranzistas through the pass.

General Funston has recommended a

Continued on Page 3.

PAUL KELLY STRIKE CAUSES EMBARGO AND TIES UP PIERS

Southern Pacific Orders All Water-Route Freight Refused Throughout the West.

MUST PAY ALL-RAIL RATES

Consumers of Pacific Coast Products Likely to Feel the Effects of Increased Cost.

THUGS THREATEN WORKERS

Employes Followed Home by Men from Longshoremen's Union—Strike Started by Force.

An embargo on marine freight from the Pacific Coast to this port which will divert thousands of tons of freight to the transcontinental railroads, with a consequent increase in rates to the shipper of from about 7 to 45 per cent., was declared by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company yesterday. Since much of this freight consists of dried fruits, canned goods, and dried vegetables, the increased cost of shipment must ultimately fall on the consumer of such commodities here, and an increase in the already high cost of living may follow the company's decree.

Whatever the result of their action, however, the railroad officials announced yesterday that the embargo would be enforced until the last one of the 1,350 coopers, checkers, and longshoremen who quit the piers of the Morgan Line here on Tuesday morning of last week had returned to his work or his place had been satisfactorily filled. According to these officials, their men had no desire to strike, but were forced to quit work through fear of Paul Kelly, the former gang leader, and the strong-arm men who with him now rule the Longshoremen's Union.

Kelly is President of the union, according to the information of the railroad men. Whatever his post, he is said to control the union completely and to direct its councils. Certainly he appeared as spokesman for the union in the brief negotiations which preceded the strike declaration last week, and men who had worked for the Morgan Line for twenty years and who quit their posts almost in tears, declared that Kelly had threatened them with beating and even more serious harm if they did not accept his leadership.

Blame Trouble on Kelly.

Officials of the Southern Pacific, which controls the Morgan Line, declared their belief yesterday that the strike was nothing but an attempt by Kelly to hold up the company for preposterous wages and to cement his hold upon the Longshoremen's Union by a display of strength directed against non-union piers.

Agents of the Southern Pacific notified their trade yesterday of the company's purpose to maintain a freight embargo until the strike had ended, and plans were begun at once to handle the Pacific Coast's vast volume of freight over the railroads of the country.

The embargo applies to all freight hitherto shipped by rail from far western points to the Port of Galveston, Texas, or New Orleans, La., and there loaded into the ships of the Morgan Line, twenty-three in number, for transport to New York. Such an embargo was declared last Fall after heavy storms had caused havoc at Galveston, and had interfered with shipping there. The embargo was lifted after a few months, but has been clapped on again now, and, in spite of all other conditions, will be maintained, the company says, until the longshoremen capitulate.

Ralph B. Stinson, Freight Agent of the Southern Pacific, admitted last night that the strike had been the direct cause of the embargo order, but declared that the trouble could be settled in a few days. In the meantime, he added, he had heard from shippers all over his lines, and they had unanimously told him they were with the road and would hold up their freight until the water route was open again.

"The order was issued yesterday," said Mr. Stubbs, "to our freight agents along all our lines not to ship any more freight to Galveston or New Orleans for the time being. We cannot afford to block the terminals at these points with trains of freight cars on which demurrage must be paid daily. We have twenty-three ships, and they can handle 600 cars a week at Galveston alone. We are getting new strikebreakers each day, and once the strike is settled we will have no trouble in clearing our terminals and resuming our old water route, the Sunset Gulf Route."

Mr. Stubbs admitted, however, that already there was a week's supply of freight, 600 cars, waiting for shipment at Galveston, while six ships were waiting to unload here where the usual number is only two, so that the congestion is already great.

The General Agent insisted, however, that the road could handle the situation and declared the strike could not have come at a better time, since canned goods and dried fruits had already been shipped from the West for this season and the present period was slack in freight handling.

Fresh fruits and vegetables from California and the Pacific Coast have always been transported in refrigerator cars by fast freight, and these, of course, are not affected. All kinds of canned goods, such as canned salmon, tuna fish, asparagus, peaches, pears, apricots, beans, peas, and so on, dried fruits such as raisins and dried beans, will pay a higher freight rate, however.

Thus canned goods were formerly taxed at 40 cents per 100 pounds for the sea voyage, plus the local rate of from 5 to 15 cents from the producing point to the shipping port. These will now be taxed by the all-rail route at 62½ cents per 100 pounds. Dried beans cost from 52 to 65 cents by rail and water. Now they will cost 75 cents per 100 pounds, while dried fruits are increased by the embargo to 90 cents per 100 pounds from 65 to 84½ cents.

Workers Were Contented.

Southern Pacific officials are especially bitter over the strike because, they say, their longshoremen were receiving wages in excess of the union scale, were eligible to a pension after twenty-five years of service, and were

Continued on Page 4.

Sultan May Lose Mesopotamia Army; Russians Believed to Be On Bagdad Road

LONDON, May 16.—The Petrograd War Office today issued the following:

In the Caucasus region, in the direction of Diarbekr, we repulsed with our fire an enemy attempt at an offensive.

In the direction of Mosul our advance continues.

This statement that the advance on Mosul continues probably veils important news. The Russian communications are generally a day or two late in announcing the actual attainments, and it is considered not unlikely that the Bagdad Railway, which runs along the left bank of the Tigris and has been for a couple of days within cavalry ride of the Russian advance, is already cut.

The Russian advance in this direction has been swift and silent toward an easy road which leads to Mosul or ancient Nineveh, where the German Bagdad Railway joins the Tigris.

Germany has hurriedly dispatched forces, it is believed, to the Turkish centre at Erzingan, to try to stem the Russian advance. But apparently these efforts have come too late.

PETROGRAD, May 16.—With the advance of Russian forces southward from the Urumiah region toward Mosul, in Assyria, on the Tigris, which resulted recently in the occupation of Rivandouza, the Russians are now bringing fresh pressure of the most powerful sort upon the rear of the Turkish armies in Mesopotamia. The development of this new line of attack has greatly enhanced the chances of success of the Russian campaign in Mesopotamia, which holds forth the hope now entertained in Petrograd of bringing not only Bagdad, the holy city of the Caliphs, but the entire historic country lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates under Russian dominion.

Of the two groups of Russian armies which are now threatening Mesopotamia overland, the one already mentioned has crossed the Mesopotamian border and is marching rapidly toward Mosul. The only serious obstacle between it and this goal is the ancient fortified city of Jezireh-Ibn-Omar, on an island in the Tigris, 180 miles southeast of Diarbekr. It is believed that this city, with its antiquated defenses, will not be able long to delay the Russian advance. The progress of these forces already has broken the backbone of the Turkish communications between Diarbekr and Mosul, and the Turkish armies covering these two points are now separated except for a circuitous road too far in the rear to be of much service.

Some 200 miles southward the other group of Russian forces, drawn up on the Persian-Turkish border before Khanikin, is prepared to strike through to Bagdad.

The combined pressure from these two directions upon the Turkish rear has placed the entire Turkish army in Mesopotamia, estimated at between six and seven divisions, in the greatest jeopardy. According to the latest dispatches, the Turks have been forced to relax to a great extent their resistance to the British expeditionary army and rush troops northward. Thus it is thought the successes which have been won by the Russians will soon have an effect on the fortunes of the British campaign.

MILITARY BACKING FOR 'FOOD DICTATOR'

Germans Talk of Attaching a General to the New Ministry to Enforce Rules.

RELIEF IS EXPECTED SOON

Expert Asserts That the Worst of the Food Crisis in the Empire Is Over.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 16.—While no final decision has yet been reached regarding the food dictatorship, plans have ripened sufficiently to make it possible to state the general outlines of the proposed organization.

The recommendations now lying before the Bundesrat call for the creation of a separate imperial Ministry on the food question, to whose head will be given the title of President, and who will be directly responsible to the Chancellor.

The duties of the new department will be to prepare and work out in detail all the ordinances to be passed by the Bundesrat relating to questions of "food policies." To him also will be intrusted the execution of all food measures which the Bundesrat authorizes the Chancellor to take.

A way is now being sought whereby this new Government department can enforce its measures by direct orders to the authorities of the several States. The solution now in contemplation is to have detailed to the new Ministry during the present "state of siege" a commanding General, who will act as executive chief, with plenary powers, by edict of the Kaiser, thus enabling him to give binding orders on all food questions to the Generals commanding throughout the empire.

An interesting temporary measure for the regulation and sale of meat in Berlin goes into effect tomorrow. It provides that meat can be had on presentation of the weekly bread card by a customer, the maximum quantity purchasable on one card being one pound of meat or fat.

BERLIN, May 16.—Relief is expected soon in the food situation in the larger cities of Germany, following the organization of the special department for the regulation of the food supply.

The people are showing a wonderful spirit of patience over the shortage of supplies, realizing that they are just now passing through the end of a season which has given the poorest yields of grain, hay and many other products Germany has had for decades. In many places last year's rye and oat crops amounted to practically nothing.

The food experts are now quite optimistic regarding the future. Professor Eltzbacher, President of the Berlin Commercial University, who wrote a book on food problems soon after the war began, now publishes an article, arguing that the worst of the present situation is over. He adds:

"If Germany has been able to survive last year's shortage of crops she can now look with confidence to the future, in view of the excellent crop prospects. Last year's supplies of nitrogenous fertilizers were extremely short owing to the stoppage of imports, but the shortage has now been remedied through the manufacture of atmospheric nitrogen. Furthermore, the phenomenal drought of 1915 cannot possibly be expected to be duplicated this year."

FORTY REBELS KILLED; FIGHT AT TSINAN-FU

Armed Japanese Among Dead—Foreign Settlement the Scene of the Battle.

PEKING, May 16.—There was continuous fighting throughout Monday night in the foreign settlement at Tsinan-fu, province of Shantung. Forty rebels were killed, including a number of armed Japanese.

The rebels have field guns.

China protested to Eki Hioki, the Japanese Minister, against the participation of Japanese in the revolutionary rioting in Shantung and for dynamiting, terrorising, and killing of policemen in Tsinan-Fu.

M. Hioki sent to the Foreign Office a report saying that while rowdy Japanese might be assisting the Shantung revolutionists, Japan could not control outlaws or prevent them from using the German railway zone.

There has been considerable disorder recently in the province of Shantung, where the rebels are reported to have captured a number of important towns between Taing-tao at the head of Kiao-Chau Bay, and Tsinan-fu, capital of the province of Shantung. From the former German base at Taing-tao the rebels operated along the Japanese-controlled German Railway, where the loyalist troops were declared to be helpless, as the Japanese troops prevented them from entering the railway zone in pursuit of rebels. The Japanese, the report said, were not hindering the rebels from shipping big guns, arms, and ammunition over the railway.

PENROSE IS LEADING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Faction Headed by Senator Has Probably Elected 11 of 12 Delegates at Large.

CLAIMS BULK OF DISTRICTS

Many Ford Stickers Are Used in Philadelphia Wards — Democrats Re-elect Palmer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 17.—Returns from 741 of the 6,891 election districts in the State of the vote in yesterday's primaries indicate that the Penrose faction of the Republican Party has elected eleven of the twelve candidates for delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, but the vote thus far is close. Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, who, with the Vares of this city, led the other faction and was a candidate for delegate at large, is apparently elected, as he received a large vote throughout the State. It is possible that Mayor Thomas B. Smith has been elected on the Brumbaugh ticket, as he ran ahead of his fellow-candidates here.

Only a small part of the Republican strongholds are included in the returns thus far received.

Senator Penrose wanted the delegates to go to Chicago uninstructed, while the Brumbaugh faction supported delegates who promised to support the popular choice of the party in the State for President.

Senator Penrose at his headquarters this morning insisted that the voters had defeated more than three-fourths of the seventy-six district and at large delegate candidates backed by the Brumbaugh-Vare combination. It seems certain that the Penrose delegates have been successful in most of the eastern districts.

There was no count available early this morning of the Presidential preferential vote, and little interest was shown in this part of the ticket. The only name on the Republican ballot was that of Governor Brumbaugh, but returns show that the names of Roosevelt, Hughes, Root, Fiske, and others were written on the ballots by the voters.

Apparently the Ford stickers sent out by the pacifists were considerably used where there was any voting for Presidential preference. In the Eleventh Ward of Philadelphia, where 1,300 took part in the contest for delegates, only 29 Republicans expressed any choice. Twenty of these were for Brumbaugh, 8 for Roosevelt, and 1 for Ford. The Twelfth Ward figures were: Brumbaugh, 146; Roosevelt, 1; Ford, 138.

Joseph McLaughlin of Philadelphia, President of the national body of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Isador Sobel of Erie, President of the National B'Nai Brith, Penrose candidates for Congressmen at Large, have apparently been nominated over Daniel F. Lafean of York, one of the present incumbents, and John R. K. Scott, both backed by the Vare-Brumbaugh faction.

Charles Snyder, the Penrose candidate for Auditor General, and Charles A. Ambler, the Vare-Brumbaugh candidate, are running very close, according to late reports.

Both elements in the Republican Party had united in supporting Philander C. Knox for the nomination of United States Senator to succeed George T. Oliver, and, as Mr. Knox had no opposition, his nomination was assured.

The most important contest in the ranks of the Democratic Party was that for National Committeeman. Ex-Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer of Stroudsburg, the present Committeeman, was fought by Michael Liebel, Jr., of Erie, for the place, but Palmer was an easy victor.

The Democratic factions also presented two sets of candidates for delegates at large, but all were pledged to support the renomination of President Wilson at St. Louis.

HUGHES AHEAD IN VERMONT.

Justice Is Leading Roosevelt in the Towns Reported.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, May 17.—Justice Charles E. Hughes of the Supreme Court had a long lead over ex-President Theodore Roosevelt in the Republican Presidential primaries yesterday, according to the returns available at a late hour this morning.

Caledonia County and eight cities and towns in other parts of the State gave Hughes 1,640 and Roosevelt 964. Ex-Secretary Root and Governor McCall of Massachusetts divided between them most of the scattering votes.

Chittenden County complete gave Hughes 744 and Roosevelt 344 and a scattering of 32.

Of the larger cities and towns heard from Barre, Bennington, Brattleboro, Burlington, Montpelier, St. Johnsbury, Rutland, and Bellows Falls went for Hughes by a substantial margin.

The only name appearing on the official ballot was that of President Wilson, since the law directed that only the names of avowed candidates for the nomination be printed. Voters were permitted to use stickers or write in any name, and Republican supporters of Roosevelt and of Hughes had provided stickers for distribution.

Progressives generally wrote in the name of Roosevelt on their ballots.

WE SHOULD KEEP OUT OF THE WAR TO HELP EUROPE REINSTATE PEACE, WILSON SAYS IN PRESS CLUB SPEECH

Fear Plot to Destroy Panama Canal Locks; American Steamer Searched for Bombs

PANAMA, May 16.—The canal authorities are taking special precautions to safeguard the canal locks, owing to rumors that attempts might be made to dynamite them. The American steamer San Ramon, bound from San Francisco and Mazatlan, Mexico, for New York, was subjected to a search prior to passing through the waterway.

All the crew of the San Ramon were Americans, and there were no aliens aboard. The vessel carried a cargo of dyewoods. She arrived at Cristobal today.

The guns of one of the heavy batteries in Colon Harbor were tested today, and it is announced the test was in every way satisfactory. A test is still to be made of the fourteen-inch guns.

GERMANY ISSUES NEW SEA WARNING

Notifies Neutrals That Vessels Ordered to Stop Must Not Approach Submarines.

MIGHT INVITE AN ATTACK

Washington Regards It as an Indication of Reform in Methods of U-Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has delivered to Secretary Lansing, under last Friday's date, a note verbale from the Imperial German Government suggesting that a neutral vessel may be attacked by a German submarine if, when challenged to halt, the vessel fails to obey and turns her bow toward the submarine. It is understood that Germany's diplomatic representatives in other neutral capitals have delivered copies of an identical note of warning to other neutral Governments.

This communication is semi-officially interpreted here as indicating a favorable attitude on the part of the German Government in the enforcement of its newly announced policy with respect to submarine warfare in response to the demand of President Wilson that former methods be abandoned. It is regarded as marking a desire on the part of the German Government to have mistakes avoided in the conduct of submarine commanders, attempting to carry out their new orders of visit and search, and as an appeal to neutrals to warn their merchant Captains to co-operate to the extent of themselves living up to the requirements of international law.

Secretary Lansing said the note was occasioned by no action of the United States, and it was indicated that the State Department would take no formal steps to comply with the request of the Imperial Government other than to give out the note itself for publication.

The text of the communication, dated May 12 and signed by Count von Bernstorff, is as follows:

A German submarine in January last signaled, with flags from a distance the Dutch steamer Katwijk to stop. Instead of immediately complying with that summons, permissible under international law, the Dutch steamer turned at higher speed on the submarine, whose commander, on the assumption, warranted by the circumstances, that he had to do with an English ship in disguise, bent on attacking him, then opened fire on her.

The steamer Katwijk being then stopped and sent over a boat for the examination of the ship's papers. On being asked about his Captain's proceeding, the Dutch officer in command of the boat explained that he wanted to come nearer the submarine, so as to shorten the visitation formalities.

The Imperial Government finds in the incident occasion to suggest to the neutral Governments that the masters of their merchant ships be given to understand that in the event of their being stopped by German public vessels the provisions of international law must be observed to the letter, and that their special attention be called to the dangers incurred by turning their ships against a submarine.

Thus alone can incidents of the foregoing description be avoided, the responsibility for which would exclusively lie upon the neutral shipmasters.

POPE ASKS NEUTRALS TO MAKE PEACE MOVE

Diplomats in Washington Hear That Commissioners Have Already Been Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Neutral diplomats here have received word from Europe that Pope Benedict has approached neutral nations with a view to having them make peace overtures to the belligerent powers. This information goes so far as to say that it has been suggested that some of the Peace Commissioners should be Leon Bourgeois for France, Lord Hardinge for Great Britain, and Prince von Bülow for Germany.

President Wilson plans to discuss with Secretary Lansing within the next few days the message from Pope Benedict, delivered at the White House recently by Mgr. Bonsanno, the Apostolic Delegate, relating to the continuance of friendly relations between Germany and the United States, and indirectly bearing on the possibility of bringing about general peace in Europe.

As soon as he has conferred with Secretary Lansing the President will send a reply to the Pope.

Copies of a speech on peace delivered by President Poincaré and an interview on the same subject given to newspapers by Sir Edward Grey have been laid before the President. Officials said today that while there were no definite developments toward peace the President was following the question very carefully.

APPAM NO PRIZE IN TREATY TERMS

Lansing Holds That She Is Not Entitled to Asylum Because She Came to Port Alone.

RULES AGAINST GERMANY

Cites Compact of 1799, Which Only Fixes Status of Warships and Prizes Under Their Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Lansing today made public the text of his note of March 2 last to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, in which the latter was informed of the decision of this Government in the case of the British steamship Appam, which was captured at sea by the German commerce raider Moewe, and sent into Hampton Roads as a prize under command of a German Lieutenant.

Until today the note had been regarded as a confidential document by the State Department. Even the character of its decision in the Appam case was never officially disclosed by the Administration. The note would have been kept secret longer except for the fact that it has been introduced in evidence before Judge Waddill in the Federal District Court at Norfolk, where libel proceedings are pending. The State Department's purpose in withholding publication of the note until today was out of courtesy to the court, and since the court has permitted the note to be introduced in evidence, the State Department no longer has objection to its publication.

The note discloses that the State Department refuses to accept the contention of the German Embassy that under the Prussian-American treaty of 1799 the Appam should be entitled to asylum in an American port. This is a distinct surprise, for it has been generally believed in Washington that the State Department had concluded to regard the old treaty as applicable, and that it would not order the Appam to leave American waters. Secretary Lansing asserts that the old treaty is applicable only to prizes brought into American ports by vessels of war and that even in such cases the port of refuge could not be made a port of "ultimate destination or indefinite asylum" by vessels bringing prizes into American ports.

But in any event, the State Department has decided, the Appam is not entitled to remain in American waters under the treaty, because she was not brought in by a ship of war, but was sent in unescorted to be deposited as a spoil of war in an American port. The State Department rules that the Appam can only enjoy the privileges usually granted by maritime nations to prizes of war, and that she should leave as soon as the cause of her entry into an American port is removed—stress of weather, repairs, or need of provisions.

However, in view of the libel proceedings instituted at Norfolk by the British owners of the vessel in an effort to obtain custody of the ship, the State Department will take no action until the courts of this country—perhaps until the Supreme Court—decide whether the United States Court at Norfolk has properly taken jurisdiction of the case.

Text of Lansing's Note.

The text of Secretary Lansing's note to the German Ambassador follows:

Department of State,
Washington, March 2, 1916.

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 2d of February, informing me that the British steamer Appam, captured by the German naval forces, had arrived at Norfolk under the command of Lieutenant Berg of the Imperial German Navy, who intends, in accordance, as he believes, with Article XIX. of the Prussian-American treaty of 1799, to remain in American waters until further notice, and that the Appam has not been converted into an auxiliary cruiser, is not armed, and has taken no prizes under Lieutenant Berg's command. In conclusion, your Excellency requests internment in the United States during the remainder of the war of a military party belonging, your Excellency states, to the enemy of Germany, and also the internment of the crew of the Appam, inasmuch as they offered resistance to capture by his Majesty's forces.

I have the honor also to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of Feb. 22, calling my attention to a libel which has been filed against the Appam in the United States District Court on Feb. 16 by the British and African Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and to the fact that Lieutenant Berg has been cited to appear before the court on March 3 next to answer this libel. Your Excellency points out that in view of the terms of Article XIX. of the treaty of 1799 and of the inoperation of The Hague Convention relating to neutral rights and duties in naval warfare, you are at a loss to understand why such action has been taken in this country. Your Excellency,

Continued on Page 3.

REST OF WORLD GONE MAD

And Cannot Be Held to Ordinary Standards of Responsibility.

BUT WE MUST DO OUR PART

Sometimes You Have to Knock a Man Down to Make Him Respect You.

PREFERS A MILDER WAY

Burden of High Office and Difficulty of Gauging Public Opinion the President's Themes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In the speech he delivered at the National Press Club last night—a speech full of intimate human touches—President Wilson indicated that if the country did not keep out of the European war there would be nobody to find the solution of the great problem confronting the world when the war was over. His remarks in this connection strongly suggested that this Government would not be as able to help in the adjustment following hostilities if it became a participant in the struggle. The whole tenor of his statement conveyed the opinion that the belligerent nations would not be able to make the adjustment themselves, but would have to obtain the help of neutrals.

"If somebody does not keep the processes of peace going," said the President, "if somebody does not keep their populous dispassionate for what impartial judgment and suggestion in the world is to be added to a solution when the whole thing is over? If you are in a quandary, as I think you know nobody is more interested, how are you going to make a plan? I tell you, gentlemen, the only thing that saves the world is the little handful of disinterested men that are in it."

The speech was delivered with the understanding that it was a confidential talk, not to be printed textually, but the President revised the transcript of it today, and it was decided to give it to the press. Part of the speech was devoted to some personal touches, as, for instance, how the entire population of a town turned out when the President appeared there, and how the President had seriously thought of renting a pair of whiskers to serve as a disguise.

Turns to Serious Things.

After he had talked in a humorous vein along this line, the President spoke of the serious things with which he has had to deal lately. It was a great strain trying to interpret the spirit of the country, and a greater strain to decide when the time came whether to do something in a way that "we would prefer not to do it."

This was an evident reference to the recent crisis with Germany. It had been "up to him," he said, to choose when the time came, and he asked: "Can you imagine a thing more calculated to keep a man awake at nights than that?" He had the most imperfect means of finding out what the people thought, "and yet I have got to act as if I knew." That was the burden of it, he added.

The President said there were two reasons why the chief wish of America was for peace. One of them was their love of peace. The other was that, since the rest of the world was mad, as it had been expressed to him, "why should we not simply refuse to have anything to do with the rest of the world in the ordinary channels of action?" The burden of the President's remarks was that by keeping out of the war the United States would be in a superior position to help make peace.

"I have come through the fire since I talked to you last," said the President. "Whether the metal is purer than it was, God only knows; but the fire has been there, the fire has penetrated every part of it, and, if I may believe my own thoughts, I have less partisan feeling, more impatience of party manoeuvre, more enthusiasm for the right thing, no matter whom it hurts, than I ever had before in my life."

Following is the text of the President's speech:

Realization Like Anticipation.

I am both glad and sorry to be here—glad because I am always happy to be with you, and know and like so many of you, and sorry because I have to make a speech. One of the leading traits of you gentlemen of the press is your inordinate desire to hear other men talk, to draw them out on all occasions, whether they wish to be drawn out or not. I remember being in this Press Club once before, making many unpremeditated disclosures of myself, and then having you, with your singular instinct for publicity, insist that I should give it away every day since.

I was thinking, as I was looking forward to coming here this evening, of that other occasion, when I stood very nearly at the threshold of the duties that I have since been called upon to perform, and I was going over in my mind the impressions that I then had by way of forecast of the duties of President and comparing them with the experiences that have followed. I must say that the forecast has been very largely verified, and that the impressions I had then have been deepened rather than weakened.

You may recall that I said then that I felt constantly a personal detachment from the Presidency, that one thing that I resented when I was not performing the duties of the office was being reminded that I was the President of

the United States. I felt toward it as a man feels toward a great function which in working hours he is outlged to perform, but which, out of working hours he is glad to get away from and almost forget and resume the quiet course of his own thoughts. I am constantly reminded as I go about, as I sometimes at the weekend, of the personal inconvenience of being President of the United States. If I want to know how many people live in a small town all I have to do is to go there, and they at once line up to be counted. I might, in a census-taking year save the census takers a great deal of trouble by asking them to accompany me and count the people on the spot. Sometimes when I am most beset I seriously think of renting a pair of whiskers or of doing something else that will furnish me with an adequate disguise, because I am sorry to find that the gut of my life is unmistakable and that I must sail under false colors if I am going to sail incognito.

Exposed to Winds of Passion.

Yet, as I have matched my experiences with my anticipations, I, of course, have been aware that I was taken by surprise because of the prominence of many things to which I had not looked forward. When we are dealing with domestic affairs, gentlemen, we are dealing with things that to us as Americans are more or less calculable. There is a singular variety among our citizenship, it is true, a greater variety even than we are prone to admit; but, after all, we are all steeped in the same atmosphere, we are all surrounded by the same environment, we are all more or less affected by the same traditions, and, moreover, we are working out something that has to be worked out among ourselves, and the elements are there to be dealt with at first hand.

But when the fortunes of your own country are, so to say, subject to the unreckonable winds of passion that are blowing through other parts of the world, then the strain is of a singular and unprecedented kind, because you do not know by what turn of the wheel of fortune the control of things is going to be taken out of your hand. It makes no difference how deep the passion of the nation lies, that passion may be overborne by the rush of fortune in circumstances like those which now exist that you feel the sort of—I had almost said resentment that a man feels when his own affairs are not within his own hands. You can imagine the strain upon the feeling of any man who is trying to interpret the spirit of his country when he feels that that spirit cannot have its own way beyond a certain point, and one of the greatest points of strain upon me, if I may be permitted to point it out, was this:

There are two reasons why the chief wish of America is for peace. One is that they love peace and have nothing to do with the present quarrel, and the other is that they believe the present quarrel had not arranged itself in so far that they cannot be held to ordinary standards of responsibility, and that, therefore, as some men have expressed it to me, since the rest of the world is mad, why should we not simply refuse to have anything to do with the rest of the world in the ordinary channels of action? Why not let the storm pass and then, when it is all over, have the reckonings?

Force as an Argument.

Knowing that from both these two points of view the passion of America was for peace, I was, nevertheless, aware that America is one of the nations of the world, not only, but one of the chief nations of the world—a nation that grows more and more powerful almost in spite of herself, that grows morally more and more influential, even when she is not aware of it, and that, if she is to play the part which she most covets, it is necessary that she should act more or less from the point of view of the rest of the world. If I cannot retain my moral influence over a man except by occasionally knocking him down, if that is the only basis upon which he will respect me, then for the sake of his soul I have got occasionally to knock him down.

You know how we have read in—isn't it in Ralph Connor's stories of Western life in Canada—that the sky pilots are ready for a fracas at any time, and how the ultimate salvation of the souls of their parishioners depends upon their using their fists occasionally. If a man will not listen to you quietly in a seat, sit on his neck and make him listen; just as I have always maintained, particularly in view of certain experiences of mine, that the shortest road to a boy's moral sense is through his cuticle. There is a direct method, and I may be permitted the pun, a fundamental connection between the surface of his skin and his moral consciousness. You arrest his attention first in that way, and then get the moral lesson conveyed to him in milder ways that, if he were grown up, would be the only ways you would use.

So I say that I have been aware that, in order to do the very thing that we have prided ourselves on the ability to do, might come a time when we would have to do it in a way that we would prefer not to do it; and the great burden on my spirits, gentlemen, has been that it has been up to me to choose when that time came. Can you imagine a thing more calculated to keep a man awake at nights than that? Because, just because I did not feel that I was the whole thing and was aware that my duty was a duty of interpretation, how could I be sure that I had the right elements of information by which to interpret truly?

Can't Gauge Public Opinion.

"What we are now talking about is largely spiritual. You say, 'All the people out my way think so and so.' Now, I know perfectly well that you have not talked with all the people out your way. I find that out again and again, and so you are taken by surprise. The people of the United States are not asking anybody's leave to do their own thinking and are not asking anybody to tip them off what they ought to think. They are thinking for themselves, every man for himself, and you do not know, and the best of it is, since the responsibility is mine, I do not know what they are thinking about. I have the most imperfect means of finding out, and yet I have got to act as if I knew. That is the burden of it, and, I tell you, gentlemen, it is a pretty serious burden, particularly if you look upon the office as I do—that I am not put here to do what I please. If I were it would have been very much more interesting than it has been. I am put here to interpret, to register, to suggest, and, more than that and much greater than that, to be suggested to.

"Now, that is where the experience that I forecast has differed from the experience that I have had. In domestic matters I think I can in most cases come pretty near a guess where the thought of America is going, but in foreign affairs the chief element is where action is going on in other quarters of the world and not where thought is going in the United States. Therefore, I have several times taken the liberty of urging upon you, gentlemen, not yourselves to know more than the State Department knows about foreign affairs. Some of you have shown a singular range of consciousness, and certain things have been reported as understood in Administrative circles which I never heard of until I read the newspapers. I am constantly taken by surprise in regard to decisions which are said to be my own, and this gives me an uncomfortable feeling that some providence is at work with which I have had no communication at all.

Thoughts That Raid Peace.

Now, that is pretty dangerous, gentlemen, because it happens that remarks start fires. There is tinder lying everywhere, not only on the other side of the water, but on this side of the water, and a man that spreads sparks may be responsible for something a great deal worse than burning a town on the Mexican border. Thoughts may be bandits. Thought may be raiders. Thoughts may be invaders. Thoughts may be disturbers of international peace, and, when you reflect upon the importance of this country keeping out of the present war, you will know what tremendous elements we are all dealing with.

We are all in the same boat. If somebody does not keep the processes of peace going, if somebody does not keep his passions disengaged, by what impartial judgment and suggestion in the world to be aided to a solution when the whole thing is over? If you are in a conference in which you know nobody is disinterested, how are you going to make a plan? I tell you this, gentlemen, the only thing that saves the world is the little handful of disinterested men that are in it.

"Now, I have found a few disinterested men. I wish I had found more. I can name two or three men with whom I have conferred again and again and again, and I have never caught them by an inadvertence thinking about themselves for their own interests, and I tie to them as you would tie to an anchor. I tie to them as you would tie to the voices of conscience. If you could be sure that you always heard them. Men who have no axes to grind, men who love America so that they would give their lives for it and never care whether anybody heard that they had given their lives for it; willing to die in obscurity if only they might serve those are the men, and nations like those men are the nations that are going to serve the wirld and save it.

They Grew or Swell.

There never was a time in the history of the world when character—just sheer character, all by itself—told more than it does now. A friend of mine says that every man who takes office in Washington either grows or swells, and when I give a man an office, I watch him carefully to see whether he is swelling or growing. The mischief of it is that when they swell they do not swell enough to burst. If they would only swell to the point where you might insert a pin and let the gases out, it would be a great delight. I do not know any pastime that would be more diverting, except that the gases are probably poisonous, so that we would have to stand from under.

But the men who grow, the men who think better a year after they are put in office than they thought when they were put in office, are the balance wheel of the whole thing. They are the ballast that enables the craft to carry sail and to make port in the long run, no matter what the weather is.

So I have come, willing to make this narrative of experience to you. I have come through the fire since I talked to you last. Whether the metal is purer than it was, God only knows, but the fire has been there, the fire has penetrated every part of it, and if I may believe my own thoughts I have less partisan feeling, more impatience of party manoeuvre, more enthusiasm for the right thing, no matter whom it hurts, than I ever had before in my life.

And I have something that it is no doubt dangerous to have, but that I cannot help having. I have a profound intellectual contempt for men who cannot see the signs of the times. I have to deal with some men who know no more of the modern processes of politics than if they were living in the eighteenth century, and for them I have a profound and comprehensive intellectual contempt. They are blind. They are hopelessly blind; and the worst of it is I have to spend hours of my time talking to them, when I know before I start as much as after I have finished, that it is absolutely useless to talk to them. I am talking in vacuo.

Behind the Times Papers.

The business of every one of us, gentlemen, is to realize that if we are correspondents of papers who have not yet heard of modern times we ought to send them as many intimations of modern movements as they are willing to print. There is a simile that was used by a very interesting English writer that has been much in my mind. Like myself, he had often been urged not to try to change so many things.

I remember, when I was President of a university, a man said to me: "Good Heavens, man, why don't you leave something alone and let it stay the way it is?" and I said: "If you will guarantee to me that it will stay the way it is, I will let it alone; but if you knew anything you would know that if you leave a thing alone it will not stay where it is. It will develop, and will either go in the wrong direction or decay."

I reminded him of this thing that the English writer said, that if you want to keep a white post white you cannot let it alone. It will get black. You have to keep doing something to it. In that instance you have got to paint it white frequently in order to keep it white, because there are forces at work that will get the better of you. Not only will it turn black, but the forces of moisture and the other forces of nature will penetrate the white paint and get at the fibre of the wood, and decay will set in, and the next time you try to paint it you will find that there is nothing but punk to paint.

Then you will remember the Red Queen in "Alice in Wonderland" or "Alice Through the Looking Glass"—I forget which, it has been so long since I read them—who takes Alice by the hand, and they rush along at a great pace, and then, when they stop, Alice looks looks around and says, "But we are just where we were when we started." "Yes," says the Red Queen, "you have to run twice as fast as that to get anywhere else."

That is also true, gentlemen, of the world and of affairs. You have got to run fast merely to stay where you are, and in order to get anywhere you have got to run twice as fast as that. That is what people do not realize. That is the mischief of these hopeless dams against the stream known as reactionaries and standpatters and other words of obloquy. That is what is the matter with them—they are not even staying where they were. They are sinking further and further back in what will some time comfortably close over their heads as the black waters of oblivion. I sometimes imagine that I see their heads going down, and I am not inclined even to throw them a life preserver. The sooner they disappear the better. We need their places for people who are awake; and we particularly need new, gentlemen, men who will divest themselves of party passion and of personal preference and will try to think in the terms of America.

If a man describes himself to me now in any other terms than those terms, I am not sure of him; and I love the fellows that come into my office sometimes and say: "Mr. President, I am an American." Their hearts are right, their instinct true, they are going in the right direction and will take the right leadership if they believe that the leader is also a man who thinks first of America.

You will see, gentlemen, that I did not premeditate these remarks, or they would have had some connection with each other; they would have had some plan. I have merely given myself the pleasure of telling you what has really been in my heart, and not only has been in my heart, but it is in my heart every day of the week. If I did not go away at week ends occasionally and throw off as much as it is possible to throw off, this burden, I could not stand it.

This week I went down the Potomac and up the James and substituted history for politics, and there was an infinite, sweet calm in some of those old places that reminded me of the records that were made in the days that are past; and I comforted myself with the recollection that the men we remember are the disinterested men who gave us the deeds that have covered the name of America all over with the lustre of imperishable glory.

ARMENIANS LIVE ON GRASS.

Cablegram Details Their Needs at Nearly $55,000 a Month.

The Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, received a delayed cablegram from Constantinople yesterday stating that conditions among Armenians are appalling, that the destitute are dying by hundreds daily, and that in many instances the refugees have been compelled to eat grass as their only food.

The cablegram, which came through the Department of State, placed the number of destitute Armenian noncombatants in Turkey, Persia, and Syria at 1,000,000. The minimum relief needed each month follows:

Aleppo	$13,000	Harpoot	$1,700
Marash	7,040	Marsovan	3,300
Ainab	4,400	Cesarea	3,300
Tarsus	2,200	Smyrna	1,700
Adana	2,200	Brusa	850
Sivias	13,640		
Konia	6,600	Total	$54,600

"Sufferings among the exiles," the cablegram stated, "have been greatly increased because of their refusal to embrace the Mohammedan faith."

In Marash it is stated there are 10,000 Armenians who are threatened with deportation and that "Christians are not allowed to do any business, and the price of food is very high and many people are dying of starvation."

Swiss Import American Grain.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 16, (via Paris.)—An official report to Parliament states that since the beginning of the war Switzerland has imported, mostly from America, corn worth 240,000,000 francs. It has also imported 117 cargoes of wheat, 19 cargoes of oats, 18 of maize, and 3 of barley.

Marchand Death Report False.

LONDON, May 17.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Paris correspondent, who yesterday reported that Brig. Gen. Marchand, of Fashoda fame, had been killed in action, reports that his information was incorrect.

BRITISH CAPTURE GERMAN TRENCHES

Lancashire Fusilliers Seize and Occupy 250 Yards of Enemy's Front on Vimy Ridge.

HARD FIGHTING AT HILL 304

French and Germans Make Attacks There, and Each Reports Repulse of Foe.

LONDON, May 16.—Attacks in the region of Hill 304, on the west side of the Meuse River, were a conspicuous feature of the fighting on the western front last night and today.

The night report from Paris states that German troops moved against the French positions west of the hill, but were stopped by the curtain of fire. Berlin, on the other hand, reports that French attempts to carry German positions on Hill 304 failed, the assailants being beaten off with heavy losses.

In an attack on the German lines at Vimy Ridge troops of the Lancashire Fusiliers carried 250 yards of the front trenches, according to the British official communication tonight.

Intense artillery fire has been in progress on the Belgian front, according to the official statement of King Albert's War Department. It was largely in the neighborhood of Dixmude.

The British official communication issued tonight says:

There was activity on both sides in minor enterprises last night. Three parties of the enemy attempted to enter our trenches southward of Hebuterne. Two of these parties failed entirely, but the third succeeded in entering our trenches for a brief period.

On the Vimy ridge troops of the Lancashire Fusiliers, after the explosion of some mines, seized and occupied the enemy's forward line on a front of some 250 yards, and inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy.

Opposite Archy a patrol raided the enemy's trenches after a mine explosion and penetrated toward their second line, where bombs were exchanged with the enemy.

Near Wieltje a hostile patrol which attempted to approach our lines was dispersed by our fire.

Today there has been activity by the artillery of both sides about Fonquevillers, Angres, Fauquissart, and Wytschaete.

The night communication of the French War Office says:

An enemy detachment which attempted to surprise one of our small posts in the region of the Butte de Mesnil was repulsed by means of grenades.

In the Argonne an artillery action of some intensity occurred in the sectors of Four de Paris, les Courtes Chaussées and Vauquois.

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment was quite spirited in the region of the Avocourt Wood, Hill 304, and Le Mort Homme. An attack against our positions west of Hill 304 was stopped by our curtain of fire.

East of the Meuse and in the Woevre there were some artillery gusts.

The cannonading was intermittent on the rest of the front.

The afternoon bulletin reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment of our positions in the woods of Avocourt and near Hill 304.

On the right bank a small German hand-grenade attack northwest of Thiaumont Farm was completely repulsed.

In the Woevre there was artillery fighting in the sectors of Eix and Moulainville.

The night on the rest of the front was relatively calm.

The Berlin Headquarters statement says:

Minor operations at several points on the front led to the capture of a number of British and French prisoners.

On the west bank of the Meuse several weak attacks by the French against our positions on Hill 304 were repulsed with sanguinary losses by our artillery, infantry, and machine-gun fire.

An attack which the enemy delivered against a salient portion of our trenches north of the village of Vauxles-Palameix, southwest of Combres, met the same fate.

The Belgian communication reads:

The artillery action was particularly intense today. Concentrated fires were carried out by our heavy batteries against the German defensive organizations on the east bank of the Yser, in the region of Dixmude.

The sector south of St. Georges was subjected to reciprocal bombardments of great violence.

THINKS VERDUN RESULT MARKS TURN OF WAR

English Correspondent in Paris Forecasts Speedy Developments, Fatal to Teutons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 17.—The Daily Chronicle correspondent in Paris, sends the following dispatch:

"Although the German commanders dare not confess failure in their Verdun enterprise by closing it down and cutting off the losses, the stream of public interest here, now altogether relieved of anxiety, is passing to other fields where events of a different character are preparing.

"Now that 300,000 of the best German soldiers have been lost on the hillsides of the Meuse, a very grave and daily aggravated situation faces the Kaiser and his Grand Staff. The tide has definitely turned. From west and east their long-evaded destiny is closing in upon them.

"At no moment in the battle of Verdun have they dared to bring thither any unit from before the British front. Other parts of the German front have been stripped of all dangerous strength, and the force in Russia is similarly crippled to feed this adventure. Since last September at least twenty-two divisions have been transferred from the east to the west front, fifteen of these coming from Russia direct, and five or six others by way of Serbia or other indirect way.

"There is thus left in Russia a mere curtain of German troops, while Bulgaria and Turkey are being gradually set to shift for themselves.

"'If the Germans contemplate a great offensive by land and sea against Riga and the Dwina,' said General Cherfils today, 'they will have to reinforce their forty-eight divisions of infantry. These spread along a front of 380 miles, give less than one man per yard. It is little enough for defense. For an attack ten men per yard are needed on the line chosen.'

"'Where are such reinforcements to come from? It is very doubtful whether the depots in Germany contain the necessary numbers, and the quality of the German infantry has certainly much deteriorated. Nor would the wreckage of the battle of Verdun provide a striking force, even if the Crown Prince could now disengage himself in that region.

"'There is thus every reason to hope that with the close of the battle of Verdun there is opening a new and final stage of the war, in which its authors will be brought to reason, if not by imminent threat then by the actual hand of famine and military disaster.'"

REJECTS ALL MEAT BIDS.

French Minister Found Wholesalers Had Agreed on Higher Prices.

PARIS, May 16.—The Government has rejected bids for a hundred thousand pounds of meat daily. Proposals had been received from twenty wholesalers, but investigation proved that they had agreed on the same prices, which were 2½ cents higher than the prices quoted at the stockyards.

The Minister of War notified the dealers of the rejection of their bids and publicly made known his reasons for rejecting them.

AUSTRIANS PIERCE ITALIAN LINES

Take Advanced Trenches at Several Points and 2,565 Prisoners, Vienna Says.

SUCCESS ADMITTED BY ROME

Some Positions Retaken by Fierce Counterattacks—Air Squadrons in Many Raids.

BERLIN, May 16, (by Wireless to Sayville,)—Italian first-line positions in several sectors have been captured by the Austrians after concentrated artillery preparation, according to today's Austro-Hungarian Headquarters report issued in Vienna. The Austrians took more than 2,500 prisoners, seven cannon, and eleven machine guns in these operations. The bulletin reads:

Austro-Hungarian troops, with the aid of an overwhelming artillery fire, captured first line enemy positions on the Arsenatera Ridge, in the Southern Sugana Valley, on the Folgarine Plateau, in the Northern Cagnolo Valley and south of Roveredo. In these engagements sixty-five officers, among whom was one Colonel, and more than 2,500 men were taken prisoners, and eleven machine guns and seven cannon captured. One enemy aeroplane was shot down.

Artillery engagements have been extended over the whole front and have considerably increased in intensity at several places.

On the Doberdo plateau, after spirited fighting, we entered enemy trenches east of Monfalcone, and captured five officers and 180 men belonging to five Italian cavalry regiments, and took one machine gun.

The position west of San Martino, captured by us day before yesterday, was maintained and fortified in spite of all the enemy's efforts. Three officers and 140 men were taken prisoner, and one machine gun and a quantity of war material were captured.

Enemy airmen dropped bombs on Kostanjevice and on several plainly indicated sanitation establishments without causing damage.

Our artillery heavily shelled enemy dugouts near Plava and in the Tolmino sector. During several infantry enterprises on this front one officer and 116 soldiers were made prisoners.

Near Pondebba there have been infantry engagements between our troops and Bersaglieri.

Several Italian attacks on the Col di Lana and Tresoal sector were repulsed.

Italians Admit Retirement.

ROME, May 16.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

"On the Trentino frontier the enemy followed up the intense bombardment of the 14th with an attack by masses of infantry against parts of our front between the Adige Valley and the Upper Astico. After the first resistance, in which we inflicted on the enemy very serious losses, our troops in the advanced positions retired on the principal lines of defense.

"Along the whole of the remainder of the front as far as the sea the enemy's artillery fire and infantry attacks had the character of diversions. Of such a nature were engagements which developed in the Sugana Valley, between Mont Colle and Castagna, in the Upper Posenach, on the heights northwest of Gorizia, and on the slopes north of Monte San Michele. Everywhere the enemy was promptly repulsed.

More desperate were the actions in the Monfalcone zone, where, after changes in fortune, the enemy was successfully counterattacked and left in our hands 254 prisoners, including seven officers and two machine guns.

Enemy air raids are reported in various places on the lower course on the night of the 14th on Venice and Mestre on the evening of the 15th, on Udine and Treviso at dawn on the 16th, with comparatively few casualties and very slight damage.

A squadron of our Caproni aircraft bombarded at dawn the railway station at Ovniedagac and enemy encampments at Kostanjevica, Lokvica, and Sagedi on the Carso. They dropped fifty bombs with success.

Our squadrons, though attacked by numerous batteries and by numerous enemy airmen, returned undamaged after having brought down two enemy aviators in the enemy lines near Gorizia.

AUSTRIANS ACCUSE ALLIED SUBMARINES

Vienna Notifies Neutrals of Several Alleged Attacks Without Warning.

VIENNA, May 16.—The Foreign Ministry has delivered the following note to the representatives of all the allied and neutral States at the Austrian Court:

"The Foreign Ministry was able on March 22 to lodge with the representatives of the allied and neutral powers accredited to the Vienna Court an energetic protest against the torpedoing of the hospital ship Electra by an enemy submarine. This, however, was in no wise the first case where an enemy submarine attacked peaceable ships in Austrian waters.

"As early as Feb. 12 a submarine fired a torpedo near Punta Planka without advance warning at the steamer Daniel-Erno of the Hungar-Croatic Line, which escaped destruction only by a clever manoeuvre. The steamer's Captain, according to his sworn statement, which is confirmed by numerous witnesses, saw plainly the submarine's periscope and the torpedo's wake.

"On Feb. 28 a submarine, whose periscope was not even seen, fired, also in the vicinity of Punta Planka, a torpedo at the steamer Zezera of the same company. The ship was able only by a quick turn to dodge the torpedo, whose wake was seen by numerous persons aboard.

"On April 5 a torpedo was again fired by a submarine at the Daniel-Erno, this time without warning. It exploded on the nearby rocky coast.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government has not hitherto published these events, which fortunately were attended with no damage. It limited itself to giving notice of the attempts of Feb. 12 and Feb. 28 on local steamships to the United States, which has repeatedly made questions arising out of the submarine warfare the subject of representations to the Central Powers.

"In view of this accumulation of attacks by enemy submarines on harmless vessels, which are especially protected by The Hague Convention, and in view of the circumstances that the enemy States are not—like the Central Powers—forced to defend themselves against a nefarious plan to starve out whole nations, the destruction of a peaceable ship, which cannot serve in the war with any opponents in any manner, can only be ascribed to blind lust for destruction. This interpretation is now fully confirmed by the foul recent barbaric attempt on the Austrian steamer Dubrovnik. This ship, belonging to the Navigazione a Vapore Ragusea, was destroyed on May 9 at 10:30 in the forenoon in the Narenta Canal, between San Giorgone, Island of Lesina, and Cape Gomena, on the Peninsula of Sabioncello." (Adriatic Sea.)

VICTOR'S FAMILY IN PERIL.

Austrian Airmen Try to Bomb Italian Royal Train.

ROME, May 16.—It is reported that Austrian air raiders on Monday attempted to attack a train on which were Queen Helena and the children of the royal household.

The attack failed and the air raiders were put to flight by Italian airships.

SEA INSURANCE DROPS.

London Premiums Affected by Germany's Pledge to Us.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 17.—The reduced number of British ships sunk by submarines during the last fortnight and the German promise in the note to the United States to sink no more steamers without warning, have caused the underwriters to reduce the premium on war risks by one-half of one per cent.

CURZON PRAISES AMERICANS

"It Is Not for Us to Judge Their Conduct," He Says.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 17.—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, in a speech last night at the Atlantic Union again paid tribute to the humanitarian work of the American people, and also spoke on the sentiments of Americans with regard to the war.

"It is very difficult for Englishmen at this crisis to speak about the attitude and sentiments of our kinsmen in the United States," Earl Curzon said. "It is not for us to judge, either favorably or the reverse, the conduct of their Government or their statesmen, or even their public. They have interests of their own to look after, and their angle of vision is necessarily not the same as ours.

"This I will say: Not since the war began have I come across a single American in this country who did not feel and openly avow interest and sympathy with our cause, who did not say that the battle we are fighting is theirs also."

APPAM NO PRIZE IN TREATY TERMS

Continued from Page 1.

moreover, asserts in effect that as the Appam flies the naval flag of and belongs to the German Government, and as the possession of the captors is the possession of their sovereign, the district attorney or the court can take no cognizance of the question of prize or no prize, and cannot wrest from the possession of the captor a prize of war brought into this ports. "Your Excellency, in conclusion, protests against the action of the court and requests that the Attorney General instruct the proper United States District Attorney to take such steps as may be necessary and proper to secure the prompt dismissal of the libel.

Article XIX. of the treaty of 1799, to which your Excellency refers, reads as follows:

The vessels of war, public and private, of both parties shall carry (conduire) freely, wheresoever they please, the vessels and effects taken (pris) from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges, or fees to officers of Admiralty, of the customs, or any others; nor shall such prizes (prises) be arrested, searched, or put under legal process when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried (conduites) out again at any time by their captors (is vaisseau prenant) to the places mentioned in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel (le dit vaisseau) shall be obliged to show. But conformably to the treaties existing between the United States and Great Britain, no vessel (vaisseau) that shall have made a prize (prise) upon British subjects shall have a right to shelter in the ports of the United States, but if (il est) forced therein by tempests, or any other danger or accident of the sea, they (il sera) shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible.

This translation is taken from the published treaties of the United States, and, while not conforming strictly to the original French text, (copy of which is inclosed,) is sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this note. At the outset it may be pointed out as the object of this provision was to modify the existing practice of nations as to asylum for prizes brought into neutral ports by men-of-war, it is subject to a strict interpretation when its privileges are invoked in a given case in modification of the established rule. Such a reasonable interpretation of Article XIX, however, it seems clear that it is applicable only to prizes which are brought into American ports by vessels of war. The Appam, however, as your Excellency is aware, was not accompanied by a ship of war, but came into the Port of Norfolk alone in charge of a prize master and crew. Moreover, this article allows to capturing vessels the privilege of carrying out their prizes again "to the places expressed in their commissions." The commissions referred to are manifestly those of the captor vessels which accompanied prizes into port and not those of the officers of the prizes arriving in port without convoy, and it is clear that the port of refuge was not to be made a port of ultimate destination or indefinite asylum.

In the case of the Appam the commission of Lieutenant Berg, a copy of which was given to the Collector of Customs at Norfolk, not only is a commission of a prize master, but directs him to bring the Appam to the nearest American port and "there to lay her up." In the opinion of the Government of the United States, therefore, the case of the Appam does not fall within the evident meaning of the treaty provision which contemplates temporary asylum for vessels of war accompanying prizes while en route to the places named in the commander's commission, but not the deposit of the spoils of war in an American port. In this interpretation of the treaty, which I believe is the only one warranted by the terms of the provision and by the British treaties referred to in Article XIX., and by other contemporaneous treaties, the Government of the United States considers itself free from any obligation to accord the Appam the privileges stipulated in Article XIX. of the treaty of 1799.

Under this construction of the treaty the Appam can enjoy only those privileges usually granted by maritime nations, including Germany, to prizes of war, namely, to enter neutral ports only in case of stress of weather, want of fuel and provisions, or necessity of repairs, but to depart as soon as the cause of their entry has been removed.

As to the grounds upon which the application for the libel of the Appam by the United States court was made, this department has no direct information; but it is understood that the libelant contends that the Appam is not, assuming that it is a prize of the German Government, the property of that Government, but that, on the contrary, the title to the vessel is now properly in the British owners. Whether in these circumstances the United States court has properly or improperly assumed jurisdiction of the case and taken custody of the ship is a legal question which, according to American practice, must now be decided by the municipal courts of this country. With the purpose, however, of having your Excellency's views as to this matter brought to the attention of the court, I have transmitted your note of Feb. 22 to the Attorney General, with a request that he instruct the United States District Attorney to appear in the case as amicus curiae and present to the court a copy of your Excellency's note.

As to the internment of the military party on which your Excellency states was on board the Appam, as well as the officers and crew who offered resistance to capture by his Majesty's ships, I have the honor to inform you that the Government has after due consideration, concluded that they should be released from detention on board the Appam, together with their personal effects.

Accept, Excellency, &c.,
ROBERT LANSING.

Norfolk Hearing Ends.

NORFOLK, Va., May 16.—Arguments of counsel in the libel suit by which the British owners of the German prize ship Appam seek to recover possession of the vessel and cargo were concluded in the Federal Court here today, and Judge Waddill took the case under advisement, with a promise of an early decision.

The Utmost in Enjoyment

To enjoy Dinner here, in an atmosphere noted for its distinctive combination of gaiety and refinement, is to derive so much greater pleasure than possible elsewhere, Churchill's is nightly thronged with delighted guests.

Also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at 75c, served with Dancing.

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"More Than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution"

BROADWAY AT FORTY-NINTH STREET

The Man in the Tower Finds THE Union Suit

NEW YORK has been growing up to the "union suit" idea—but most union suits haven't filled the bill.

* *

Either too complicated or too baggy—too boyish or too faddish.

* *

Now the real, smartly-tailored, simplified, comfortable-everywhere union suit has arrived—

THE REGATTA (Retley Idea) UNION SUIT,

and it is only natural that The Man in the Tower should find it in these stores.

* *

Fits the figure automatically—every curve and every bend—by a simple "duplex button" no other suit has had.

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It's important news—we have been looking for the ideal union suit for years.

Look at it today—from $1 up, in the finest fabrics for hot-weather athletic underwear.

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that BELL-ANS relieves Indigestion we mean that it relieves the suffering and depressing sensations of indigestion, sweetens the digestive tract and restores the ability to digest proper food.

Six BELL-ANS tablets taken dissolved in a glass of hot water will relieve any headache, dizziness, nausea, weakness and depression caused by indigestion and do it quickly, pleasantly and perfectly harmlessly. One 25c package from any druggist will prove this.

Contains no harmful or habit-forming substance

VON MOLTKE THINKS ALLIES ARE BLOCKED

Predicts No More Success Than in the Past, Which Is "Nothing."

EXPECTS TO WIN VERDUN

Calls It a Critical Combat for the French—Discusses America's Ammunition Shipments.

BERLIN, Monday, May 15, (via London, May 16.)—The position of the Central Powers justifies the belief that the Entente Allies will not be able to accomplish more in the future than they have in the past, which is "nothing," in the opinion of Lieut. Gen. Count Helmuth von Moltke, chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the German Army, expressed in an interview granted to the Berlin correspondent of the Hungarian newspaper A-Vilag.

France, says General von Moltke, already has nearly all her available reserves in the field, and has recruited her youngest men to an extent exceeding that of the Central Powers. As to England, even if she adopts compulsory service, that measure will add only a few hundred thousand men to the force she already has in the field, and will have little effect in determining the war, in the opinion of the General.

The Russians, he asserts, are unable to assume a general offensive, and the lines of the Central Powers in Russia are so strong that they cannot be breached, while the Italians stand in the same place as they did a year ago, and it is inconceivable that they can break the Austrian line.

In response to a question as to whether he believed the United States would continue to furnish ammunition to the Allies, even in the case of a breach of diplomatic relations or actual war, or whether it would retain the ammunition for itself, General von Moltke replied:

"I am firmly convinced that nothing will hinder America from continuing to furnish ammunition. America desires to do business, and desire is sometimes sensible. Her chief aim is good business. President Wilson has heretofore issued no prohibition upon the exportation of ammunition, nor will he in the future. The Americans are certain that they are not violating neutrality by munitions exports because they would also have gladly furnished munitions to us. This is, however, as it chances, unnecessary.

"The Government factories do not furnish any ammunition to the Entente, but that is immaterial, for the private factories simply furnish the more. It is therefore not to be expected that, whatever the course of the war, America will stop furnishing ammunition to the Allies."

General von Moltke said that the Central Powers were able to make all the ammunition they required, and that at first they had the advantage over the Allies in this respect, but American shipments had equalised the situation.

General von Moltke asserted that the Germans were gaining slowly but surely at Verdun, where the French had concentrated almost all their reserves and where defeat for them would have the greatest military consequences and also a notable moral effect. He praised highly the achievements and bravery of the Austro-Hungarian troops, and had an especial word of commendation for the Hungarians "who had covered themselves with glory on many battlefields."

REFORM IN MAIL SEIZURES.

Britain Would Avoid Delays, but Will Not Give Up the Practice.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, told Secretary Lansing today that his Government was striving to eliminate the delays and interferences to mails to which the United States is again about to make protest, but that Great Britain could not relinquish its claim to the right to prevent the use of the mails for transmission of goods or information by its enemies.

The United States is about to make a renewed demand that the interference with mails, particularly those of neutrals, be immediately abandoned.

It will pay you to use more silver

From a strictly economical point of view it will pay you to use more silverware.

Consider, for example, the permanence of silver dinnerware, and coffee and tea services, as contrasted with the risk of breakage in china.

Consider, too, that silverware, unlike china, is not dependent upon a vogue for its value, but has a standard value in the metal markets of the world.

Consider, also, the esthetic side of silverware—which is Gorham!

That is to say, consider the satisfaction which is to be derived from silverware in some beautiful Gorham design, which will lend distinction to the table, minister to the pride of ownership and foster sentiments of association.

No silverware made enjoys the reputation of Gorham, and none is more economical to buy.

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Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
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Free Spanish Lessons Tonight

If you take a thirty-hours course of Spanish instruction you want to learn to speak the Spanish language, do you not?

Then take care. Investigate. Attend either of our last catch-up lessons at 6 o'clock or 8:15 o'clock this Wednesday evening in beautiful Stuyvesant Hall, Chemists' Building, 60 East 42nd Street, opposite Hotel Belmont, free as well as cost. If interested you may enroll your thirty-lesson conversational course under the great Professor Emile G. d'Ouakil, L.-es-L., of the University of Lyons, which has just opened and which is being attended by our lovely young New York women students, merchants, manufacturers, and their own stenographers employes. The regular classes meet Tuesday and Thursday or Wednesday at 12:15, 4:15, 6:15, 7, and 8:15 P. M. Check your name. Our Manhattan office is at 60 Chemists' Building, 50 East 42nd Street. Telephone, Murray Hill 1815.

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HOUSE DEMOCRATS RUSH SHIPPING BILL

"Stop Talk; Go to Legislating," Is Injunction Headed from the Floor Leader.

HOPE TO ADJOURN BY JULY 20

Republicans Oppose Measure Which Majority Hails as Aid to Trade and Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—With the declaration that "the time has come for this House to stop talking and go to legislating," Representative Claude Kitchin, Democratic floor leader, advocated the adoption in the House today of a drastic rule limiting debate on the Administration's Shipping bill and giving that measure privileged status. The rule was adopted by a party vote.

Hope of adjournment of Congress by July 20 was held out by Mr. Kitchin, who lectured his Democratic colleagues about nonattendance upon House sessions. A partisan debate on the Shipping bill engaged the House for several hours, the Republicans combating the Administration measure at every turn.

"Gentlemen, our folks are for this bill," said Mr. Kitchin, "and if the Democrats will vote together we can pass this bill in a reasonable time and stop filibustering and wind-jamming on the other side of the House. The time has come for us to stop talking and go to legislating. The Democrats here are responsible for the legislation in this House. We have a majority. We can run this House and manage its procedure just as we want to do it, provided the Democrats want to do it, and provided, further, that you Democrats stay here and furnish a quorum at all hours in this House.

"We will carry out the legislative program of the House and the Administration and we will pass the appropriation bills. If you will stay here and furnish a quorum and a majority, we will get out of this Capitol building by July 20. It can be done."

Loud applause met Mr. Kitchin's qualified promise of a comparatively early adjournment of Congress.

Attendance in the House was slightly above the average following Mr. Kitchin's appeal, but there were several opportunities offered for points of "no quorum." The Republicans, however, failed to seize these, and denied the charge that there was a filibuster against Administration legislation.

Sees Aid to a Bigger Navy.

That the shipping bill would aid materially in the upbuilding of the navy was asserted by Chairman Alexander of the Merchant Marine Committee. Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, indicated one basis for the Republican opposition when he questioned the propriety of making the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce ex officio members of the Shipping Board created by the bill. Mr. Mann suggested that it was unwise to allow these two members to vote on questions affecting shipping rates and practices, the assumption being that they would not take part in all the hearings and investigations of the Shipping Board.

Mr. Alexander intimated that it would be possible to correct any defects in the bill and that its rule permitted amendment.

The rule adopted today limited general debate on the shipping measure to five hours. There was also included an ordinary provision that the bill shall be voted on at 4 o'clock, regardless of whether the reading of the bill by paragraphs shall have been completed at that time. Republicans denounced this proposal as a gag of the most arbitrary character. They asserted that ample time should be given for reading and discussing various sections of the bill under the so-called five-minute rule for debate.

Representative William S. Greene of Massachusetts, ranking Republican of the Merchant Marine Committee, delivered a long speech in opposition to the bill. He followed the lines of the minority report from the committee, insisting that the Shipping Board would be vested with powers too broad, and that the bill would deter rather than encourage the upbuilding of a merchant marine. The Government operation of ships was assailed by Mr. Greene as a most radical and unwise departure.

Mr. Alexander asserted that nothing rash was proposed in the Administration measure.

Disclaims Drastic Intentions.

"If we ever expect to build up the American merchant marine under the American flag," said Mr. Alexander, "we must exercise some control over the commerce in the overseas trade; we must exercise some control over foreign shipping lines engaged in trade from our ports, and provisions in ths bill have that end in view. There is nothing rash or drastic; we propose only reasonable regulation, the purpose to afford American commerce fair treatment in the oversea trade. We do not want to regulate the tramp steamers, because if they are free from the others they are the best regulators we have, but our investigations disclosed that many of these cargo steamers, the greater number of them, are under the control or belong to regular lines.

"The Federal Shipping Board has the support of all the commercial bodies in the United States. They do not favor the extension of its proposed powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission because that commission is already overworked."

Mr. Alexander said that "we have behind us the sentiment of the great commerce bodies, even including the Chamber of Commerce of New York, which is not affiliated with the Chambers of Commerce of the United States.

"In 1914, when the war came in Europe, we passed a bill broadening the provisions for the American registry of vessels. Under its provisions more than 800,000 tons of shipping have come under the American flag, all that shipping belonging to American citizens and prior to that time registered under British and other foreign flags.

"There is no claim that vessels cannot be built as cheaply in American shipyards as anywhere else. We are building ships now on foreign account. There is no claim that vessels may not be operated as cheaply under an American flag as under a foreign flag. The differences that may have existed prior to the war have been wiped out, and while a certain minority member of my committee introduced a Ship Subsidy bill at the instance of certain interests in New York, those gentlemen who came before tht committee said this is not an opportune time to draft a Ship Subsidy bill."

Mr. Alexander predicted that every ship constructed under the Shipping bill would be constructed in American shipyards. Answering the argument that these yards are now crowded with work, he concluded:

"Admitting that they are up to their capacity now, we expect in this Congress to project a scheme of enlarging our navy by $500,000,000.

"We are going to build battleships, transports, and cruisers. All our shipyards are expanding their facilities. We have some forty yards. They can be built on the Atlantic, the Pacific, or along the Great Lakes and the Gulf, and there is no question in my mind but that these vessels may be built if we make provision for it.

"Another important matter is this—the Navy Department was represented by a naval officer before our committee, and he said that at this time we need the five or six hundred thousand tons of merchant ships provided for in this bill as naval auxiliaries. If we ever become involved in war we fail that far short of having sufficient vessels to furnish transports, supply ships, munitions ships, and colliers for the navy.

"I think we can well afford to spend the $50,000,000 carried in this bill to furnish this need of the navy in the interests of the national defense, and certainly no one would claim that we should build these ships and tie them to the docks, awaiting the possibility of war."

$15,000 FOR OLD BOTTLES.

Silverware of 1699 Is Acquired In London, Probably for a Museum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 16.—At a sale of silver from various collections at Christie's today $15,000 was paid by Crichton for a pair of William III. pilgrim bottles, of flattened pear shape, engraved with the arms of the second Baron Arden and his wife. They are 20¾ inches high and were executed by Pierre Harache in 1699. Their weight is forty-two pounds.

The bottles probably belonged to the first Earl of Egmont, who obtained a charter to colonize the Province of Georgia and who was appointed President of the Province. The last owner, though unnamed, was a titled woman. Pilgrim bottles are extremely rare and these two are regarded as very fine specimens. It is surmised that the purchaser, Crichton, acted as the agent of a museum, possibly the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

WAR AFFECTS NEWSPAPERS.

Paper Stock Shortage May Raise Prices, Publishers Say.

CHICAGO, May 16.—That the war in Europe may materially increase the price of newspapers, magazines and periodicals was the belief expressed here today at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Daily Press Association. The meeting was called to devise ways and means of meeting the shortage in paper stock. A resolution was adopted urging the strictest economy in the use of paper.

It was said that in two cities of 40,000 population each and in smaller cities several daily newspapers had not issued because of the shortage. It was reported that many newspapers were on the verge of shutting down completely or issuing smaller editions.

211,000 REGULARS IN NEW PEACE ARMY

Chamberlain Explains That It Can Be Expanded to 236,500 Combatants in War.

WITH 457,000 MILITIAMEN

National Guard Now Facing Test, He Tells Senators—Hay Says Totals Are Exaggerated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16. — Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, today read to the Senate a statement of the results of the conferences on the Army Reorganization bill, expressing his qualified approval of the conference report. He said that on the whole the bill was "a good bill," though particular features on which particular persons had set store would be found lacking. He also showed that the original estimate that the report provided a maximum peace strength of 175,000 fighting men, did not include the 11,000 officers commanding them.

Mr. Chamberlain emphasized the inability of the conferees to retain the Senate's provision for a volunteer army. He said that for the next few years the National Guard would be on trial to show whether it could measure up to the predictions made for it by its sponsors. The inference was plain that unless the guard proved its worth something like the volunteer army or continental army plans would be revived with greater hopes of enactment.

Even Mr. Chamberlain's moderate statement of the merits of the bill agreed on in conference angered Representative Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. He said Mr. Chamberlain was trying to show the extent of preparedness agreed on as larger than it was, so that the "big army" men might claim a victory. Mr. Chamberlain said afterward that Mr. Hay was trying to do the same thing for the "little army" men.

Senator Chamberlain's claim that the conference report provides for 440,000 men, plus officers, is simply untrue," said Mr. Hay. "It really provides for only 428,000 men, plus officers. It must also be remembered that the totals provided in this bill will be reached, if ever, only after five years. If the European war ends and this country's state of mind becomes normal, Congress can repeal the increasing provisions before the five years end and return to the army's present strength."

A Well-Balanced Army.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement follows:

"The results of the work of the conferees on the Army bill, while possibly disappointing to some few who have made hobbies of certain features, must, as a whole, be welcomed by all who are reasonable and unprejudiced as a 'good bill.' For the first time in our history we have provided for an army that is well balanced throughout and which will be an efficient fighting machine. It provides for troops enough for the required overseas garrisons, and the remaining troops at home will be such as will make up complete brigades and divisions, and the regular army will no longer be a "hit and miss" collection of regiments and battalions, as it has heretofore been, due to piecemeal legislation of former years. Not only are the higher tactical units properly provided for, but the internal structure of regiments and companies of all arms has been improved to meet the requirements of lessons learned in recent wars.

"It will hereafter be unnecessary to take men away from the fighting units to perform the duties of administration and supply, but these duties will be performed by a personnel specially provided for such purposes.

"The total increase in the regular army will be as follows:

"Thirty-four regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, fifteen regiments of field artillery, five regiments of engineers, two battalions of mounted engineers, ninety-three companies of coast artillery, (the equivalent thereof,) and eight aero squadrons.

"The necessary number of signal companies and battalions to serve the higher units are provided for, and such personnel of the staff corps and departments as may be necessary.

"The company units will no longer be skeletons, but each company, troop, and battery will be a real working unit, of about two-thirds of its war strength. An infantry company will be 100 men in peace and 150 in war; a troop of cavalry will be 100 in peace and 150 in war; a battery will be 120 men in peace and 190 in war. Not only have the enlisted men been provided, but provision has been made so that officers detached from their commands, either for staff duty, militia duty, college, or other duty, will be replaced and the organizations will, in the future, have the full complement of officers.

211,000 Officers and Men.

"The staff corps and departments have been amply increased to meet the needs of the new army and to deal with the broader subjects of preparedness, such as will have to be solved in the supply departments.

"The maximum strength of the regular army in time of peace will be about 11,000 officers and 175,000 men, in addition to the enlisted men of the Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department, Philippine Scouts, and unassigned recruits, a total of about 11,000 officers and 200,000 men.

"In time of actual or threatened war these numbers can be increased to about 11,500 officers and 225,000 combatant troops, plus the necessary staff troops, Philippine Scouts, and unassigned recruits.

"Certain measures looking to an equalization of promotion among the officers of the line of the army have been adopted, and will, it is believed, result in more contentment in these arms than heretofore.

"The officers' reserve corps and the reserve officers' training corps have been adopted as written in both original bills. The far-reaching effects of these two bodies and the wisdom of their creation have not been generally realized by the country at large. They are two of the most important features of the bill, and not until the country becomes involved in another war will also be understood that the totals provided in this bill will be reached, if ever, only after five years. If the European war ends and this country's state of mind becomes normal, Congress can repeal the increasing provisions before the five years end and return to the army's present strength."

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"Thirty-four regiments of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, fifteen regiments of field artillery, five regiments of engineers, two battalions of mounted engineers, ninety-three companies of coast artillery, (the equivalent thereof,) and eight aero squadrons.

"The necessary number of signal companies and battalions to serve the higher units are provided for, and such personnel of the staff corps and departments as may be necessary.

"The company units will no longer be skeletons, but each company, troop, and battery will be a real working unit, of about two-thirds of its war strength. An infantry company will be 100 men in peace and 150 in war; a troop of cavalry will be 100 in peace and 150 in war; a battery will be 120 men in peace and 190 in war. Not only have the enlisted men been provided, but provision has been made so that officers detached from their commands, either for staff duty, militia duty, college, or other duty, will be replaced and the organizations will, in the future, have the full complement of officers.

211,000 Officers and Men.

"The staff corps and departments have been amply increased to meet the needs of the new army and to deal with the broader subjects of preparedness, such as will have to be solved in the supply departments.

"The maximum strength of the regular army in time of peace will be about 11,000 officers and 175,000 men, in addition to the enlisted men of the Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department, Philippine Scouts, and unassigned recruits, a total of about 11,000 officers and 200,000 men.

"In time of actual or threatened war these numbers can be increased to about 11,500 officers and 225,000 combatant troops, plus the necessary staff troops, Philippine Scouts, and unassigned recruits.

"Certain measures looking to an equalization of promotion among the officers of the line of the army have been adopted, and will, it is believed, result in more contentment in these arms than heretofore.

"The officers' reserve corps and the reserve officers' training corps have been adopted as written in both original bills. The far-reaching effects of these two bodies and the wisdom of their creation have not been generally realized by the country at large. They are two of the most important features of the bill, and not until the country becomes involved in another war will the value of these provisions be fully appreciated. They provide for the education, selection, and training of civilians in time of peace for the duties of officers in time of war, and to a great extent they will obviate the hasty selection of untried and unknown persons for commissions on the outbreak of war.

"The so-called Section 56 of the Senate bill, providing for a volunteer army in time of peace, was not included in the conferees' bill. The vote of the House on this feature was so decisively against it that the conferees, while differing as to the desirability of the force, decided not to include the provision in the bill. In its place was written a provision for the training corps, which is broader than that heretofore proposed, either in the House or the Senate, and which will provide for the training of such persons as for any reason do not join the National Guard. It provides that all expenses in connection with such camps shall be borne by the Federal Government.

Inducements for Militia.

There is practically no change in the National Guard feature of either the House or the Senate bill. They were substantially the same, and the only changes made were of a minor character. The National Guard will have greater inducements to improve and progress than was hoped for before this year, and it will be on trial during the next few years to prove that the claims made for it by its representatives were correct, and that it is only held back from becoming a real asset in our national defense by forces over which it had no control. These obstacles, it is hoped, have been removed in the new bill, and time alone can tell whether or not the National Guard will take its place as an important factor in the army. The maximum force of the National Guard under the new bill is about 17,000 officers and 440,000 enlisted men.

The Senate provision for a nitrate plant, as amended by the House, was written into the bill.

Part of the Senate provisions for protecting the uniform of the army, navy, and marine corps was retained in the bill.

The House provision for obtaining the gauges, dies, jigs, &c., for immediate manufacture of munitions of war likely to be required in time of war was written into the bill, as were also those providing for a board of mobilization of industries and the investigation of the industrial possibilities of the nation in the manufacture of arms, munitions, and other supplies of war.

The bill is a compromise, as all such bills are, but the result embodies most of what was best in both bills. Parts of it are experimental and may not be found to produce the results hoped for; time alone can show the success or failure of such experiments, but time also will permit of corrections and changes. It is believed to be "a good bill," and it certainly reflects the results of many months of conscientious labor on the part of the members of both committees on military affairs, and embodies the advice of the foremost military experts in the army, as well as those of National Guardsmen and other civilians who have interested themselves in the subject of preparedness."

TWO CAMPS FOR WOMEN.

First to be at Lakewood and the Second on Staten Island.

One hundred and fifty acres of land at Huguenot Park, Staten Island, it was announced yesterday, have been given over to the American Woman's League for Self-Defense for use for a camping ground this Summer by Mrs. Ida Powell Priest, the President. Negotiations are going on now for tents, but previous to taking up their quarters on Staten Island the girls of the league will have a chance to try two weeks at the military camp of the Spanish War Veterans near Lakewood early in June, previous to its being used by the veterans themselves.

Applications for admission to the camp are coming in daily at the headquarters of the league, 33 West Forty-second Street. Incidentally most of the members of the girl army will camp in skirts. Though breeches were the order of the day when the girls voted on their army uniforms, on second thought they have come to the conclusion that skirts, which can be worn over knickerbockers with a short coat, will be more generally useful, and the skirt can easily be slipped off when there are camp duties to be performed and no one around.

NEW RAID ON VENICE.

But Italian Guns Drive the Austrian Airmen Away.

VENICE, May 16, (via Paris.)—Austrian aeroplanes raided Venice and Mestre last night, but the Italian batteries shelled them so hotly that they were forced to keep at a great height, and the bombs dropped by them had little effect.

There were no casualties in Venice, but two persons were killed and several injured in Mestre. The material damage was slight.

WOULD DRAFT ALLIED ALIENS

Military Tribunal in London Finds 200,000 Are Exempt from Service.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 17.—A vigorous protest against aliens of military age being allowed to continue in England free from all military compulsion is voiced in a resolution adopted by the Bethnal Green Military Tribunal, one of the tribunals appointed to deal with applications for exemptions from the British Compulsion bill.

According to evidence produced before the tribunal, there are now 200,000 aliens of Entente Allied nationality in Great Britain. Allied aliens who refuse to return to their own countries to join their armies are regarded as deserters, but thus far there is no means to compel their return. The Bethnal Green Tribunal's resolution says:

This tribunal is of the opinion that on the grounds of justice there should be equal sacrifice for all who are domiciled in this country and enjoy its liberties and protection. The tribunal therefore hopes that the Government will immediately take steps to compulsorily remedy this injustice."

Witnesses before the tribunal referred to the wholesale displacement of English labor by aliens, and declared there was danger of serious trouble in the working class districts unless the Government should take stringent action.

MEETS JAPAN'S OBJECTIONS.

Senate Committee Amends the House Immigration Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Senate Committee on Immigration today agreed on an elaborate amendment to the House immigration bill so as to avoid offending Japan by the inclusion in the act of the Root-Takahira agreement designed to keep Japanese from the United States. The amendment, which has the approval of the Japanese Ambassador, omits even any inferential reference to Japan, leaving the exclusion of Japanese entirely to the operation of the "gentlemen's agreement."

The amendment does not name any of the nationalities excluded from the United States. Instead, by a detailed use of parallels of latitude and meridians, of longitude, it bounds the part of Asia and the Pacific Islands from which immigrants may not come. The prohibited area includes practically all of the islands and all of Continental Asia except Turkey, Persia, a part of China, and Japan.

As this will work out, however, it really gives admission only to Turkish Persian immigration is regulated by a special treaty. The little part of China that this bill seems to permit to send immigrants to the United States is covered by the Chinese Exclusion act, and Japan, of course, is covered by the Root-Takahira agreement.

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CASEMENT WEEPS IN LONDON COURT

Continued from Page 1.

a brogue so broad it was found necessary to ask her to write the words before they could be understood. This she did smilingly. She testified she saw three men who had landed from a submarine passing a farm yard gate early Good Friday morning. After identifying Casement as one of the three men, she told how she had seen him later in the day in the custody of a constable. She did not recognize Bailey.

John McCarthy, a farmer of Curraheane, County Kerry, told of finding the collapsible boat in which Casement, Bailey, and a man named Monteith, who is still at large, landed at Tralee. McCarthy said he pulled it ashore and found a dagger and a tin box. On his way home he met his children, who were playing with three revolvers they had found close to the shore.

Other witnesses from the same district told of having seen signal lights at sea on the evening before Good Friday.

How Casement Was Arrested.

At this point the Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, took a hand in the proceedings. He conducted the examination of Sergeant John Hearne of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who was summoned by McCarthy when he found the boat. It was Sergeant Hearne who arrested Casement near Tralee. The Sergeant said that, accompanied by Sergeant Riley, he searched the country round and at length found in the old fort "a man—the prisoner in the dock—the tall man, Casement." The Sergeant continued:

"I asked him who he was. He said his name was Richard Morton, that his home was at Denham, Bucks, that he was an author, and that he had written a book on the life of St. Brendan." Hearne asked the prisoner whence he had come and he replied Dublin. To a further question he said he had no passport.

Artemus Jones of counsel for the defense asked Hearne whether he had seen Sergeant Riley take from Casement a document giving an account of his movements in Germany. Hearne replied: "No; but there was a small paper, written in a foreign language, that was taken from Casement."

In the cross-examination of Hearne it was disclosed that Casement had objected strongly to being questioned and did not submit until one of the constables leveled a rifle at him. On the way to a station he dropped a roll of papers, which the police recovered.

The star witness from the standpoint of human interest was Martin Collins, a farmer's lad of 12 years, who was put on the stand to identify Casement as one of the men arrested near Tralee. Martin, a handsome little chap with a rich Irish brogue, told with evident pride of how he had driven Casement and a constable for several miles when the prisoner was being taken to headquarters. Much of the time he was testifying the boy kept his eyes on Casement, and there was no hesitation on his part as he declared the man in the dock was the one he had driven in his cart.

The constable who took Casement from Tralee to Dublin testified that the prisoner heard that a motor car ran into a stream near Castlemaine, and that two of the occupants were drowned, whereupon he said: "I am very sorry for those poor men. It is on my account that they came here. They are good Irishmen."

The motor car referred to was one which it is presumed was on the way to meet Casement when he landed. The chauffeur told of having been sent to some men, one of whom gave the name of Mulcahay, but whom the chauffeur now recognized as Bailey. Constables told of Bailey's arrest in the car.

At this point the case was adjourned until tomorrow.

In response to a request from Casement's sister, made through the American Embassy, the Foreign Office said today the Government would be glad to consent to the appearance of Michael Doyle of Philadelphia as one of the attorneys for Casement.

SAY SOLDIERS KILLED THEM.

Jury's Verdict in Case of Two Dublin Victims Found Under Debris.

DUBLIN, May 16.—The Coroner's inquest into the deaths of two men named Bealen and Healy, whose bodies were found buried under the débris of a saloon, seemingly illustrates the difficulty of fixing the responsibility for casualties in the recent fighting in Dublin, owing to the conflict of the evidence adduced from military and civil witnesses. No testimony was brought forward at the hearing to show how the men met their deaths or came to be buried in the cellar, but the jury returned a verdict that the men had died from shock and hemorrhage, the result of gunshot wounds inflicted by a soldier or soldiers.

The jury expressed the opinion that the military evidence offered at the hearing was unsatisfactory and that the officer responsible for the acts of the soldiers about the saloon could have been produced before the jury. A Lieutenant Colonel who attended the hearing on behalf of the military authorities said he could not believe the testimony given by witnesses. He added that he had been unable to discover any witness who could testify as to the manner in which the men met death. There was much fighting round the saloon and many officers were killed or wounded in that vicinity, he said.

The proprietress of the saloon testified that Bealen and Healy had had no connection with the revolt. She and other witnesses declared there had been no firing from the saloon, which was in the hands of the soldiers from Friday midnight until the following Tuesday. The proprietress said that soldiers took Bealen away on Saturday and that she had not seen him since.

ASQUITH TALKS CONTINUE.

Premier, in Dublin, Confers with Many Prominent Irishmen.

DUBLIN, May 16.—Premier Asquith today continued his conferences with prominent persons in every sphere of Irish life. The Premier, however, did not explain the object of his investigations, confining himself to ascertaining the views of the persons whom he saw.

The largest dinner party since the outbreak of the European war was held at Viceregal Lodge this evening.

His Old Post for Lord Hardinge.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 17.—According to a statement published here, Baron Hardinge, former Viceroy of India, will shortly succeed Sir Arthur Nicholson, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, who is retiring on account of ill-health. Lord Hardinge would thus resume the post he occupied before becoming Viceroy of India.

OBREGON'S PLEDGES REPORTED BY SCOTT

Continued from Page 1.

new plan for patrolling part of the American border by motor cycles. He has advocated the formation of a corps of forty-eight motor cycles, of which thirty would be tandem and eighteen single. El Paso is to be made a base of operations for these motor cycle scouts, who will patrol parts of the border distant from railroads and thus enable outposts to report more quickly any threatened attack. The small army detachment which was attacked in the Glenn Springs raid was so far from the railroad that several days elapsed before the raid was reported to the nearest military post. Secretary Baker said today that the plan for the formation of this motor cycle scout corps probably would be approved.

Secretary Baker today received official confirmation of the killing of three Mexicans by an American military detachment commanded by Lieutenant George Patton. The report said in part: "Lieutenant Patton and a small detachment, sent to Rubio for forage, were attacked by Captain Julio Cardenas. The latter and two others were killed. There were no American casualties."

General Funston also reported that General Acosta, a Villista officer, was killed in the engagement at Ojos Asules.

The gunboat Marietta returned yesterday to Tampico from Tuxpan, where her commander made an investigation of reported anti-American sentiment. He advised the Navy Department conditions there were quiet.

FUNSTON COMPLETES PLANS.

Ready for the Reorganization of the Border Patrol.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 16.—The plan for the reorganization of the border patrol was completed today, but no announcement of its details was made at the headquarters of General Funston.

Orders were issued for seven companies of Coast Artillery now here to move at once to Del Rio, whence they will be distributed westward along the Southern Pacific Railroad, guarding bridges and garrisoning Langtry and Sanderson.

"Camp Wilson" is the name given to the militia camp near Fort Sam Houston. Four companies of the Texas Militia were sworn in and it is expected all will be taken into the regular army establishment tomorrow. General Funston announced that their assignment to border stations would be made by the end of the week.

DOUGLAS HEAVILY GUARDED.

Nearly 5,000 Troops Stationed There for Border Duty.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., May 16.—Nearly 5,000 soldiers, comprising two full regiments and parts of five others, were stationed here today for border duty, following the arrival of two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry.

Adolfo de la Huerta, recently appointed Civil Governor of Sonora by General Carranza, left Agua Prieta yesterday for Hermosillo to take up his new duties.

General Calles, who remains Military Governor of Sonora, said he and de la Huerta had decided there should be no modification of the prohibitory decree against the manufacture or sale of liquors.

OBREGON ARRIVES AT CAPITAL.

Says He Pledged Word to Scott to Police Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 16.—General Obregon arrived in Mexico City this morning, having come from Chihuahua City through Torreon, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Leon, and Queretaro. The entire trip was made without incident and no signs of bandits were seen. On the trip from Chihuahua, once the home of millions of head of cattle, fewer than 500 were observed.

From Torreon to Aguascalientes General Obregon passed through a dry, barren country. A few settlements which were seen were in ruins caused by different factions of the revolution in their passing. From Aguascalientes south the country took on a decided change. Hundreds of farmers were plowing the fields, and near Leon irrigation was being used, water wheels being driven by small boys who worked treadmill fashion, while others used poles weighted on one end with heavy stones, Egyptian style, with small tin cans for buckets. Near Celaya more than 500 peons were seen harvesting the early wheat crop.

The tableland from Aguascalientes to Mexico City is under cultivation and large herds of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses graze peacefully near the railroad tracks.

General Obregon, in a brief statement, said he was perfectly satisfied with the results of the El Paso conference. He had pledged his word to General Scott, he said, that Mexico would police the border. Ten thousand additional soldiers were on the way to Chihuahua effectively to clean up the State. Obregon said he thought that General Scott acted in very friendly fashion during the conferences, and that he admired General Funston as a soldier. He was convinced that these Generals did not desire war with Mexico. While the conference had been held at El Paso, which had been against the Constitutionalists, owing to the residence there of numbers of Cientificos who have used the city for headquarters for their plots, General Obregon was very well pleased with the courteous treatment he had received.

The Mexican people are waiting anxiously for the results of conferences between Ambassador Arredondo and Secretary Lansing at Washington over the removal of the American troops from Mexico. The feeling here against the presence of the troops is very strong. Mexicans here are just beginning to realize the danger of a permanent stay, and many enemies of the Government are using the presence of the troops to attack the policy of the de facto Government.

The new currency is gradually being accepted at its fixed value, twenty cents Mexican gold to the peso. Business men are satisfied with the new currency, as the Government has redeemed the new paper with gold when it has been presented at the Treasury.

MEXICO CITY, May 16.—General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, returned here today from his conferences with Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott on the border. He went immediately to the National Palace, where he was received at once by General Carranza.

Reports published here that Foreign Minister Aguilar has advised General Manuel Diegues, Governor of the State of Jalisco, to give passports to Americans and request them to leave Mexico by way of Manzanillo were officially denied by the Foreign Minister tonight.

CARRANZA TROOPS MOVING.

Gavira Announces Extensive Operations in Northern Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 16.—General Gabriel Gavira, commander of the de facto Government troops in Northern Mexico, tonight announced that an extensive military movement was now under way. He said the troops were being moved from Central Mexico to the Texas border, to Western Chihuahua, and to the Parral district. Carranza troops, he said, today occupied San Antonio, which, up to a few days ago, was General Pershing's advanced base. He added that troops of the de facto Government in a few days would be as far north as Namiquipa.

"It is our understanding," said General Gavira, "that General Pershing will concentrate his forces at Colonia Dublan as soon as de facto troops can occupy the territory thus evacuated. General Jacinto Trevino today left Torreon, the headquarters of his division of the northeast, to take command in Chihuahua and the north along the American border. He is accompanied by a very heavy command. Just how extensive is the troop movement under way today I am not at liberty to divulge."

"We have official advices denying the rumor now in circulation along the American border that Villa is recruiting 2,000 men in Durango with which to perpetrate another border raid."

Mrs. Jesse Deemer, wife of the storekeeper who was taken captive by Mexican raiders at Deemer's, near Boquillas, in the Big Bend country, arrived today from San Diego. She intends to motor to Boquillas, where, she says, she herself will take steps to rescue her husband if he is alive, or avenge his death if he has been killed.

"I shall engage scouts, who will lead me to the bandits," she said. "I am confident I can save my husband's life if he is still alive. If not, I can shoot too."

Mrs. Deemer is accompanied by her son, Dickson Deemer, 26 years old. They expect to reach Boquillas in two days.

Gabino Vizarra, formerly financial agent of the Carranza Government, and now head of a brokerage company in El Paso, was placed on a train in Juarez today under guard of twenty Mexican soldiers and started for Mexico City, where, it is said, he is to be tried on charges of financial irregularities. He professes to be a relative of General Carranza.

The following board of inquiry was appointed today to investigate the two fires at Fort Bliss last Friday night: Lieut. Col. W. A. Holbrook, President; Captain A. P. Watts, and Captain William Kelly.

The body of Major James A. Moore, Sixteenth Infantry, who died of peritonitis contracted in Mexico, was shipped tonight to West Point for burial.

REPORTS VILLA IS IN DURANGO.

Captured Mexican Says He Is Trying to Raise a New Army.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, May 15, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 16.)—Francisco Villa has recovered from the wounds he has been busy for some weeks attempting to raise a new army in the State of Durango, according to a story told here today by a Mexican who was captured in the engagement at Ojos Asules late in April.

Cavalrymen are riding hard on the trail of small bands of bandits in the vicinity of Rubio ranch, twenty miles from here, where the Villa bandits were slain by an American forage detachment yesterday. It was reported there were about fifty in the band.

Julia Cardenas, one of those slain, wore clothing indicating that he possibly participated in the raid on Columbus, N. M.

SALAZAR 'ARMY' ON RAMPAGE.

With His Three Followers, the Rebel Attacks a Ranch.

EL PASO, Texas, May 16.—General José Ines Salazar, a former adherent of Pascual Orozco, who fled from El Paso some weeks ago to start a revolution of his own, last Sunday night attacked the Santo Domingo ranch, thirty miles east of Ojo Caliente, Chihuahua, with a force of three men and stole several bags of flour, according to a report brought here today by an American ranchman working at Santo Domingo.

The ranchman said one of Salazar's followers possessed but one eye, another was a cripple, and the third deaf and dumb. After seizing the flour the four fled.

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Women's Tailleur Suits ..... *Formerly 29.50 to 39.50* **19.50**
Of gabardine, serge and checks.

Women's Tailleur Suits ..... *Formerly 39.50 to 49.50* **24.00**
Of gabardine, Poiret twill and checks.

Women's Cloth or Silk Suits ..... *Formerly 45.00 to 69.50* **28.00**
Of gabardine, velour checks, taffeta and gros de Londres.

Women's Cloth or Silk Suits ..... *Formerly 59.00 to 85.00* **38.00**
Of Poiret twill, gabardine, checks, taffeta and gros de Londres.

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A BID FOR WHITMAN TO RUN WITH BURTON

Ticket Would Sweep Country, Ohio Man's Friends Tell New York Leaders.

FAVORITE SONS IN POOL

Five Candidates, in Effort to Beat Roosevelt and Hughes, May Agree to Combine Strength.

Favorite son delegations from most of the States will present a solid front in the Republican National Convention against both the Hughes and the Roosevelt forces if a movement now being engineered by the Republican Old Guard leaders is successful. It contemplates nothing less than the pooling of all the favorite sons' interests, subject to any action decided upon by the G. O. P. "Elder Statesmen," who expect to wield the controlling influence in Chicago.

There have already been a number of conferences in this city, in Washington, and in Chicago in connection with the attempt to line up the field against Justice Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt. The efforts of the Old Guard have been accelerated by recent reports from all parts of the country indicating strong Hughes sentiment among the rank and file of the Republicans in some sections and Roosevelt strength in others, with little or no mention of any particular leaning on the part of the Republicans toward any other candidates, except in a purely "favorite son" sense.

Practically every delegate elected has been seen by some travelling agent of the Old Guard leaders. Much of the missionary work of this sort has been done by Joseph R. Keating of Indiana, who was one of the strong men in the Old Guard group that swayed the 1912 convention. Mr. Keating has made several trips to the city of late and while here has met many favorite sons or their representatives in conferences regarding which the utmost secrecy is being observed.

While the Old Guard leaders for some time have felt pretty well satisfied that Colonel Roosevelt has been eliminated as a Presidential possibility, reports they have received recently from the West have filled them with apprehension with regard to Justice Hughes. They are almost as anxious to put him out of the running as they are to defeat Colonel Roosevelt.

The plea that has been made to the delegates by representatives of the leaders who believe they will be in a position to dominate the convention, is that this is a year when only a "tried and true" Republican should be nominated, a straight organization man who will do the right thing with regard to patronage, and that neither Hughes nor Roosevelt answers that description. In addition, it has been dinned into the ears of the delegates-elect that this is a year when any Republican can win.

Many of the favorite sons have been in New York in the last couple of weeks. Among them are Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Governor Samuel W. McCall and United States Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana. Scarcely a day has passed of late when groups of delegates have not visited the city and conferred with William Barnes, with ex-Congressman John W. Dwight, manager of the Root preconvention campaign, and with Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee. Some of the conferences in this city have been held at the Bankers' Club, and others at the Union League Club.

It was said yesterday that as a result of what had already been accomplished a Presidential nominee in all probability would be selected before half a dozen ballots have been taken in the Republican National Convention. An agreement, it was said, had been reached which would insure the withdrawal of favorite sons who together control an ample majority of the delegates, and the swinging of their strength to any candidate the dominant group of leaders in the convention shall determine to be the most available for the nomination.

The Burton, Weeks, McCall, Sherman, and Fairbanks groups of delegates are among those said to be covered by the agreement. The delegates pledged to Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, it appears to a report yesterday, have not as yet come in and are giving the leaders a lot of worry, because of the possibility that they may be swung for either Roosevelt or Justice Hughes if it should become apparent that Mr. Cummins cannot be nominated. Mr. Cummins has a "progressive Republican" following.

It was reported yesterday that an effort had been made by friends of ex-Senator Burton of Ohio to impress the leaders in this State with the potential strength of a ticket headed by him with Governor Whitman in the second place. This ticket would sweep the country, they said. The supporters of ex-Senator Burton urged that the popularity of Governor Whitman with the Republicans in his own State ought to make this State as safely with him in second place on the ticket as though the Presidential nominee were a New York Republican. The forty-five electoral votes of New York, it is generally recognized, will be essential to a Republican victory in the Presidential campaign.

One Old Guard leader before the Burton-Whitman suggestion was made, according to a report yesterday, told those who made it that he would be very pleased to help stampede the Republican National Convention for Governor Whitman for Vice President.

Charles M. Pepper, Director of Publicity at the Root headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel, returned from a week-end visit to Washington yesterday. He professed to have unearthed a rising Root sentiment.

"Most all the talk among the Republicans whom I met in Washington," said Mr. Pepper, "was in relation to Justice Hughes and Senator Root as Presidential possibilities. There is hardly any talk about Mr. Roosevelt any more."

ROOSEVELT HERE TODAY.

Will Hold Conferences Before Starting on Trip to Detroit.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 16.—Colonel Roosevelt will motor into New York for a day in town tomorrow. He will spend most of his time at the Metropolitan office, receiving callers, and late in the afternoon he will return to Oyster Bay.

The Colonel will go into New York again on Thursday to take a 5:30 train in the afternoon for Detroit, where he is to speak before the Chamber of Commerce at noon on Friday. He will start back to New York that afternoon.

WASHINGTON WANTS COLONEL.

Would Carry State by 100,000, Prominent Minister Says.

Roosevelt sentiment is rampant in the State of Washington, according to the Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Seattle. Dr. Matthews ministers to the largest congregation in America, and is a former Moderator of the General Presbyterian Assembly. He was at the Waldorf yesterday on his way to Atlantic City for the Presbyterian Conference there.

"There is plenty of politics on the Pacific Coast," said the Rev. Dr. Matthews. "The State of Washington is normally Republican by about 75,000, and undoubtedly would be carried by any candidate the Republican National Convention could select. But Colonel Roosevelt is the favorite. Washington will send an unpledged delegation to the convention, but this is due purely to the fact that we have no preferential primaries. If Roosevelt is nominated, as I hope he will be, he would win hands down. I believe he would carry Washington by a majority of 100,000."

Dr. Matthews said that there was some sentiment for Justice Hughes among lawyers and professional men, but little talk of any other candidates.

Lucien L. Bonheur of Nassau County, former Chairman of the Progressives, said he would vote for the nominee of the Republican Convention, but expressed the hope that Colonel Roosevelt would be selected to lead the fight.

Children Mustn't Wear Uniforms.

Parents of children who are seen wearing imitations of the uniforms of Austrian soldiers or officers, or of those of any of their allies, in public in Vienna, may be fined from 40 cents to $40, or be sent to jail for from six hours to fourteen days, according to a recent announcement by the Imperial and Royal Police Administration of the Austrian capital.

HUGHES MEN CLAIM OLD GUARD SUPPORT

Predict Republicans Will Nominate Him for President on the Second Ballot.

W. MURRAY CRANE IN LINE?

Justice's Backers Expect His Help —Western Men Talked Of for Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The unchaperoned and unauthorized movement in behalf of the nomination of Justice Hughes as the Republican candidate for President is expected to be materially strengthened soon by announcements of important Republican leaders advocating his selection. Some of the old line leaders are credited with having made up their minds to support the ex-Governor of New York, and enthusiastic Hughes men here are predicting that when the Republican National Convention meets in Chicago on June 7 the Hughes sentiment will be so strong that the Justice's nomination will come on the second ballot.

Ex-Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who has always been accounted one of the Old Guard, is said to be for Justice Hughes. Positive statements to that effect are brought to Washington from Massachusetts and New York. Those who profess to know something about Mr. Crane's position say he believes that with Justice Hughes as the Republican nominee Republican victory in the national election would be sure, while with any other candidate the outcome would be involved in doubt.

Mr. Crane is one of the four delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. They were elected without instructions in the face of an opposition ticket pledged to the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt. At least one other of the delegates at large is believed to be strongly in favor of Justice Hughes.

Hughes Movement in Kansas.

Prominent Kansas Republicans, including some who were affiliated with the Old Guard, are expected to come out for Hughes soon. The Hughes movement in the Sunflower State is very strong. It is asserted by Hughes supporters that in practically every State delegation so far elected to the Republican Convention there are some Hughes men. West Virginians here say that while ex-Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio may get the Presidential preference in the West Virginia primaries most of the delegation will be for Justice Hughes.

The West Virginia situation has some interesting aspects. The primaries will not take place until June 6, the day before the Republican Convention begins business in Chicago. As it would be manifestly impossible to count the vote officially and get the delegates' certificates to Chicago before the convention assembled an agreement was reached by which the names of only one set of delegates were placed on the ballot, and the Republican National Committee consented to accept them as the legally chosen men without waiting for the official credentials to reach Chicago from Charleston by mail.

Part of the agreement was that the delegation should be uninstructed, and according to West Virginians here, this necessarily included that there should be no attempt to have preference expressed in the primaries for any particular Presidential candidate. But the name of ex-Senator Burton has been entered on the primary ballot as a candidate for the Republican nomination in order to give the voters a chance to express their preference for him.

It is too late, it is asserted, to enter the name of any other Republican who is in the Presidential nomination race, and on that account the unopposed Mr. Burton will appear to be the choice of West Virginia Republicans. Three or four of the sixteen men who will be chosen as West Virginia delegates are said to be for Mr. Burton, but most of the others are reported to be friendly to Justice Hughes.

Names for Vice President.

Already Republican leaders in Washington are casting about for a candidate for Vice President, and it is significant that their consideration is confined to the names of Westerners, which indicate that they expect an Eastern man to head the ticket. They are showing an inclination toward men of progressive tendencies who have been very friendly to Colonel Roosevelt, but who remained in the Republican Party when the Colonel bolted and formed the Progressive organization.

Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, who is an active candidate for the Presidential nomination and is now in Oregon making a pre-primary Presidential campaign, seems to be the favorite of Senate Republicans. Some doubt is felt that Senator Cummins would accept the Vice Presidential nomination if he should fail to be the party's candidate for President, and with this prospect in mind the leaders are inclined to place Mr. Cummins's colleague, Senator William S. Kenyon, second on their list. Mr. Kenyon is a progressive Republican of the radical stripe. There is talk also of Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana for Vice President, an office he held in the four years of Colonel Roosevelt's second term. Mr. Fairbanks would be acceptable to the Old Guard contingent, some of whom are said to be seriously for his candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

Hughes boomers are looking forward expectantly to the publication of a letter from one of the foremost Republicans in the country, with whom Justice Hughes has been on the most friendly terms politically, in which it will be stated that the Justice will accept the nomination if it comes to him. There is no assertion that the writer of the letter speaks with any authority from Justice Hughes, but his standing is such that the publication of the letter is bound to give the Hughes boom considerable impetus.

STRAW VOTES GO TO HUGHES

Jurist, in Buffalo Newspaper Poll, Gets 3,032; Roosevelt 1,827.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, May 16.—A Presidential preference primary conducted by The Buffalo Express during the last ten days closed tonight. The vote came principally from the nine counties of Western New York, with a few scattering votes from the central and eastern counties and Pennsylvania.

The vote, which was restricted to affiliated voters, resulted: Hughes, 3,032; Roosevelt, 1,827; Root, 33; Henry Ford, 26; Fairbanks, 25; La Follette, 24; Sherman, 23; Knox, 22; Burton, 16; Borah, 6; McCall, 2; Weeks, 2.

CAPLAN JURY DISAGREES.

Was Out 72 Hours—Stood 7 to 5 for Conviction.

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—David Caplan's trial for murder in connection with the destruction of the Los Angeles Times Building ended today, when the jury reported a hopeless disagreement and was discharged. The jury had been out seventy-two hours. They said the vote was seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The trial lasted a month and a day.

After discharging the jury, Judge Willis, upon motion of the prosecution, set June 15 as the date for motions to reset the case for trial.

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In the period of uncertainty that follows innovations in real estate law—such as assessments payable in installments and tax foreclosure—take no chances. Insure your title and leave the risk to us.

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12 Rolls of Music and Fine Bench with Player

Terms to suit your convenience

A Limited Number of NEW PIANOS $210

Every instrument of reliable make. Each was selected for its tone quality, handsome case design and beautiful veneer.

$1.50 Weekly

Liberal allowance for Pianos taken in exchange

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WAREROOMS, 5th Ave. & 39th St.

Complete Stock of Victor-Victrolas and Records

STYLE G, $100

Purchasable $5 Monthly

"The Graduola enables you to play each record as you choose—as you feel."

Do You Know the New Perfection of the Phonograph?

REALIZE that the "talking-machine" with which everyone has become so familiar *is not the height of present-day development of the tone-reproducing instrument.*

Great strides have been made in the past two years in scientific knowledge of phonographic principles and construction. And this new fund of *exact* information—developed largely in our own experimental laboratories—has been utilized to the utmost in the design and manufacture of the Aeolian-Vocalion.

Yet the *new phonograph perfection* so apparent in the Vocalion is still unknown to many people. They have not chanced to hear the Vocalion and simply take for granted the musical sufficiency of the instrument they are acquainted with.

Make this test with

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"The Wonderful New Phonograph of Richer Tone"

Hear all of the other well-known phonographs—make certain that you have recognized all their good points and advantages.

And then come to Aeolian Hall and hear the Vocalion. It is only through such a searching test as this that you can conceive clearly and quickly the tremendous superiority of the Vocalion over the talking machines you have always known.

The indescribably richer tone—the exact re-voicing of the subtlest music tints and shades of expression—the delightful new privilege of perfect tone-control—possible only with the Vocalion, will impress you with the fact that the phonograph has acquired a new musical importance—has become an infinitely greater instrument than the talking machine of yesterday.

Get up-to-date on the phonograph. Make this test at once.

Vocalion Prices $35 to $2000

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IN NEW YORK 29 W. 42nd Street AEOLIAN HALL IN BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Avenue

Makers of the famous Pianola—Largest manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

For the good of Motion Pictures Sign this Protest

Paramount Pictures

The Trademark of Quality and Cleanliness

THE manager of your local theatre wants to know what kind of motion pictures he ought to show his patrons.

Should he show sensational, vulgar and unwholesome pictures? Or should he show clean, wholesome, quality pictures?

For your family's sake and the good of the community speak up!

Sign the protest blank below and leave it at the box office of your favorite theatre.

I am a Protest and a Request

Leave me at the Box Office

I am opposed to sensational and suggestive pictures. I want the best. I would like to see Paramount Pictures. I will support you in any conscientious effort toward bigger, cleaner, better pictures.

Name .....

Address .....

C—28

Twice a Week in 1776 Every Hour On the Hour Now

In 1776 the New Yorker going to Philadelphia had little choice as to means of travel. He took passage on John Mercereau's stage, "The Flying Machine," for either the Monday or Thursday trip, and "the weather permitting and God willing" arrived in Philadelphia after a weary, jolting ride of two days in the springless, strap-hung cab of the old stage coach.

To-day when Mr. New Yorker goes to Philadelphia, he simply decides what hour he wants to leave, then looks at his watch to see how much time he has, for he knows a fast train leaves every hour on the hour on the New Jersey Central. Instead of two days on the road he is barely two hours. He can transact his business and be back in New York without losing a minute's time. Should he be en route at meal time he will find the cuisine the equal of that of his club or favorite restaurant.

Leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8.15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily. Sleeper ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23d Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.)

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Capable hands, but human. Sometimes, not often, something goes wrong. We want to hear of it. We are not satisfied with a nearly perfect system.

WESTERN UNION

must be a perfect service. You can help us make it so if you will. It is your service, and your suggestions are essential and will be welcomed.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

BANKRUPTCY MOVE AGAINST REALTY CO.

American Corporation Accused of Paying $1,220,000 to Certain Bondholders.

FILE INVOLUNTARY PETITION

Papers Assert Assets Consist of $18,000,000 and Unsecured Liabilities $14,000,000.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States District Court against the American Real Estate Company of 527 Fifth Avenue. The company owns extensive real estate in the Bronx and is engaged in building construction. The petition sets forth "upon information and belief" that the assets of the concern consist of real estate valued at $18,000,000 subject to mortgages of about $10,000,000 and that the unsecured liabilities amount to more than $14,000,000. The petitioning creditors and their claims are: Albert W. Hester, Jr., $1,500; John C. Hildreth $1,000,; Lester M. Heyman, $1,500, all holders of bonds. Their attorneys are Weschler & Kohn.

It is charged by the petitioning creditors that the American Real Estate Company committed an act in bankruptcy when within the last four months it made preferential payments aggregating $500,000 to certain creditors. This was done, the petitioners allege, with intent to give those creditors a greater percentage of their debts than other creditors.

The company, according to the petition, sold the property at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue to Robert D. Dula for $800,000 and other property to other parties for $300,000 and secured additional mortgages to the extent of $320,000, the proceeds of which transactions were applied to the payment of certain bondholders. The petition alleges that the corporation transferred, conveyed and removed certain of its property or permitted it to be concealed.

An inventory of the company's real estate, which is in preparation by Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, as counsel for ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes and Alfred E. Marling, the receivers, displays a striking contrast between the assessed valuation and the valuation at which it was carried on the books of the company. The assessed valuation is $13,500,000. The valuation on the company's books, which, it was stated, was made by six real estate men, was $24,627,745.

Total of Mortgages $10,200,000.

The attorneys have found that the total of the mortgages on this real estate is $10,200,000. Holders of the company's accumulative bonds or other securities have no interest in these mortgages, but only in the equity in the property over and above the amount of the mortgage indebtedness. The amount of that equity, according to the company's appraisers, is thus $14,427,745, or more than enough to pay the upward of $13,000,000 bonds and other securities sold by it. The difference between the assessed valuation and the mortgage debt is $3,300,000, or approximately 25 per cent. of the outstanding bonds and other securities in the hands of the public.

Very little of the company's real estate was found unencumbered. Much of it had second mortgages and some of it third mortgages. The Merchants' Exchange Building at 114 and 116 Fifth Avenue, for instance, is covered by a first mortgage of $250,000, a second mortgage of $330,000, and a third mortgage of $60,000. On the Hendrik Hudson Apartments and the Hendrik Hudson Annex, 390 Riverside Drive, and 601 West 110th Street, there are mortgages of $863,000 and $750,000, or a total of $1,613,000.

Two of the other most valuable pieces of property owned by the company are the so-called Mace estate in the Bronx and an undeveloped tract in Queens. The former is mortgaged for $514,000 and the latter for $406,000. Both are unproductive.

Persons of Small Means Invested.

According to Samuel Strasbourger, of counsel for the Bondholders' Protective Committee, which was organized on the day of the receivership, the number of holders of the company's bonds or other evidences of indebtedness is 19,000. Most of them are persons of small means, Mr. Strasbourger said, who had bought the securities on the installment plan, putting their money into them with much the same purpose as the depositor in a savings bank, and in the belief that they were acquiring an interest in real estate mortgages.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Strasbourger declared, "the accumulative bonds amount to nothing more than promissory notes."

A committee to represent another and previously unreported form of securities sold by the company has been formed, with Loucks & Alexander, 120 Broadway, as counsel; Ernest K. Speiden of Innis, Speiden & Co., 46 Cliff Street, as Chairman, and J. P. Birnie and Harold W. Smith as associate members. The securities which these men represent are known as real estate certificates. The committee has knowledge of 370 holders of these certificates, to whom there is due $275,000 paid in as principal and $147,000 in interest.

These real estate certificates, according to a representative of the committee, were issued between 1899 and 1907, when the company began favoring instead its accumulative bonds and urged holders of the certificates to exchange them for the bonds. The certificates were issued to mature in ten, fifteen, or twenty years. Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual payments could be made on them.

Ask Certificate Holders to Assist.

Counsel for the certificate holders are of the opinion that the certificates are a lien prior to the accumulative bonds for the reason that the certificates contain a provision for a share in the profits. The committee has asked for the co-operation of all certificate holders "for the express purpose of getting a united effort on the behalf of the certificate holders alone, so as to secure to such certificate holders their full and complete rights in any plan of reorganization issued for them."

The Accumulative Bondholders Committee, Mr. Strasbourger said, had asked the court for permission to intervene in the receivership proceedings, and proposed to go into the affairs of the company minutely. Mr. Strasbourger was surprised at the small margin between the mortgages on the company's real estate and the assessed valuation.

"Without attempting to estimate now the losses threatened holders of securities," he said, "the facts from the preliminary inventory indicate that it is right for us to inquire where the money paid in by the thousands of investors has gone. We hope to examine officers of the company, learn how much was paid to agents who sold the bonds, how much for the upkeep of expensive offices, and how much in salaries. We want to know all about the receipts and disbursements, the payments of dividends, and the source of the payments on the bonds that matured.

"Most of the people who invested in the securities of the company could ill afford to lose. A woman who came in today had taken out a twenty-year bond for $2,000, hoping to have a handy sum to give her daughter when the girl came of age. The company received all of this woman's savings. I hear of scores of cases of the same kind."

TROUBLE BEGAN IN HARTFORD.

Building and Loan Commissioner Denied New License in June.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16.—The troubles of the American Real Estate Company date from the decision of John L. Dower, former State Building and Loan Commissioner, in refusing to renew the license of the company to do business in Connecticut last June. Mr. Dower, who is now in the South, has always contended the company was "far from solvent."

The term of Mr. Dower and the abolishment of the commissionership came on June 30, and the decision of Mr. Dower, made after extended investigation of the condition of the company, was announced a few weeks before the end of his term.

The decision of Mr. Dower was sustained by Bank Commissioner E. J. Sturgess when his office succeeded to duties of the Building and Loan Department. An appeal was taken by the company to the Superior Court, and Judge Joseph P. Tuttle appointed former State Senator Charles C. Cook and Compensation Commissioner Fred M. Williams to take evidence. Their sessions in New York City were ended a month ago, when receivers for the company were appointed by the Federal Court in New York.

AGAINST URGING MEDIATION.

American Advocates Seek Peace Founded on Justice.

"Peace mediations at this time are likely to be futile unless the belligerent nations can be induced to see the wisdom of taking some action looking toward the establishment of a durable peace," said Hamilton Holt yesterday at the close of a conference with the members of the American Branch of the Central Organization for a Durable Peace. The meeting was held in the offices of the American Peace Society, 70 Fifth Avenue.

The chief object of the meeting was to discuss the advisability of petitioning President Wilson to call a conference of the neutral nations which might offer their services as mediators. A suggestion to this effect was received by cable last week from the Dutch Anti-War Council, asking the American peace leaders to use their best influence in urging the need of some such action in view of the growing signs in Europe of a desire to talk peace.

This statement, drawn up by Mr. Holt and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the American Branch, was given out as expressing the views of the members at the present time:

The American group feels that it would not, at this time, be wise to consider the urging of mediation, knowing the feeling of certain nations, unless the President could be persuaded to urge the nations to enter a League to Enforce Peace which would secure a durable peace founded on justice, for which all the nations now claim they are fighting.

"This view," said Mr. Holt, "bears out the suggestion made by President Wilson a few days ago to the delegation from the American Union against Militarism, when he called attention to the necessity of getting the nations to agree on the basis of durable peace. Such a league to enforce peace may prove to be the solution of the whole problem. If it is possible to bring the nations together in such a league looking for durable peace, then all the immediate issues become relatively insignificant and peace terms ought readily to be arranged."

"The idea of the Central Organization is not to work so much toward stopping the present war," explained Dr. Lynch, "but to organize groups in all countries whose services may be useful in working for a lasting peace and who may perhaps be a means of communication when the belligerents indicate that peace proposals would be welcome."

The peace subject will be discussed in more detail tomorrow at the meetings of the Arbitration Conference now assembled at Lake Mohonk.

LONGING FOR FAMILY DREW ROFRANO BACK

He Has a Reunion with Wife, Mother, and Children After His Formal Arraignment.

EMOTION OVERCOMES HIM

Health of Man Accused in Murder Plot Indicates That He Lived in the Open Air While a Fugitive.

Former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, who suddenly crept out of hiding to face a charge of murder, declared yesterday that a yearning for his home and five children made it impossible for him to stay in exile any longer. As soon as he had been arraigned before Judge Delehanty in General Sessions on a charge of murder in the first degree, he begged District Attorney Swann for permission to see his family. Not in the Tombs, he said, but in some room in the District Attorney's office, from which his children could not carry away a vision of their father behind prison bars.

The reunion took place in the office on the fourth floor of the Criminal Court Building formerly occupied by Assistant District Attorney Brothers. Two detectives looked on as Rofrano received his family, wife, mother, and five daughters, ranging from 3 to 14 years. For the first time since his reappearance Rofrano showed the effects of the nervous strain which he had endured during the eight months that he had been evading capture.

Tears rushed to his eyes as his youngest child threw her arms around his neck and pleaded with him to come home. Both the mother and wife were in hysterics. Finally Rofrano, overcome, asked the detectives to take him out of the room, which they did, closing the door on his weeping children.

"I Had to See Them."

Then Rofrano broke down completely. He turned to the door which separated him from his family and muttered: "Those little ones in there. That's why I had to come back. I couldn't stand it any longer. I had to see them, no matter what happened to me."

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Rofrano, said his client was anxious to go to trial as soon as possible. He wanted no delay, and it was at Rofrano's own urgent request that Mr. Littleton made arrangements with the District Attorney to put the case on the June calendar. Although Rofrano himself would make no statement yesterday, Mr. Littleton, speaking for him, said the ex-Deputy Commissioner was absolutely certain of being exonerated of any complicity in the murder of Tom Foley's lieutenant, Mike Gaimari. Rofrano, the lawyer said, believed a trial free of politics of any sort must result inevitably in an acquittal.

Rofrano expressed immense relief because the dread of being caught at any moment was done with. Wherever he went he was sure to be confronted with a circular bearing a photograph and description of himself, and announcing that he was wanted for murder and that a reward of $5,000 could be had for any information leading to his capture. Eight months of that sort of thing was all he could endure, he said, and he even expressed satisfaction yesterday to his lawyer that he had at least saved the county the reward by surrendering himself as he did to the District Attorney.

Rofrano in Rugged Health.

Neither he nor his counsel, however, would say a word as to where he had been or what he had been doing, though his ruddy, healthy appearance indicated that he had spent much time in the open. Those who knew him intimately agreed that he looked very much better than he did when he went away. Both Mr. Littleton and District Attorney Swann believed that he had been a long distance from New York. According to his lawyer, Rofrano was not disposed to reveal his history during the last eight months until he got on the witness stand in his own defense. Mr. Littleton intimated that his client would then tell everything to the jury—why he thought it advisable to disappear, where he had been, what he had done, and why he had come back.

District Attorney Swann himself manifested little or no desire to ascertain these facts. When asked whether he did not think it important to find out where and how Rofrano had passed the last eight months, the prosecutor replied:

"No, I don't think that is at all essential."

"Don't you think it's essential to find out where this man had accomplices who were joined in a criminal conspiracy to keep him under cover and help him evade justice?" the District Attorney was asked.

"Yes, but nobody knows anything about that excepting Rofrano, and he won't tell," answered the District Attorney.

With the case due to come to trial in the latter part of June, the District Attorney will begin today to examine witnesses who will appear for the State. They are all in prison, but they will be brought to New York at once. Among these are Joseph and Tony La Salle, whose testimony at the trial of Gaetano Montimagno, the hired assassin of Gaimari, first brought Rofrano into the case as the arch conspirator, and Frank Fennimore, whose confession completed the chain of evidence upon which a murder indictment against Rofrano was founded.

Expect Brother to Surrender.

Now that the ex-Deputy Commissioner had returned to face trial, belief was expressed in many quarters yesterday that his brother, John Rofrano, who is also a fugitive from justice, would soon turn up. John Rofrano was indicted on a charge of perjury, growing out of the false testimony which had been given in the trials of Montimagno and Rocks Cornell. He also disappeared on the day he was indicted, and the police have failed utterly to discover any trace of his whereabouts.

District Attorney Swann conferred yesterday with Robert H. Elder, counsel for Montimagno, who is now in Sing Sing awaiting execution. He was brought to New York more than a month ago, because it was thought he had a confession to make. At that time, however, whatever information he had with reference to Rofrano's complicity, he was willing to give only in exchange for immunity from the electric chair. The District Attorney declined to make any promises and Montimagno was returned to the death house. With Rofrano in custody, however, the District Attorney believes that Montimagno may be "willing to open up," without insisting upon any kind of a bargain.

With reference to the rewards of $5,000 which the Board of Estimate had been authorized to issue for Rofrano's capture in the form of special revenue bonds, District Attorney Swann sent a letter to the board yesterday stating that he had personally delivered Rofrano over to the Warden of the Tombs prison and that it would not be necessary to issue the bonds because the reward would not be claimed.

Publisher Accused of Treason.

Charges of high treason have been made in Austria against Professor Broda of Lausanne, Switzerland, publisher of the international magazine, Documents of Progress, because, according to the Swiss press, the publisher, who is a native of Austria, dared print a drastic criticism of the policy of the House of Hapsburg.

WIMPFHEIMER GIVES $150,000 TO MT. SINAI

Importer Endows New Department of Surgery of the Stomach in Hospital.

HIS TOTAL GIFTS $230,000

Dr. S. S. Goldwater Predicts Important Results in Surgical Science.

Charles A. Wimpfheimer, an importer, of 18 West Seventy-sixth Street made a gift of $150,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital for the endowment of the department of surgery of the stomach yesterday. Announcement of the gift was made by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, General Superintendent of the hospital, last night.

Dr. Goldwater said this was not the first gift that Mr. Wimpfheimer had made to the hospital, and that he had in the past given large sums for its general purposes.

Mount Sinai had for years been noted, Dr. Goldwater said, for its abdominal surgery, and Mr. Wimpfheimer's generous gift was made with the purpose of giving a still greater impetus to the work of the hospital in this particular field.

The new department, he said, would pave the co-operation of the hospital laboratory, which had an unusually complete organization and equipment. It was expected now, the doctor said, to make important contributions to the investigation of the physiology of the stomach and intestines as well as to the technique of abdominal surgery.

Mr. Wimpfheimer is a member of the firm of A. Wimpfheimer & Bros., importers, with offices at 450-460 Fifth Avenue. His contributions to the hospital within the last few years total $230,000. He recently gave $50,000 toward the new building fund and $30,000 toward the endowment fund. He is known by his friends as an exceedingly modest man and a generous giver.

Mr. Wimpfheimer declined last night to discuss his latest gift. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of Mount Sinai Hospital for fifteen years.

Fined $2,000 for Smuggling.

Herman A. Russell of Chicago, Ill., who was arrested in June, 1914, and convicted last April of smuggling $9,000 worth of jewelry into this country, was resigned yesterday before Federal Judge Haight in Newark and fined $2,000, which he paid. The court said that the fine really amounted to $11,000, as the Government had confiscated the jewelry.

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HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

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Continuing all this week—An Important
Sale of 22,800 Men's Shirts
at $1.05, $1.45 and $1.85

The largest and most select collection of shirts we have ever assembled.

EVERY shirt in this great sale has been dyed with the old dyes in the old way. The colors are as beautiful and deep as it is possible for them to be. And they will hold true to their color as long as the fabric itself is of service.

The designs and weaves are NEW and exclusive.

¶ Only a color chart and sample book of cloths could begin to reflect the beauty of these materials. They are the kind shown at much higher prices in exclusive Fifth Avenue Shops.

The Weaves:
Mentone Cloth, Diana Poplins, Imported Madras, Russian Cords, Pebble Cloth, Foreign Crepes, Sport Cloths, New Silk Cloths.

The Designs:
Raye stripes, candy stripes, Russian cords, Jacquard figured stripes, and every other new shirt design in self or satin stripes.

In almost every color combination you can think of, and in all white that won't turn yellow in the laundry.

A size, fabric, and a design to suit every man. Each shirt tailored with that degree of skill which makes a Saks' shirt different.

Men's Silk Shirts at $3.65 and $4.95
In designs that are the very newest off the looms.

¶ Selected with extreme care for the man who demands only the very finest in shirtwear. Such weaves as the following are included:—

Crepe de Chine, heavy broadcloths, medium weight broadcloths, with satin or dull finished stripes, exquisite mummy cloth and charmeuse.

¶ Considering present market conditions, these are by far the greatest values to be had in silk shirts in Greater New York today.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
COUNTRY HOUSE LINENS
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

Stern Brothers
22nd and 23rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue
Desire to announce that for a limited period
The Dressmaking Salon
will accept orders at a very greatly modified scale of prices, as follows:
Women's Modish Suits, $69.50 up
of gabardines, serges, tricotine, cheviots, homespuns, Poiret and French twills; velour and worsted checks, grey mixtures, pongees, taffetas and faille silk.
Women's Linen Suits, at $55.00 upward
Dresses and Gowns, $85.00 up
of plain and striped taffetas, satins, foulards, failles, poult de soie, crepe de Chines and Georgette crepe.
Cotton Voile and Crepe Dresses, $69.50 up
Workmanship of the highest excellence assured in every detail.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.
feature—
Tailor-made Suits at $45
Fashionable Day Dresses at $45
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Exquisite Blouses (hand made) at $15
Smart Hats at $15 & $18

Macy's
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
How Much Do You Pay for a $16.75 Suit?

Consider this question seriously. The cost of doing business determines, in a great measure, the ultimate price you pay for an article. Macy's selling costs are stripped of every possible item that would tend to increase them. All of our buying is done on a spot cash basis, taking advantage of every discount. All of our selling is on a cash basis only, therefore we have no bad accounts. Our reputation is an enviable one, and people who have bought here before know that our prices are "Lowest-in-the-City." Take all these matters into consideration and you will readily see that our
Suits for Men and Young Men at $16.75
are worth $16.75 according to our standard, but how much more you will have to pay for them elsewhere we leave to your own judgment. We invite comparison. You will be surprised at the quality in our $16.75 suits. Made by some of the leading manufacturers of the country, they are absolutely correct in style, fabric and pattern. The smartest lines of this season's models are combined with materials that will give service. The suits are full, half or quarter lined, and some have silk yokes and sleeves. We know, and we want you to know, that $16.75 will buy a suit here that you can be proud of.
Neat Stripe Worsted Trousers, excellent workmanship, $4.75
Golf Suits with long or Knickerbocker Trousers of Homespuns, excellently tailored, $19.75
Golf Coats of Knitted Fabrics in Oxford, Heather Mixtures, Brown and Olive, $8.25
Gabardine Golf Coats in Green and Tan, $12.75
Knickerbocker Golf Trousers, Homespuns and Cassimeres, $6.75
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

The Chickering Piano has won every honor—Awards, Medals, Praise from great musicians. But its enduring fame rests upon the fact that it has won the hearts of music lovers wherever refinement and culture prevail.
Uprights $500 Grands $700 Players $825
Convenient Payments if desired
Lord & Taylor
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Pianos and Player Pianos
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WHEN you BUILD come and see our great variety of beautiful styles and how low you can buy fine quality fixtures.
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Electric, Gas or Oil, "Miller" Lamps with the selected Art Glass Shades we have are the best. Dealers should have "Miller" Lamps for sale; if not, we have. Our show rooms are in the next block to the Woolworth Building.
"Miller" Lamps Make Elegant Gifts
EDWARD MILLER & CO., Manufacturers. Established 1844. 29 and 29 Park Place, New York.

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857.
Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45th Street
SHOES
That are different in a quiet way, nevertheless noticeable—a bit ahead in the little things that mean individuality—that have the look and feel of their "custom cousins" and give the service that only selected materials and flawless workmanship can give. Such shoes pay extra dividends in a satisfaction over-and-above mere money's-worth. Prices $6 to $12.

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Unrestricted Public Sale
This (Wed.) Afternoon
and AFTERNOONS of Tomorrow (Thurs.)
and the 19th, 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th at 2:30
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Evening
and EVENINGS of Friday of This Week
(May 19th) and the 22d, 23d and
24th at 8 o'Clock
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MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
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EMPLOYERS URGE A NATIONAL UNION

Manufacturers' Convention Moving Toward Organization to Meet Labor Exactions.

PLEA FOR PREPAREDNESS

Pass Resolutions Calling for an Army and Navy Equal to Any Emergency.

The National Association of Manufacturers, in convention at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, is progressing toward an association of all American employers of labor to represent capital in dealings with the American Federation of Labor. The idea grew largely out of secret conferences of bankers and large employers of labor held last June and September at the Yama Inn in the Catskills, for the purpose of devising a system whereby capital could present to labor in industrial battles a front no less solid than that of the Federation of Labor.

The movement was characterized as the greatest ever undertaken by American business men to reach a solution of the ever-recurring quarrels between capital and labor. It was said that this year, when American labor had received more in wages than ever before, only to instigate a great number of industrial troubles, was the most opportune time for the launching of such a project.

President S. C. Beach of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association said it would be formed as soon as possible, "so that when Mr. Gompers proposes an act in Congress which will destroy efficiency methods in governmental work, every business men's organization in the United States may start on a concerted plan to combat such proposals. If the business men of this country hope to cope with the American Federation of Labor they must have at least a well-co-ordinated body."

For the Open Shop.

Colonel George Pope, President of the National Association, who has long dreamed of a national federation of all employers, in his annual address committed the association to the policy of the open shop, and said that conditions to follow the war would make it essential for employers to perfect a new and powerful organization to combat the claims that would then be made by labor.

"After the war," he said, "millions of men liberated from the armies must seek a living in industrial work. To prepare ourselves for this condition there must be a new accounting of costs in our labor market. We have, for the time being, the world's markets at our door. But the countries now at war, when it is ended, must fight for their very industrial existence."

Then referring to the great industrial activity of the nation, Colonel Pope said:

"Abnormal profits have been the exception, not the general rule. But labor frequently fails to observe this distinction. Demands and reprisals are sought under conditions which are not fair to employers who have not been the beneficiaries of peculiar and streaky industrial advantages during the last year and a half.

"The present time presents unprecedented opportunity for a policy of getting together. It is an era requiring economic standardization. It is an epoch ripe for industrial patriotism. The difficult problem of a standardized wage scale; the complex problem of hours of labor; the question of the relation of the State to private industry, and the many claims made for social legislation, are all a part of the scheme of government under which we live and by which our industrial growth must continue.

To Enlist All Employers.

"In my opinion there should be an organization of employers, not confined to any one craft or exclusively to manufacturers, but one to which all employers of labor should be eligible."

Colonel Pope recommended to American manufacturers a close study of the German industrial system founded on co-operation under the sanction of the Imperial Government.

D. R. Pelt of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association said it was imperative that immediate steps be taken to meet labor conditions. He attacked "professional uplifters such as college professors and limelight sociologists, who are supported by endowment funds or taxpayers' money and who do not know an honest workman when they see him, coming in contact only with 'bums masquerading as oppressed workmen.

"Probably the greatest wrong inflicted upon the supposedly free people of the United States," he added, "has been laws fathered by professional uplifters and by labor unions to restrict the supply of skilled labor, under the guise of 'child labor' laws. If they were really child labor laws it would be all right and very desirable. But when they are simply youth labor laws and in effect prevent young men from engaging in industry when they have reached an age when it would benefit them, it becomes an outrage on the American youth in depriving him of the right to make a living and learn a trade."

J. Bruce Gibson, President of the Employers' Federation of the Pacific Coast, in a telegram offered suggestions for the formation of the federation which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which will report on them this morning. This will probably form the basis for the convention's action. He expressed the belief that it should be so organized that all industrial bodies in the country could be represented.

A National Body.

"It appears to me," said Earl Constantine, a large employer of labor, "that we can arrive at only one conclusion: that there should be a national federation of all these employers' associations of a character to furnish each unit with the benefits of the experience of the other units; of a character which will train and promote on merit men who prove efficient as secretaries or managers of such organizations; of a character which will maintain a central bureau of information in which statistics and data on industrial strikes and all such similar matters are maintained; in which likewise experts are employed in the study of industrial legislation."

Several speakers dwelt at length upon the work such an organization could do in promoting foreign trade. The war and also emphasized the desirability of greater legal leniency as to the formation of trade combinations in countries which would be the industrial competitors of America after the war was ended.

There was a series of speeches at the afternoon session from heads of associations in all parts of the country, all telling of prosperity. But there was as well a general tone of resentment at what was characterized as too much legislation, both local and national. In speaking of what he regarded as an unfortunate attitude of the public and legislators towards "big business" E. Adgerton, President of the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association, said:

"When a company of gentlemen applies for a charter of incorporation in our country, the act is immediately construed by the public as a declaration of war upon all human rights and liberties. Diplomatic relations are severed and the would-be benefactors are handed their passports to Hades. If they survive the climate to which they have been consigned, it is attributed to an element of indestructibility with which they have been vaccinated by the Devil."

Views on Legislation.

W. G. Bruce of Milwaukee expressed the conviction that all employers should stand solidly against the literacy test for immigrants on the ground that the country at large had never been in greater need of labor. He urged the necessity also of taking the tariff out of politics. Other things he advocated were the establishment of a merchant marine, legalising of trade combinations such as obtain in other countries, and the encouragement of American bankers to extend their business into foreign countries.

The manufacturers appeared to be solidly in favor of thorough preparedness. To show the attitude on the question, this resolution was put through with a rush:

Resolved, That we, the National Association of Manufacturers, in convention assembled, do hereby express our firm belief in the necessity for a broad, patriotic plan of military and naval preparedness by our Government, wholly independent of partisan considerations, and based upon the opinion and judgment of trained army and navy experts in this far-reaching and important matter.

The members of the association also went on record in resolutions calling for the improvement and extension of railways as a part of national preparedness. They further urged Congress to take steps for the regulation of all lines of traffic as a measure for national defense and authorise railways to fix such rates as will insure reasonable earnings on capital invested.

The association will hold its annual dinner tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. The speakers will be Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who will speak on "Federal Incorporation," and John Hays Hammond, who will speak on "Paramount National Issues."

At its meeting last night the association considered ways and means of credit for foreign business and went on record in favor of the draft-acceptance system as opposed to the open account. It was the consensus of opinion that the American manufacturer had to make up his mind to extend longer term credits if he intended to do much more business in South America.

D. R. Martines, foreign agent for a piano firm said that on a recent trip to South America he had met in many cities the members of committees of four hundred sent out by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce to solicit trade. He said the Japanese obtained many orders over their American competitors.

M. Bunes of Argentina told the manufacturers that the job before Americans was to get acquainted with South Americans.

"We buy $453,000,000 worth of goods from Europe every year," he said. "We would like to buy from you, but we must have credit. That means we have got to get acquainted. You can't expect our people to come here, for you are the seller. It is up to Americans to go to my country and get acquainted, and there will be good business with Argentine."

WHITE STAR LINE PROFITS.

Good Year Shown by Annual Report —Freight Rates to Stay High.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 17.—The report of the White Star Line shows a profit for last year, after providing a very large sum for excess profit tax and other contingencies, amounting to £1,968,285.

Dividends amounting to 65 per cent, already have been paid, the sum of £250,000 is placed to the reserve, and a similar amount to the general purpose fund. The Olympic and Britannic are credited with a special depreciation of £100,000 each, while £156,768 is carried forward.

The Directors state that as a result of the shortage of tonnage freights have risen considerably and continue on a high level, while with the restricted number of vessels now available for general trading and the limitation of shipbuilding arising from Government requirements, there seems no probability of the situation being materially relieved in the near future.

TAFT DENIES INTERVIEW.

Did Not Say in Washington He Was for Root First.

William H. Taft was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by Altair Lodge, 601, F. & A. M., in the Montauk Club, Eighth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Taft spoke on "The Genius of Masonry."

After the dinner a Washington dispatch was shown to him which quoted him as supporting Elihu Root for the Republican nomination. Mr. Taft denied the interview and said that he was in Washington Monday less than an hour. He said that after he had given his testimony in the Risar Bank case he returned to this city without speaking to any one about politics.

CONVICTS STIRRED BY ELMAN'S VIOLIN

1,400 at Sing Sing Sit Enthralled as He Plays from the Classics.

GIVE HIM VOTE OF THANKS

Sixty Women from This City Inspect the Prison—Old Cells Soon to Go, Says Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, May 16.—Nearly 1,400 convicts crowded into the Sing Sing chapel this evening and made the gray prison walls ring with applause for Mischa Elman, the violinist, who played for them. Besides the men inside the hall who sat in the sight of the master of the violin there were 200 hundred others in different parts of the prison who stopped their work and listened as the music came to their ears in the night. Also twenty-two condemned men in the death cells heard and marveled at the wonderful music which floated in through their open windows.

Mr. Elman's concert at Sing Sing came as a climax to an afternoon visit of more than sixty New York women, who went up at the invitation of Miss Clara F. White, a member of the Prison Council, and spent the afternoon going over the institution. In addition, later in the evening, a comedy was presented by an amateur theatrical club of New York City, and several persons sang and recited for the benefit of the prisoners.

K. Bill Meyers, an old resident of the prison and one of the pioneers of the Mutual Welfare League, was the chief escort of the party of visiting women. There were also two or three other convicts at their service, with here and there a guard.

The visitors went to the cell block, which Warden Kirchwey, who arrived from Albany just as the inspection was coming to an end, told them would probably go, as the Sage bill before the Legislature seemed likely to pass. They visited the shoe, automobile, and knitting shops. Then they went to the printing establishment, and every one received a copy of The Bulletin, the official publication of the league, and also the State's paper, The Star of Hope.

Mr. Elman was introduced to his audience by Spencer Miller, Jr., the Warden's secretary, and thereafter he and his listeners were in one accord. He played, among other things, the "Meditation" from "Thais"; "Albumblatt," by Wagner; "La Chase," by Kreisler; "Rondino," by Beethoven; "Ave Maria," by Schubert, and "Rondo Capriciosio," by Saint-Saens. Then he received bouquet of carnations and a wreath of green and made his final bow. At that moment a voice from somewhere in the crowd, hoarse with emotion, called out:

"Ah, Sir, won't you play 'Humoresque' just once?" The musician obeyed with a smile, and when he had finished Dvorak's composition there came a perfect storm of applause from the convicts.

The hall was crowded to the doors with prisoners, who sat still and listened, save when some enthusiastic one mistook a pause in the music for the finish, and then the yells for silence came sharp and short, so that it could be understood that here was no common audience. They were men who were absorbed in every second of the wonderful music.

When the last strains of the master's violin had ceased, there came a strange moment of silence. Mr. Elman bowed to the audience, and then came such applause as could not be mistaken. As one man the 1,400 convicts arose and gave him a vote of thanks.

"Our tribute to genius, and to such music as these walls have not heard in the ninety-odd years of their existence," said Mr. Miller.

The musician had inspected the prison before dinner, and after the concert he was asked for his impressions.

"It was wonderful," he said. "Never in my life have I experienced anything like it. When I went past the cells this afternoon I had the queerest feeling for those who lived in those dark, narrow holes. Some of them may have heard me in a recital in New York, and now think where I was to play to them tonight.

"When I faced them and caught the look in their faces, I felt a wave of sympathy. They were an earnest and eager intent on hearing every note of my violin. Their hearts were with me, and, of course, I could not fail them. As I played I could not help wondering about the men in the death cells, who, they told me this afternoon, could hear the music."

Mr. Elman said he was amazed at seeing so much freedom in the prison, but added that the men looked healthier and better than in any prison he had ever seen before. He said he hoped before long to give a similar concert before the State's women prisoners at Auburn.

KELLY GANG HOLDS UP CITY BY PIER STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

happy and contented until Paul Kelly forced the strike upon them. They received wages of 35 cents an hour for a ten-hour day with pay at 50 cents an hour for overtime work commencing at 6 P. M. Under this schedule their average wage was $21 to $27 a week, and in especially busy seasons this frequently rose to $35 or $40.

"Some of our men had been with us for twenty years," said C. W. Jungen, General Manager of the Morgan Line, last night. "They had only five years to go to be eligible for a pension, and you can imagine they did not like to strike. It was about two weeks ago that the trouble began. We had never had the least disturbance on our five piers, extending from 48 to 52 North River, and we never expected any. We worked our men 54 hours a week, and they appreciated the steady wage. Then a brother of Paul Kelly called on me, said the men were uneasy and wanted the 40 cents an hour rate by the International Mercantile Marine, with overtime at 60 cents and 80 cents for work on Sundays or holidays."

The higher rate paid by the International Mercantile Marine had been brought about by a strike threatened by Paul Kelly, according to another official of the company, but this man pointed out that as the International longshoremen frequently worked only three days a week, their condition was not as good as that of the Morgan line men.

Mr. Jungen said Kelly told him there were 1,200 I. W. W. men employed on his piers and demanded the right to put union pickets there. Mr. Jungen said he told Kelly he was equally anxious to rid himself of I. W. W. men, but would not countenance pickets when his own employes were not members of the union and Kelly withdrew. Later a man calling himself the secretary of the union telephoned a demand for higher wages and again threatened a strike, and finally Paul Kelly himself called on Mr. Jungen and delivered an ultimatum. Mr. Jungen telephoned his reply to Kelly on Monday of last week and the strike was declared the next day.

Mr. Jungen said that 300 faithful workers who had tried to report for work had been set upon and beaten, and a cotton Inspector, on his way to Brooklyn to oversee the cargo of a Morgan liner docked there, was accosted by three thugs at South Ferry and warned his life would be in danger if he visited the ship. This man, said Mr. Jungen, found other thugs waiting at his home in Hoboken, N. J., and had been compelled to ask police protection to escort him to and from his home.

The company immediately employed such longshoremen as it could get and now has 850 men at work on the piers. They are unskilled, however, and, according to Mr. Jungen, three are not as good as any one of the men they lost.

According to the company is making no effort to handle lighterage freight. Westbound freight is being received at the piers only when presented in trucks, and, as long as they can keep sufficient men working, the company officials plan to continue the rail and water route to the West. No freight will reach this city over that route, however, until the union surrenders.

"And Paul Kelly and his gang will be eating out of our hands before we are through," declared Mr. Jungen last night.

Meantime, however, this city will be paying a toll, occasioned by the increased freight rate, which, shipping men realize, may quickly run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Paul Kelly, who has placed this new tax on the consumer, will profit by it in no wise. His hope lies in a victory for the union. The increase of 5 cents an hour applied to 1,850 men through each ten-hour day would amount to $675 a day, and Kelly's share of this would be a matter for adjustment between himself and the reinstated strikers. And Kelly is a business man.

It was less than six years ago that the former gang leader and widely feared bad man entered City Court Justice La Fetra's court and asked permission to change his name back to its original form—Antonio Vaccarelli. Under it Kelly had been a peaceful citizen; under it he desired again to live at peace with the police, he said, and the Justice granted him the boon he asked. Then Kelly, who was once the proprietor of New York's toughest saloon and dance hall, who gloried in the reputation of the "hardest bad man" in New York, apparently reformed. But of late he has taken an active part in the affairs of the longshoremen, and his appearance has always been followed by trouble. It always would be, say Southern Pacific men, were they to surrender, but now they are out "to get Kelly," and the consumer here is a forced partner in the job.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—An embargo on all eastbound shipments to Atlantic points via the rail and water line of the Sunset-Gulf route of the Southern Pacific, and an embargo on carload shipments westbound by the same route, were announced here today by G. W. Luce, Freight Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Company.

The restrictions, were necessary, he said, on account of the longshoremen's strike in New York City, which had seriously crippled loading and unloading of ships there.

Less than carload shipments westbound, the company announced, would be handled, as the company had enough men to care for them.

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10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
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Secured by our Capital, and Surplus of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.
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Building Construction

SEEK GLASS BOY IN JERSEY.

Elizabeth Police, at Mother's Request, Round Up Many Gypsies.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 16.—Working upon new clues just obtained by Mrs. C. L. Glass of Jersey City, which have led to the belief that her son, James Douglas Glass, 4 years old, who has been missing little more than a year, is a prisoner of gypsies encamped in this vicinity, Chief of Police Mulcahy is conducting an exhaustive search for the missing boy. Detectives have been detailed to search camps in Linden and Roselle, and Chief Mulcahy today personally directed the rounding up of a large number of gypsies. Seventy-six have been closely questioned.

This morning Samuel de Mettie, chief of a tribe of Brazilian nomads, was arraigned before Judge Madson in police court, as well as Steve Miller, chief of a Rumanian tribe, encamped at Linden. More than a dozen women, rounded up by Chief Mulcahy, were also in court, following a grilling conducted to ascertain if any of the prisoners had knowledge of "Jimmy" Glass.

Mrs. Glass wrote a letter to Chief Mulcahy, saying that she and her husband had every reason to believe that the boy was among the gypsy tribes encamped to camp in this section. The mother has followed clues to various parts of the country without success.

Spoke to Juror, Gets 5 Days in Jail.

Louis A. Billington, a salesman, of 18 South Orange Avenue, Newark, will spend five days in jail and must pay a fine of $100 for having spoken to a juror sitting at the trial of John A. Rhodabeck, a former official of the State Motor Vehicle Department, who was charged with not accounting for all moneys that came into his hands. It was said Billington asked the juryman to go lightly on Rhodabeck. Billington denied having spoken to the juryman, implied any thing had any intention of influencing the juror, but Judge Martin gave the juror's statement the preference and imposed the sentence.

Aldermen Congratulate Police.

The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution yesterday congratulating the Police Department on its "magnificent showing" at the preparedness parade on Saturday. The resolution was presented by President Frank Dowling, leader of the Tammany majority, and it will be read to the members of the force at each station house.

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. . .

YOU can pay 10% to 50% MORE than Goodrich Fair-List prices, for *other* Fabric Tires of no better quality,—without averaging 1% MORE actual Mileage out of them!
You can *accidentally* Puncture,—or *accidentally* Ruin,—the *highest-priced* Fabric Tire that ever was frilled into Extravagance,—in the FIRST WEEK you use it!
And,—you would have no more *recourse* (with such Extravagant Tires), than you have on these Fair-Listed Goodrich "Barefoot" Tires, which cost you *one-third to one-tenth* LESS, for self-same Service, plus *more* Resilience,—*more* Cling, Spring, and true Pneumatic quality.
Now,—consider *that* Message,—for Thrift.
Then note following prices:—
Goodrich "Fair-List" Prices
BLACK "BAREFOOT" SAFETY-TREADS
30 x 3 } Ford Sizes $10.40
30 x 3½ } $13.40
32 x 3½ $15.45
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34 x 4 $22.40
36 x 4½ $31.60
37 x 5 $37.35
38 x 5½ $50.60
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THE B. F. GOODRICH CO. Akron, Ohio.
New York Branch, 1780-82 Broadway
No Tires average "LARGER,"—taken Type for Type,—and Size for Size,—than Goodrich Fair-List Tires
"BAREFOOT" Tires

Here Is Your Opportunity
FOR the present we will continue the sale of certain Elevated-Oven and Double-Oven Gas Ranges and "Cookers" at
Half Our Regular Prices to Persons Living in Manhattan and the Bronx
Take advantage of these remarkable offerings:
DOUBLE OVEN, $8.00 cash; $9.00 in easy installments; Just Half Our Regular Price
ELEVATED OVEN, $13.00 cash; $15.00 in easy installments; Just Half Our Regular Price
"COOKERS," $5.00 cash; $5.50 in easy installments; Just Half Our Regular Price
Our sales were very large last week and it is our desire to dispose of the balance of this stock.
A GAS RANGE assures your having a cool Kitchen this Summer. No ashes or kindlings to handle.
A GAS WATER HEATER furnishes hot water in any quantity day or night. Communicate with or visit one of these Gas Offices:
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No. 112 W. 42d Street Tel. Bryant 2643
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SCHOOLBOY ARMY READY BY AUTUMN

Gen. Wingate Says Enrolling of Youngsters Will Take Several Months.

BEST TRAINING AFFORDED

Friends of the New Military Measures Say System Will Improve Citizenship.

General George W. Wingate, Chairman of the Committee on Athletics of the Board of Education and President of the Public Schools Athletic League, who was one of the strongest supporters of the Welsh and Slater bills, providing, respectively, physical training for all public and private school boys more than 8 years old, and compulsory military training for all youth in the State between the ages of 16 and 19 years not working for a livelihood, which were signed by Governor Whitman on Tuesday, said yesterday that the plans for this instruction would not be worked out before the end of the Summer.

The measure becomes effective in September, when an appropriation to carry out its provisions will become available. Meanwhile the details of the plan will be drafted by a commission, to consist of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, ex officio; a second member, to be selected by the Governor, and a third, to be appointed by the Board of Regents.

"These men," said General Wingate, "will have to be men of high character. They must know a good deal about military matters and a great deal about schools. They want to be tactful men; they must be young and up-to-date, and in sympathy with the plan to give the youths of New York not only a physical and military training, but moral training as well. There must be no haste in selecting the men who are to serve on this commission, and it will probably take the whole Summer to lay out the system of instruction."

Boy Census to be Taken.

General Wingate explained that probably the first thing to be done would be to take a census of all the schoolboys eligible to the two classes. The instruction among the 15,000 boys in the 16-to-19 year class who are graduated every year from the public and private schools of the State is likely to be taken up first. The extension of the instruction will be made gradually.

The census of 1910 showed that there were in New York State 1,209,454 males of school age, or between 6 and 20 years. Of this number the native white population was 1,001,806, the foreign born, 180,-626, and negro, 12,420. The number of male inhabitants of military age, 18 to 44 years, on whom the Governor now may call at any time to bring the National Guard or any of its detachments up to full strength was 2,156,261, according to the census of 1910. Of this total the number of native whites was 1,213,383, foreign born, 897,977, and negro, 45,001.

The Welsh bill, providing physical instruction for the smaller school boys, according to General Wingate, involves merely the extension throughout the State of the same system of physical education that is in force in the schools of this city. The school boys of 8 years and over will be trained in athletic contests and games so that they will be prepared for the more advanced system of military training when they reach that class.

The system of training as provided by the Slater measure requires that all boys between 16 and 19 years who are not working for a living shall be drilled three hours a week during the year, and in addition shall spend two weeks in a military training camp. In the case of boys who are attending school, the training is to be conducted in connection with their school work, and in the case of those boys who are not attending school, the instruction is to be given to them after school hours and during the Summer. They will be instructed in the rudiments of military drills and rifle shooting. Working boys may receive this instruction if they desire it.

Quick to Learn.

"Boys at this age can be instructed in just half the time of a man of, say, 25 years," said General Wingate. "Furthermore, this training will be of inestimable value to the boys of this age, who are passing through the most critical period of their lives, when they are drifting toward they know not what. Subjected to discipline, and impressed with the necessity of subordination, they will settle down and learn habits most useful and important to them when they enter business life.

"The great complaint of business men today is that they are unable to manage their boys. The disciplinary training anticipated by this compulsory military instruction will be the best thing the boys of the State could have. It will instill in them respect for their parents and teachers and teach them loyalty and patriotism such as will make them valuable citizens."

Instructors for the youth will be assigned by the educational authorities, and in addition officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, Naval Militia, and United States Army may be employed.

General Wingate said he was confident the youths of the State would gladly accept the physical and military instruction. Evidence in support of this view was to be found in the large number of high school boys who already are receiving military instruction and training in rifle shooting, preparatory to attending the junior training camp at Peekskill from Aug. 9 to Sept. 9.

"Few men know of the School Men's Battalion," said General Wingate. "For some time they have been drilling in the Seventh Regiment Armory, and more than 250 of them were in the Preparedness Parade last Saturday. They have made astonishing progress, and they intend to fit themselves not only to be soldiers, but to be instructors. Most of them are going to training camps and have paid for their uniforms.

"There are nearly 1,000 high school boys who have for some time been drilling voluntarily in different armories, and twice as many more, for whom instruction could not be provided, desired to be instructed. Companies of schoolboys from the Boys' High School and the Bushwick High School have been drilling in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. A company from Stuyvesant High School has been receiving instructions at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, while the boys of the Commercial High School have been drilling at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory. Erasmus High School at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory. De Witt Clinton at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, and other high school companies at other armories.

"These drills are being conducted in some instances by officers of the National Guard, who volunteer their services, and in other cases by Sergeants assigned to the different armories, and by regular Sergeants employed by the Public Schools Athletic League. All these boys are anxious to go to General O'Ryan's military training camp at Peekskill, which is intended to accommodate 1,000 boys."

The idea of the friends of the Compulsory Military Training bill, according to General Wingate, was not to introduce a system similar to the Italian or French military training system, where the young men are required to devote from two to three years of their lives to military service, but, like the Swiss and Australian systems, by means of which the youth are taught the rudiments of military drill, so that they can come together and be efficient soldiers without interfering with their education or business.

NO BADGES FOR HUSBANDS.

Club Women Coming to Convention Will Leave Them Unmarked.

It is a great disappointment to the club women coming to New York that there is not to be a husband's badge for the biennial convention. It was thought at first, it was said at the biennial headquarters at the Hotel Astor yesterday, that a special button to be known as the "Club Women's Husband's Biennial Button," would be designed for each masculine adjunct to the convention that they might be known and receive special attention from the members of the different convention committees, but it was finally decided that this could not be done.

There will be 500 of the visiting women who will have the pleasure of visiting the estate of John D. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills on June 2. Many people will open their houses to serve tea to the guests, and some of the town organizations also will show the women hospitality. The estate of Mrs. John Finley Shepard at Irvington will be opened to the guests, who will drive to Sleepy Hollow.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, who will throw open her house to the women one afternoon, although she is working for suffrage in the West, will have Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Mary Beard, and Miss Anna Maxwell to take her place in receiving the guests. Some of the visitors will be received as guests at the Morgan Library on May 30.

Not a woman will miss her destination after she leaves the trains at the end of her journey if the welcomers can help it. There is a committee of 200 women whose duty it will be to meet all trains. Mrs. Harry Lilly is Chairman and Mrs. Charles L. Fowler, Vice Chairman. There will be from thirty to forty women serving in relays at different stations and piers, aided by boy scouts.

BIG MAILS ON CARPATHIA.

Liner Due Today with 2,264 Sacks from England and France.

English and French mails of Saturday, May 6, from Liverpool are on the Cunard steamship Carpathia, which will arrive at her pier early today. She has 2,264 sacks of mail and 234 hampers of parcel post on board and brings 89 cabin and 15 third-class passengers.

New York business men are complaining of the delay caused by the British Postmaster in shipping the mails from Liverpool on slow vessels, when fast steamships are available.

The American liner Philadelphia sailed from Liverpool on the same day as the Carpathia, May 6, and reached here on Sunday afternoon with 12 bags of mail, which had been specially addressed for that steamship. There is a delay of 48 hours on the other side for censorship.

POLICE IN TWO YEARS TAPPED 350 PHONES

Company's Counsel Tells Senator Thompson Practice Began in Mayor Strong's Time.

CRIME ALWAYS THE EXCUSE

Committee Will Investigate—Gillespie Tells of Division of Third Tracking Profits.

The Thompson Committee, investigating public utilities, heard yesterday that the police of New York had been tapping telephone wires by wholesale, and the committee will begin today an investigation of the entire subject. An official of the New York Telephone Company told Senator Thompson that in the past two years 350 telephone wires have been officially tapped by the police.

According to information furnished to the committee, telephone wiretapping was begun back in 1895, when William L. Strong was Mayor. Through the succeeding city administrations the practice has prevailed and grown. Senator Thompson and Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, held a conference with John L. Swayze, counsel to the New York Telephone Company. Senator Thompson said later that he had seen records of 350 instances in which wires were tapped on police request within the past two years. In each instance, he said, the police demanded the right to listen in on the wires on the ground that they could prevent or detect crime.

Mr. Moss explained that the wires of no prominent persons had been tapped, a majority of them being those of dives, saloons, or meeting places of criminals.

"We were informed that the telephone company recognized no requests from private detective agencies," explained Mr. Moss. "They only allowed tapping when the application came from the police in the regular way. We understand, however, that the telephone company suspects that surreptitious tapping has taken place, but the company's O. K. has only been put on the official requests."

Coincident with the Thompson Committee's investigation of the subject the Kings County Grand Jury will take up again today the matter of wiretapping in connection with the charities investigation. Police Commissioner Woods, Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, and William H. Hotchkiss, counsel in the case, will be witnesses today.

Paul D. Cravath, counsel for Thomas A. Gillespie, who obtained the contract for third tracking the Manhattan elevated lines, added a contribution yesterday on the question of the right of the Thompson Committee to continue since the Legislature has adjourned. Mr. Cravath presented the committee with a copy of an opinion written by John W. Westcott, Attorney General of New Jersey, which held that "a concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, that is, a resolution not passed in the manner prescribed in the Constitution for the passage of a joint resolution, has no efficacy after the final adjournment of the Legislature."

Three cases were cited in the opinion, a case in Illinois, another in Wisconsin and still another in Kansas. Mr. Cravath made it clear that the presentation of the opinion did not indicate any move by him to bring the matter to an issue in this State.

"This is merely an interesting phase of the matter brought up by De Lancey Nicoll," he explained. "I want it clearly understood that we are not contemplating any move to block this inquiry, and that I brought this opinion along with no such idea in view."

Senator Thompson said the argument did not impress him, and added that the committee would go ahead until its time expired. The committee then called T. A. Gillespie to the stand, and Counsel Moss once more dug into the history of the third tracking contracts. Mr. Gillespie admitted that before he submitted his bid for the work he had a conversation with Mr. Tench of Terry & Tench, which ultimately did 80 per cent. more of the work than did the Gillespie firm. The witness said that Theodore P. Shonts had requested that Terry & Tench be included in the contract on a subletting basis.

Mr. Moss brought out that the gross profit on the third tracking work in Manhattan and the Bronx was $1,345,-$33.22. Of this amount Snare & Triest received $194,000 and Terry & Tench $351,000, while the Gillespie Company received $800,000. The total cost of construction was as follows: Steel, $2,730,-595.24; labor, $4,003,762.76, and other expenditures, $2,143,066.19, a total of $8,-972,454.79. Mr. Gillespie said that Terry & Trench did slightly less than 80 per cent. of the work and that Snare & Triest did nearly 20 per cent of it, the Gillespie firm drawing the bulk of the profits.

"We paid all the bills, for which we deducted 5 per cent.," said Mr. Gillespie, "that came out first."

The witness admitted that his company received half of the Terry & Trench share for financing them.

"So that you got 5 per cent. in the beginning and then you got a half?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes," said the witness, who added that his firm received only 10 per cent. from Snare & Triest.

"Terry & Trench received only about 4½ per cent.?" he was asked.

"Yes. That's about all," replied the witness. "We had to furnish the money, pay the bills, and supply the material. If this work had been done separately it would have cost a great deal more. All they had to do was to take the steel as they found it in the streets and put it together. We took no other work at the time and did no other. It was the desire of Mr. Shonts that the T. A. Gillespie Company should manage the work."

The witness was then asked about the bids that the various companies had originally submitted for the work. His firm bid 15 per cent., Snare & Triest 15½ per cent., and Terry & Tench 15¾ per cent. The witness denied that there was any collusion in the bidding. The witness said he furnished about $1,500,-000 to finance the work, and that about $500,000 was borrowed from the Guaranty Trust Company on which he paid the regular rate of interest. Mr. Moss then put on the record the fact that among the Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company were E. J. Berwind, J. P. Morgan, Thomas W. Lamont, Thomas F. Ryan, and Edgar L. Marston. The witness said that all the money that his firm obtained from the Interborough—about $10,000,000 or $11,000,000—was deposited in the Guaranty Trust Company, except one check for $129,000, which was deposited in the Liberty National Bank.

Perley Morse, the committee's expert accountant, then went on the stand and testified that an examination of the books of the Gillespie firm showed that there was placed in the Pittsburgh branch of the firm a debit account of $1,415,721, and a credit account to the same firm of $600,500, leaving a debit balance on account of $815,000. Mr. Morse said it was impossible to trace some items in the books of the firm because he didn't have access to the reports of the Pittsburgh branch office. Mr. Gillespie was then asked if he would produce these reports, and he refused. He said he had appeared as a willing witness and would willingly testify about anything that was asked of him, but would refuse to have his private accounts ransacked.

"I will state, however," he said, "that there is nothing in the accounts that covers up any wrongdoing. The accounts cover the period of third-tracking negotiations and the figures I have given cover the period from Jan. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915."

Mr. Gillespie was then questioned about his connection with Lemuel E. Quigg, who was once designated by the witness in a letter to his brother, Thomas H. Gillespie of Pittsburgh, as "the man closest to Governor Whitman." Mr. Gillespie said he first met Mr. Quigg in Mr. Cravath's office, and had retained him without asking Mr. Cravath any questions about him. He was interested with Mr. Quigg, he said, in a sanitation system.

"Was Mr. Quigg with the Interborough when you employed him?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I do not know," was the answer. "I did not know that Mr. Quigg was ever with the Interborough."

In reply to another question by Senator Thompson, the witness said he did not think that any members of the directorate of the Interborough was a Director in any of the companies subsidiary to the Gillespie Company. The committee adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Has Ring Worn by Newark's Founder

ORANGE, N. J., May 16.—Robert B. Treat, a direct descendant of Robert Treat, founder of the City of Newark in 1666, has the ring worn by generations of Robert Treats who have followed the founder of the city. It is under lock and key in a safe deposit vault in East Orange. The ring bears the initials of "R. T." and there also remains a slight design across the surface of the seal.

UNION GRADUATES 51 MEN.

Diplomas for the Three Who Have Stirred Presbyterians.

Union Theological Seminary at its commencement yesterday gave diplomas to the three men, Messrs. Chaffee, Douglass, and Kastenek, over whom the Presbyterian Church is just now at odds and the New York Presbytery is threatened with losing membership in the General Assembly. Fifty-one men, in all, were graduated, and thirty-one of them got degrees.

Tablets were unveiled to the memory of the Rev Horace T. Pitkin, who was killed in the Boxer rebellion in China, and to the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, one-time President of the seminary.

In his announcements made to the alumni and Trustees yesterday, Professor A. C. McGiffert, Acting President, stated that the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown will return as President in September, but will not resume his former work of teaching, owing to the condition of his health. The Charles A. Briggs Chair of Christian Institutions, endowed by Cleveland H. Dodge, will be filled hereafter by the Rev. Dr. F. J. F. Jackson, from Jesus College, Cambridge, England.

Professor McGiffert told the alumni that in the department of practical theology, held, he said, to be the most important in some ways in any seminary, Union possessed the strongest Faculty, by far, of any seminary in the world. He excepted none. He mentioned as members of this Faculty the Rev. Drs. Hugh Black, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Henry Sloane Coffin, and G. A. Johnston Ross. He said Union had the largest enrollment of students in its history, more than 300.

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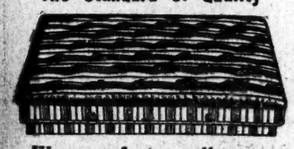

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We wish we could have gone on selling this great work at this low price for years. That is impossible. So rapidly has the issue been subscribed for that the sets now remaining will soon be exhausted.

The publishers now notify us that they cannot renew the present contract. So rapidly has the cost of production risen in the last few months that they cannot supply us with further sets at anything like present costs.

The price will have to be advanced from $11 per set for the lowest priced bindings to $19 per set for the highest price; and there is no certainty that we can arrange for many more sets even at this price.

The same sudden rise in prices which has occurred in many other lines of trade has come to the paper, printing and binding business. Paper has advanced between 60 and 70%, morocco leather 50%, ink from 20 to 150%, and other raw materials entering into the making of the Encyclopaedia Britannica much the same.

All this is only part of a great wave of prosperity that has come to the United States. Prices in many lines have risen at an almost fabulous rate. A list is given in an adjoining column.

Nor does this rise seem temporary. We seem entering upon an era of still higher prices and of rapidly expanding trade. The basic industry of the country, farming, is receiving high prices for all its products. A heavy congestion of freight rules all over the country. There is a shortage of cars, and of locomotives to haul them.

Industry is humming. Two-thirds of the factories of the nation are working overtime. Not in twenty years has the like been seen.

AN OPPORTUNITY PASSING

What is plain is that the opportunity to obtain the new edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica at the present prices will not be repeated. In some of the more expensive bindings exhaustion is already near; and in the most expensive, the full seal binding, hardly a hundred sets remain.

We therefore give notice that in a very short time the sale will close, our offer will be withdrawn and the Britannica will be obtainable only at very much higher prices. There is still time to send for the handsome 130-page book described below, but we urge those who have been hesitating to forward their orders at the earliest possible time.

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Sports and Pastimes show a total of 364 articles; Law and Political Science 1302; Engineering 419; Economics and Social Science 492.

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It is a highly practical work. Industries and Occupations are covered in 545 different articles; Military and Naval subjects in 320; Education in 172; Archæology and Antiquities in 161.

Just the mere text of the new Eleventh Edition, printed in ordinary type would make three or four hundred volumes of average book size; and at a dollar and a half a volume this would mean they would cost at least four or five hundred dollars—that is, nearly ten times what the Britannica may be had for in the new "Handy Volume" Issue.

But this does not nearly tell the story. You could not go to the biggest bookstore in the world and buy any thousand volumes, on all these separate subjects and get anywhere near as complete and serviceable a working library as the 29 volumes of the new Britannica. Many of its articles are of considerable length, 50 and 100 pages and more, but the most of them are crisp, clear summaries telling the average person precisely what he or she wishes to know on any given subject.

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Workers and Foremen Demand 20 Cents Daily Increase and a Half Holiday.

NEW HAVEN TROUBLE ENDS

Freight Clerks Accept Advance of 6.4 Per Cent., and Will Not Strike Today.

BOSTON, May 16.—Approximately 1,400 track workers and foremen employed on the Boston & Maine Railroad went out on strike tonight for a wage increase of 20 cents a day and a Saturday half holiday, according to officers of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes.

The strike call was issued by A. E. Barker of Detroit, International Vice President, who will direct the strike from this city with the assistance of M. J. Powers, also an International Vice President, and T. J. Finnerty of Lawrence, General Chairman. They will be aided by twenty-five members of the brotherhood who are assigned to various divisions of the railroad. Union leaders here asserted that 1,000 other workers, not affiliated with the Brotherhood, would strike tomorrow; that the maintenance of way department of the road would be completely tied up, and at least 2,000 other workers would be thrown out of employment.

J. H. Hustis, President of the Boston & Maine system, said tonight that officers of the road had no knowledge of how many men had quit work, but that they felt certain that enough loyal trackmen and foremen remained to prevent such a tie-up as union men predicted. He added that no negotiations could be entered into with the International Brotherhood because the road had a standing agreement with all its employes under which officials of the company and representatives of the men must discuss all differences.

A majority of the track workers, it is understood now, receive 18 cents an hour with no half holiday on Saturday. Officers of the Brotherhood said tonight that a general increase of 40 cents a day was demanded by the union trackmen at conferences held on May 1 and 2, with officials of the railroad. When the demands were rejected a compromise offer of 20 cents an hour was made and this, too, was rejected by the road, according to union officials. A strike vote was then taken.

The strike order issued this afternoon says: "It is hardly necessary to ask you to fight a good clean fight. I am sure that you would not do anything dishonorable or that would endanger the lives of other railway men or the innocent people who must travel on the trains. Do not disturb the company's property in any way. Show that you are law-abiding citizens. By so doing you will command the respect of your fellow-townsmen and of the general public."

AVERTS NEW HAVEN STRIKE.

Federal Mediator Persuades 2,200 Freight Clerks to Compromise.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16.—The threatened strike of 2,200 freight clerks on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who had been ordered to walk out tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, has been averted, it was announced tonight.

Rowland B. Mahany, a Federal Commissioner of Conciliation, in making the announcement, said that the wage dispute "was happily adjusted and that the men would continue work in accordance with their acceptance of the proposition presented by General Manager C. L. Bardo of the road." Mr. Bardo's proposition included an increase of 6.4 per cent. in wages.

"While all that the men demanded was not conceded," Mr. Mahany said, "a substantial increase in wages and some appreciable benefits in working conditions were granted. The acceptance by the committee was unanimous, and when decided upon was made in the best possible spirit, arguing well for the permanence of pleasant relations between the employers and the men. I cannot speak too highly of the consideration exhibited in a most difficult and perplexing situation by the representatives of both sides.

"Perhaps the most complete presentation of the settlement is set forth in the letter which the committee of the men addressed to me for delivery to Mr. Bardo, as follows:

"'After carefully considering Mr. Bardo's proposition of yesterday, as compared with the one which, through you, he submitted today, and which we informed you could not be accepted, we have decided in the interest of peace and in furtherance of an amicable adjustment of the controversy to withdraw our rejection of the proposition submitted yesterday by Mr. Bardo and to accept the same.

"'While naturally not entirely satisfied with many of the features and provisions of the proposition which we thus accept, we deem it preferable to forego certain advantages which we believe we ought to have and receive rather than precipitate a commercial and industrial struggle which would inevitably interfere with the business prosperity not only of all the New England States, but in an appreciable degree also of the country at large.

"'You are, therefore, authorized to communicate this acceptance to General Manager Bardo and to assure him that, while not satisfied in all respects, we are, nevertheless, glad to give this example of co-operation in the effort to obviate anything that will impede the progress of either the road or the public.'"

DICKENS SALE NETS $11,478.

Prices Paid for Letters Bring Coggeshall Library Proceeds to $88,326.

It was Charles Dickens Day at the sale of the Edwin W. Coggeshall Library yesterday at the Anderson Galleries. Every lot consisted of one or more autograph letters or writings of the great novelist. The total for the session was $11,478.50. The grand total thus far is $88,326.30.

George D. Smith paid the highest price—$4,150—for Catalogue No. 287, a series of 125 unpublished letters written by Dickens to William Henry Wills, the sub-editor on "Household Words" and "All the Year Round," with a few addressed to Mrs. Wills. The letters are mostly octavo, aggregating 172 pages, covering the period Feb. 17, 1846, to May 27, 1869, or from the commencement of Dickens's friendship with Wills until the latter's ill health compelled him to withdraw from active work. Six of the letters bear the full signature of Charles Dickens, the others are signed with his initials. With few exceptions they are addressed "My Dear Wills."

This collection is particularly attractive and important because it has never been published. It would form a valuable companion volume to "Charles Dickens as Editor," containing the other letters from Dickens to Wills, which were also sold yesterday. In these unpublished letters the author is seen in his busy everyday life, occupied with editorial and literary work, family cares, and philanthropic and other activities, and always earnestly engaged in the promotion of some good cause. The correspondence was conducted from all parts of England, from Scotland, and from France, and contains one letter from New York, written during his second American tour. Among Dickens's own works mentioned are "Hard Times," "Our Mutual Friend," and "Uncommercial Traveler." There is also a humorous reference to Bill Sykes and Nancy.

Other items, with their catalogue numbers, sold as follows:

243—A long and most interesting letter, signed with initials, Baltimore, Jan. 20, 1868, paying a glowing compliment to the ladies of that city and speaking of the famous walking match of Dolly and Orgood at Boston; George D. Smith..... $102.50

244—A letter signed with initials, Boston, Feb. 27, 1868, referring to the walking match and to the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson, in the first excitement of which Dickens's "houses instantly went down"; George D. Smith..... 122.50

286—A letter, May 12, 1870, addressed to Miss Hogarth, 5 Hyde Park Place W., and signed with initials, indorsed by her "The Last, May, 1870," one of the last letters by Dickens; George D. Smith..... 206.00

292—A list of sixteen titles, being suggestions for the title of "Household Words" in Dickens's autograph, on a separate sheet in his handwriting, is a quotation from Longfellow: "Thus at the glowing Forge of Life our actions most are wrought"; George D. Smith..... 102.50

338—A letter, with initials, to Wills, dated Broadstairs, July 27, 1851, which was published in "Charles Dickens as Editor"; George D. Smith. 101.00

NEW SUBWAY BIDS OPENED.

Commission Gets Figures on Part of Fourteenth St.-Eastern Line.

The Public Service Commission opened bids yesterday for Section 4, Route 8, of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern District subway. Section 4 is to be a two-track subway under North Seventh Street and Metropolitan Avenue, from Bedford Avenue to Manhattan Avenue.

The bids ranged from $1,847,000 by the Mason & Hanger Company, to $2,727,000 by the Underpinning and Foundation Company. The Degnon Contracting Company bid $2,156,000, F. L. Cranford, Inc., $2,161,000, and T. A. Gillespie Company $2,400,000.

The Fourteenth Street-Eastern District line is to run from Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, under Fourteenth Street and the East River to North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, thence via Metropolitan, Bushwick, and Johnson Avenues to the right of way of the Evergreen branch of the Long Island Railroad, where it will become an elevated structure and continue to a connection with the Broadway elevated line, and thence to East New York. The river tunnel is already under contract.

The successful bidder will have twenty-two months to complete the work.

WHITMAN MAY VETO BOTH PRISON BILLS

Executive Finds Measures, Intended to Supplant Sing Sing, Unsatisfactory.

DISCORD AT THE HEARING

Governor Approves the Bill Affecting Service Board's Expenses and the Forest Preserve Referendum.

ALBANY, May 16.—At the conclusion of a stormy hearing today on the Sage and Towner bills to provide a new State Prison to take the place of Sing Sing, Governor Whitman asked a group of newspaper men this question: "Why not veto both measures?"

The Governor's query, taken into consideration with several comments which he made during the hearing, was considered indicative of his attitude toward the legislation. At one time he interrupted the arguments to say he was "not fully satisfied with either bill."

Both bills provide for the abolition of Sing Sing Prison as a place of permanent detention and its improvement to meet the requirements of a receiving and distributing centre for prisoners. The Towner bill commits the commission to be appointed under its provisions to the Wingdale site. The Sage bill allows the commission to select either the Wingdale or Beekman site. The Sage bill makes no restrictions as to the form of the new prison, whereas the Towner bill specifies that the buildings must be constructed along lines prescribed in plans drawn for the abandoned prison at Bear Mountain by William J. Beardsley, an architect of Poughkeepsie.

Advocates of the Sage bill said that a prison built from these plans would mean the retention of the cell block system. This they characterized as unsanitary and antagonistic to the best interests of the prisoners. The supporters of the Towner measure contended that its enactment would result in a saving to the State and that the Beardsley plans could be modified so as to eliminate the cell block. They also urged the selection of the Wingdale site.

Among the advocates of the Sage bill were George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney General; Judge William M. K. Wadhams of the New York Court of General Sessions; Richard M. Hurd, a member of the State Prison Commission; Dr. Walter B. James, President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and Mrs. Francis M. Bacon of the Social Service Commission.

The advocates of the Towner bill included Senator Towner, Henry C. Henderson of White Plains, Mayor Daniel W. Wilbur and ex-Assemblyman Mark G. Dubois of Poughkeepsie.

Governor Whitman acted today on a number of the thirty-day bills left by the Legislature. Among the measures which he approved was the Brown Committee bill, charging the State with the regulative expenses of the First District Public Service Commission, but leaving as a city charge expenses incurred in connection with subway construction. In recommending the bill the Governor estimated its enactment would save New York taxpayers approximately $500,000. The Executive also approved two bills sponsored by the same committee prohibiting the construction of State or county highways in second and third class cities, and restricting the construction of such highways in villages.

Governor Whitman also signed today the Maier bill providing for a referendum in November on the question of authorizing a $10,000,000 bond issue for extending the State forest preserve. If the issue is authorized $2,500,000 of the proceeds will be devoted to purchasing additional lands for the Palisades Interstate Park under the stipulation that a like amount will be subscribed for the purpose by private interests.

The Governor today vetoed twenty-seven enabling acts permitting as many persons having alleged claims totaling more than $100,000 against the State to have their cases heard by the Court of Claims. The Executive held that the jurisdiction of the court should be governed by general rules, applicable impartially.

TEACHERS HOLD COUNCIL.

First District Gathering of the Kind, and Others May Follow.

The first District Teachers' Council in this city was organized yesterday at Public School 84, Glenmore and Stone Avenues and Watkins Street, Brooklyn. Two hundred and fifty teachers were present from the fifteen schools in the district.

President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education made an address in which he referred to May 16 as a red letter day in the city's educational system. He urged the teachers to present their views to the Board of Education and promised that they would be gladly received. Dr. Oswald Schlockow, Chairman of the Problem Committee of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, who organized the council, said that if it worked well he would seek to have other districts follow its example. This would give New York forty-six councils. Professor John Dewey of Columbia University sent a letter indorsing the idea. Richard Welling and Lyman Beecher Stowe were among the other speakers. Temporary officers were elected. There will be meeting in about two weeks' time to elect permanent officers.

"ONE-ARMED PARSON" DEAD.

Referee Reasons That Silberstein Was Childless Bachelor.

Edward J. Martin, as referee, yesterday reported favorably to the Surrogates' Court on an application made by Joseph Silberstein of 329 Crimmins Avenue, the Bronx, for letters of administration on the estate of his brother, Louis Silberstein. Louis Silberstein was last heard from as a Texas Evangelist, known as "the one-armed parson." He disappeared from New York in 1908.

The referee reorts that as Silberstein was a "wayward person" and in the habit of calling upon his relatives for financial assistance, either by mail or in person, with great frequency, it is reasonable to suppose that if he were alive his relatives would have heard from him in the last thirteen years. He adds that the man was not of a temperament to settle down in life, and that it is probable that he died unmarried and childless.

Joseph, the brother of the missing man, wishes to dispose of the share of Louis in the estate of his father, Morris Silberstein, who died Nov. 30, 1914.

CUT ENO ESTATE ESTIMATE.

Columbia to Get Only $3,500,000 if Will Is Upheld, Say Lawyers.

Columbia University will not receive $7,000,000, and possibly not half so much if the contested will of Amos F. Eno is probated, according to attorneys interested in proving the will, for they say the residuary estate, willed to the university, does not amount to more than $3,500,000. The estimated value of the estate was $10,500,000, which since then may have risen to $11,000,000. Specific bequests amount to about $4,000,000 and other legacies to about $3,000,000. The contestants, however, say the estate is worth at least $15,000,000.

The selection of the jury was completed yesterday afternoon after two days spent examining talesmen. The contestants then asked delay, as John B. Stanchfield, who is to act for the parties interested in breaking the will, had sent word that he would be engaged in the Riggs Bank case at Washington, D. C., for a week longer. Surrogate Cohalan replied that unless the proponents agreed he did not think it proper to grant the delay.

At the afternoon session William H. Alexander of 100 Morningside Avenue, a talesman, was fined $50 by the Surrogate for not appearing on time.

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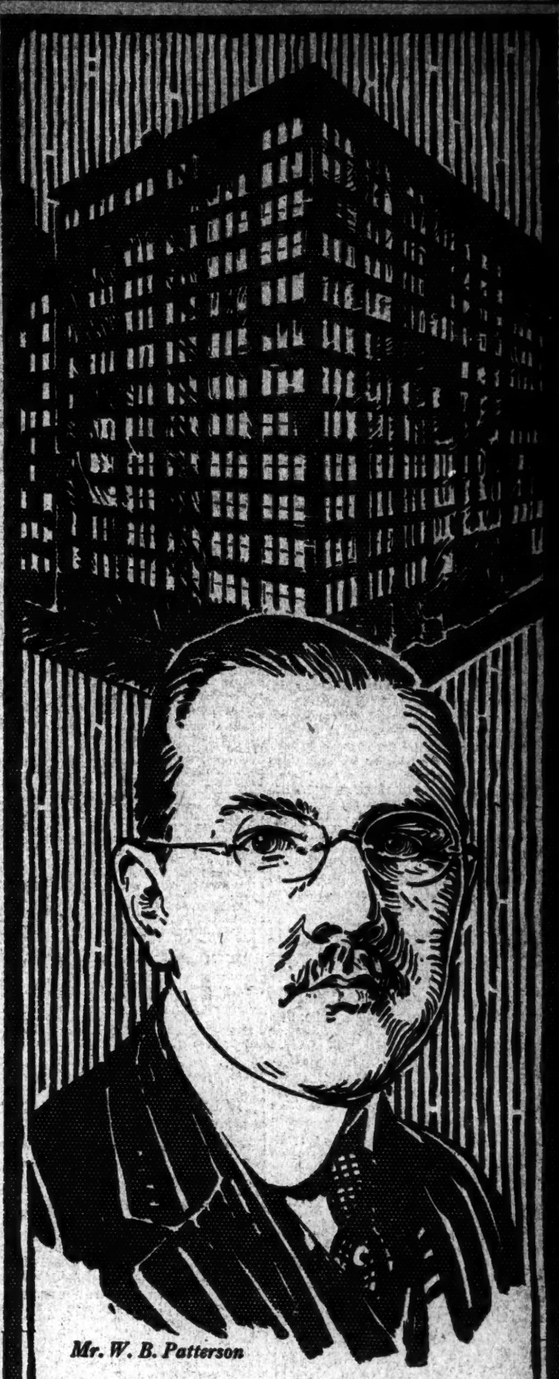

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The New York Times INDEX

Volume IV.—No. 1, January to April, 1916

A Complete Index to and of The Times

It throws in perspective the news of the world and the doings of influential men and women. The latest activities in the arts and sciences, in business and industry, and in politics, are reduced continuously to order by this reference work. Professional Men and the Heads of Business and Industrial Enterprises will need it to tell them **What** has appeared in the news, **When** the information they seek was printed, and **Where** the full account may be found, grouped in its place in a series of related events.

An Index to Other Newspapers

The brief running account found in this index of news developments, with full references and cross-references to subjects, persons, and dates, supplies a key to the reports accessible in THE NEW YORK TIMES and in files of other newspapers. Indeed, for most references the index is Complete in Itself

A Book of Dates

The busy man often searches his memory in vain for the precise date of an event—he cannot tell within weeks, perhaps, or months. This book of dates about published occurrences is complete for the period covered.

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CELEBRATED ACTORS IN CAST FOR MASQUE

"Caliban by the Yellow Sands," Written by Percy MacKaye, Has Fifty Characters.

1,500 OTHERS WILL DANCE

Symphony Orchestra to Play Music Composed by Arthur Farwell for the Shakespearean Fete.

The cast of "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," the Shakespeare masque written by Percy MacKaye, which is to be performed at the City College Stadium, Amsterdam Avenue and 138th Street, on five evenings beginning on Tuesday next, was announced yesterday. In includes many of the best-known professional actors and actresses in America, many of whom are especially well known for their performances in Shakespearean and other poetic drama.

There are fifty characters in the masque proper, in addition to about 1,500 others who will take part in the interludes, a series of pageants and dances of different periods and countries, and in the chorus. A symphony orchestra of eighty pieces, conducted by Louis Koemmenich, will play music especially composed by Arthur Farwell.

The cast follows:

CHARACTERS.

Caliban ..... Lionel Braham
Ariel ..... Gareth Hughes
Prospero ..... Howard Kyle
Miranda ..... Edith Wynne Matthison
Sycorax ..... Joseph Whitmore
Lust ..... Brigham Royce
War ..... Friar's of Setebos ..... Edward Fielding
Death ..... Matthew Briggs
St. Agnes ..... Margherita Sargent
The Spirit of Time ..... Mary Newton
William Shakespeare ..... John Drew

CHARACTERS IN INNER SCENES.

Scene One.

Antony ..... Eric Blind
Cleopatra ..... Hedwig Reicher
Charmian ..... Marion Evenson
Eros ..... Clifford Devereaux

Scene Two.

Cressida ..... Gladys Hanson
Her Attendant ..... Clare Tree Major
Pandarus ..... David Bispham
Ajax ..... Allan Ross MacDougall
Troilus ..... Eugene O'Brien
Hecuba ..... Mary Lawton
Helen ..... Virginia Hadley
Aeneas ..... Henry Buckler
Antenor ..... Chester Thomas Calder
Hector ..... George Smithfield
Paris ..... Joseph Sterling
Helenus ..... Joseph Whitmore

Scene Three.

Brutus ..... Henry Ludlows
Lucius ..... John Sahiveck
Ghost of Caesar. F. F. Mackay, (first performance.) Emmanuel Reicher, (other performances.)

Scene Four.

Hamlet ..... Robert Mantell
Horatio ..... Augustin Duncan
Marcellus ..... William H. Sams
Ghost of Hamlet's Father. Emmanuel Reicher

Scene Five.

Romeo ..... Fred Eric
Juliet ..... Margaret Wycherly
Lorenzo ..... Eugene O'Brien
Jessica ..... Viola Compton
Florizel ..... Joseph Sterling
Perdita ..... Vera Fredova

Scene Six.

Orlando ..... Fred Eric
Jacques ..... William H. Sams
The Banished Duke ..... Cyril Courtney
Adam ..... George F. Smithfield

Scene Seven.

Sir Hugh Evans ..... Etienne Girardot
Sir John Falstaff ..... Thomas A. Wise
Mistress Ford ..... Grace Filkens
Mistress Page ..... Thais Lawton
Anne Page ..... Beatrice Beckley

Scene Eight.

King Henry V. ..... Frederick Lewis

The Interludes.

Specially chosen groups will take part in the interludes, under the direction of persons who are authorities on the different periods. The English Folk Dance Society will give the Elizabethan episode, under the supervision of Cecil Sharp. The Germanic episode will be presented by the German University League of the city, with Otto J. Merkle as director. Sixty young men, chosen as perfect physical specimens, will take part in the Greek episode. The Spanish and Italian episodes will be done by the Washington Square Players. The Alliance Française, under Lucien Bonheur, will give the French episode. The chorus of several hundred voices, chosen from several choral societies, will be under Mr. Koemmenich's direction, as well as the orchestra.

Joseph Urban, who designed the stage settings, has had charge of the general planning. Robert Edmond Jones designed the ten "inner scenes" from Shakespeare's plays. The costuming is in charge of Mrs. John W. Alexander. Richard Ordynski is the producer.

At a general assembly of the students of the College of the City of New York at noon Thursday Mr. MacKaye will read selections from his masque. The assembly will be held under the auspices of the Student Council.

CONTROLLER BROWN QUITS.

Leaves Metropolitan Opera Company to Enter Auto Business.

Announcement was made yesterday of the resignation of John Brown as business controller of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Mr. Brown has held the position for the last seven years, the period covered by the present regime. In addition to his position with the opera company he was Assistant Secretary of the New Theatre, Assistant Secretary of the Metropolitan Opera Company, President and Business Manager of the Metropolitan Ballet Company, which recently managed the tour of the Serge de Diaghileff Ballet Russe, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Century Amusement Corporation, recently formed and under which Charles Dillingham and F. Ziegfeld, Jr., will operate the Century. Mr. Brown resigned from these offices simultaneously with his withdrawal as business controller of the Metropolitan.

Mr. Brown will enter into a partnership with Alphonse G. Kaufmann of the Peugeot Auto Import Company and A. G. Kaufmann & Co. of 1,620 Broadway. His association with these concerns will begin June 1.

Knights of Columbus Benefit.

A benefit in aid of the Knights of Columbus Building Fund is announced to take place in the Shubert Theatre next Sunday evening. Through the courtesy of the Shuberts a very attractive program has been arranged, the personnel of which includes Al Jolson, Marie Tempest, John Charles Thomas, Marguerite Namara, Cecil Lean, Swor and Mack, Wanda Lyons, Maurice and Walton, Kitty Donor, and the Winter Garden Girls, Bernard Granville, Barry Lupino, Bowers, Walker and Crocker, Samyl and Albert, and Doyle and Dixon. Some of Judge Victor J. Dowling's colleagues on the Building Fund Finance Committee are Mayor Mitchel, William A. Brady, W. Bourke Cockran, John D. Crimmins, Bryan L. Kennelly, George W. Loft, Edward E. McCall, Dudley Field Malone, Jacob Ruppert, William P. Myhan, and Laurence M. D. McGuire.

'Die Walkuere' in Yale Bowl June 5.

The great Yale bowl at New Haven is to be put to a novel use on the night of June 5, when Wagner's "Die Walküre" will be sung by a company of opera singers, most of them recruited from the Metropolitan forces. Arthur Bodanzky will conduct the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, which will be augmented to 100 men, and the principals will be Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Gadski, Mott, Curtis, Sparkes, Van Dyck, Matfield, Fornia, Mulford and Robeson, and Messrs. Whitehill, Braun and Sembach. Single performances to be given in the open air have also been booked for Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Indianapolis during June.

BRIEUX PLAY PRESENTED.

Mrs. Shaw's Translation of "La Femme Seule" Acted at the Plaza.

"La Femme Seule" was presented last evening in the grand ballroom of the Plaza, the first performance on the English-speaking stage of a three-act play by Eugène Brieux, which had its first performance on any stage at the Odéon in Paris four years ago. Now it appears in the translation of Mrs. George Bernard Shaw under the colloquial title of "Woman on Her Own," and proves to be a miscellaneous and extraordinarily discursive discussion in play form of the economic dependence of women. It is one of the later plays by the famous preacher-dramatist, whose "Damaged Goods" made such an imposing fortune in this country for reasons which are not present this time to make for the material prosperity of "La Femme Seule." That it is presented here at all is due to the enthusiasm of Dorothy Usner Baxter, who saw to the furtive production of "Damaged Goods" in carefully censored London. Thinly disguised as the New Play Society, she will repeat last evening's performance tonight and tomorrow afternoon.

It is M. Brieux's thesis that woman cannot be free until she can earn her own living in a world decently ordered for her to do so. Thérèse, reared in unvocational luxury, sets forth to earn hers. In Paris in the shops and theatres and editorial sanctums she finds men at all the doors making prohibitive charges for admission. In the provinces she finds in the factory life to which she retreats a still unadjusted warfare between male and female labor. In the end, poor little Thérèse takes refuge in matrimony with a youth with whom she has always been deeply in love.

The use of the immense persuasive powers of the theatre is virtually untranslatable, for its all essential background remains behind in France. So different is the rate of feminism's advance in that country and ours that these people seem to be chafing at shackles already removed; arguing hotly on uncontested points and striking bravely at conventions unfamiliar hereabout. Some of the rebelliously uttered slogans are already stale to our ears, and seem painfully platitudinous.

The performance is ragged, but some exceptionally good work is done in several of the major rôles. Adelaide Whytal (Mrs. Russ Whytal) is admirable as Mme. Nerlinge. Helen MacKellar, a young and comely actress who has done all her playing on the road and is soon, they say, to appear under Mr. Belasco's management, has understanding and eloquence, while a pleasing performance is given by Otto Kruger, one of the best actors in juvenile rôles to come this way in many a long day.

OPPOSES 3-FOOT YARDS.

Charity Organization Committee Decries City Ordinance.

The Charity Organization Society's Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis is opposing an ordinance introduced by Alderman Burden, amending a recent provision of the Building Code by reducing the minimum size of side yards in dwellings to be built from four to three feet. The Building Code went into effect on March 14, 1916, and the amendment was introduced in the Board of Aldermen a month later.

"Every one who is familiar with health conditions," Frank H. Mann, secretary of the committee, said yesterday, "knows that tuberculosis and other contagious diseases are spread in houses where there is a lack of fresh air and light. The reduction of side yards means the shutting out of light and air, and this in turn means the more easy spread of contagious diseases.

"The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, composed of prominent physicians and laymen of this city, after careful consideration of this measure, believes that the harm which would be worked in the reduction in the size of courts in future dwellings is so great as to make it imperative that this measure should not be favorably considered. More than 10,000 persons die annually in New York City from tuberculosis alone, and we can only hope for the continuing decrease in the death rate by providing the people with adequate facilities for combating disease."

KILLS AUTO LICENSE BILL.

Governor Rejects the Measure on Woodbury's Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 16.—Governor Whitman said tonight that he would not sign Assemblyman Kelly's bill, which would require every New York City owner of an automobile who operates his own car to take out an operator's license. Attorney General Woodbury told the Governor that the bill was unconstitutional. Its discrimination between persons, he said, amounted to a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Constitution. In his opinion Mr. Woodbury says:

"No owner of a motor vehicle whose 'residence' is in New York City is permitted to operate or drive it unless he takes out a license. There being no restriction as to the place of operation, it would follow that he could not operate or drive it anywhere in the State without such a license, solely because of his place of 'residence.' Upon the other hand, under the language of the act, any owner of a motor vehicle whose 'residence' is outside of New York City may operate and drive it anywhere in the State, even in New York City, without a license, because no license is required of him.

"The right to operate and drive a car by its owner, with or without a license, is made to depend solely upon the owner's place of 'residence' without regard to the place of operation. Thus people who are residents of New York City are discriminated against in the matter of this license requirement."

THREATEN RIVERSIDE SUIT.

Residents May Tie Up Track Relocation Plans in Court.

A taxpayer's suit may be instituted to prevent the Board of Estimate from approving the plans of its Committee on Port and Terminals regarding the west side improvement and relocation of the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. The matter will come up before the board for determination on Friday. There is much opposition to the proposed plans on the part of residents of the west side and civic organizations.

John C. Coleman, President of the West End Association, said yesterday that his organization was considering the advisability of instituting a taxpayer's suit. He had read the committee's supplementary report on the proposed improvement, and he thinks it hasn't changed the situation in the least, so far as his organization is concerned. He said that meetings would be held this week to protest against the adoption of the plans.

"I hope that a taxpayer's suit will not be necessary," said Mr. Coleman, "but I do not see what else we can do. The Port and Terminal Committee hasn't changed its original plans. They are the same old plans presented in the same old way. We have made our objections, and I don't know what next we can do, except to be present at Friday's meeting of the board and object some more."

Music Publishers Hear Speeches.

The Greater New York Music Publishers and Dealers' Association gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Imperial. About eighty guests were present. W. L. Coghill acted as toastmaster and the speakers were Percy MacKaye, Reginald DeKoven and ex-Congressman William M. Calder.

Mr. MacKaye told about his masque, "Caliban, by the Yellow Sands," which will be performed next week in the City College Stadium, and Mr. DeKoven talked about The Canterbury Pilgrims," his new opera, which will probably be presented at the Metropolitan next season. The libretto of the opera is based on a play by Mr. MacKaye. Preparedness was the subject of Mr. Calder's address.

'Fall of a Nation' at Liberty June 6.

Thomas Dixon's new feature film, "The Fall of a Nation," for which Victor Herbert has written a complete score, will be given its first public exhibition Tuesday night, June 6, at the Liberty theatre.

"Sybil," the musical play current there, will end its engagement the preceding Saturday night. Simultaneously with its projection here the film will be shown in Los Angeles.

FRIARS GET $18,735 AT FROLIC AUCTION

Cohan and Collier Match Wit as Salesmen at Free Show at the Astor.

ELIZABETH MURRAY AIDS

James Buchanan Jewels Brady Buys the First Row of Orchestra Seats at $75 Each.

The prologue to the Friars' Frolic, the first performance of which will take place a week from Sunday night in the New Amsterdam, was given yesterday afternoon in the Astor Theatre. It was the auction sale of boxes and seats. This year's auction was the most successful in the history of the club. The premiums paid for seats and boxes aggregated $15,785, and in addition to this amount $3,000 was paid for a box by six club members who afterward returned the box to the club.

It was a clubby affair, with George M. Cohan sitting in the left stage box matching his wit against that of William Collier, who remarked that the applause that greeted him when he appeared was the first he had heard since he went into pictures. Partner Sam Harris was sitting at a table on the stage keeping score, and when he paid $590 for a box and Mr. Collier wanted to know which Mr. Harris it was, Mr. Cohan said it was Cohan Harris.

Will Rogers made a bid on the box he was selling, but some one finally relieved him, and it went to Mr. Collier for $500. The next time Mr. Rogers bid it cost him $400, whereupon he announced that if he couldn't unload on Flo Ziegfeld he would be missing from the show.

The premium on boxes had dropped to $200 before Elizabeth Murray took up the gavel, in this sale a fishpole, and then the gallantry of the audience asserted itself and Miss Murray got $800 for the box she sold. When it came Mr. Cohan's turn Mr. Collier handed him a flag across the footlight, and with this in his breast pocket he inspired Charles Regan and A. L. Jacobs into paying $350 each for a box. A shaft of light like the reflection of the sun from a mirror then struck Mr. Cohan in the eye and he sold the entire first row to James Buchanan Jewels Brady at $75 each. As there are twenty-three seats in the row, it cost Mr. Brady $1,725 to attract Mr. Cohan's attention.

Sol Bloom and Eddie Foy also paid $75 each for orchestra seats, Dudley Field Malone gave $50 apiece for four seats, and any number were sold at premiums grading down to $25.

Al Jolson, Louis Mann, Nat Goodwin, and Fred Niblo were the other auctioneers. The sale will be continued at the Astor on Friday at 4 P. M.

SINGERS AID ACTORS' FUND.

Benefit at the Metropolitan Nets About $9,000—Kreisler Plays.

The last and most successful of the long series of benefits for the Actors' Fund arranged during the last season by Daniel Frohman, President of the charity, was given yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. The entertainment was the musical world's contribution to the fund, and so great was the attractiveness of the program that the Opera House was packed and between $8,000 and $9,000 was realized.

The Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, under the leadership of Giorgii Polacco, played an overture and the accompaniments of several of the singers. Anna Fitziu and Andrea de Segurola, both of the Metropolitan, sang solos together and sang the barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffman." Leopold Godowsky played a group of familiar piano numbers, and Louisa Villani of the Boston Opera Company sang an aria from "Aida."

Fritz Kreisler made his last appearance of the season, and received a tumultuous welcome. He played his arrangement of Dvorak's "Indian Lament" and his popular "Caprice Viennois." The second act of "Madama Butterfly" was sung, with Geraldine Farrar and Antonio Scotti in their familiar rôles. It was Mr. Scotti's first appearance at the Metropolitan since his severe illness last Winter, and, happily, his voice showed that it had not suffered as a result of that illness. Miss Farrar was in good voice, and she gave her usual superb performance in the tragic rôle.

There were dancing numbers by Queenie Smith, Agnes Roy, Lillian Ogden, and Annette Kellerman. Edna May sang her "Follow On" song, from "The Belle of New York," while Gustav Kerker, its composer, conducted the orchestra for the accompaniment. A syncopated song about "Butterfly," written by Irving Berlin and sung by Bernard Granville, brought Miss Farrar back on the stage to bow her acknowledgment, since the song was dedicated to her by the author.

During one intermission Mr. de Segurola, from the stage, auctioned a program autographed by all the artists taking part. The bidding was spirited, and it was finally sold to Fannie Ward for $200.

Julia Marlowe to Say Farewell.

Julia Marlowe will say farewell to the American stage a week from Saturday night on the occasion of E. H. Sothern's last performance of "If I Were King," at the Shubert. She will read some verses on Shakespeare's women written for her by a friend. The receipts from this week's performances are for the benefit of the families of English actors who have gone to the front. Next week's receipts, with the exception of those of Saturday night, which will go to the Actors' Fund, will be donated to the British Red Cross.

Vitagraph Companies Consolidate.

ALBANY, May 16.—The Smith-Blackton Corporation, a consolidation of the Vitagraph Companies of America, Paris, and London, with a capital stock of $25,000,000, was incorporated today with the Secretary of State, to carry on a general motion-picture business in all its branches. The directors are J. Stuart Blackton and Albert E. Smith, Brooklyn, and Walter W. Irwin, William T. Rock, A. I. Siegel, and David Herman, New York.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lola Fisher, who is now appearing in "Rio Grande" at the Empire, has been engaged by A. H. Woods for the principal feminine role in Frederic and Fanny Hatton's new play, "The Squab Farm," to be placed in rehearsal shortly. The cast will also include Robert Ederon, Beatrice Noyes, Bernice Buck, Lowell Sherman, Edward Ellis, Leo Donnelly, Corinne Barker, Ruth Donnelly, and Frances Rendston. Willard Mack will stage the production.

George White and Lucille Cavanaugh will go into vaudeville and will not be seen in the new "Follies." William Rock, Frances White, and Don Barclay are the latest additions to the cast in the Ziegfeld revue.

George M. Cohan will appear at the benefit arranged by Brandon Tynan in aid of the widows and children orphans of those who died in the recent Dublin revolt. The entertainment will be given Friday afternoon at the Criterion.

William Lackaye will be the master of ceremonies and chief auctioneer at the auction sale of boxes for "Caliban" tomorrow afternoon at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. Among others he will introduce as auctioneers are Gladys Hanson, Edith Wynne Matthison, Mary Lawton, Hedwig Reicher, Thais Lawton, Thomas A. Wise, Robert Mantell, and Howard Kyle.

Henry J. Brooks, a film exportar, yesterday contracted to pay $175,000 to John R. Freuler, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, for the right to release the new Charlie Chaplin pictures in Australia. It is stated that the bookings of Chaplin comedies for the United States has reached a total of $1,500,000.

BRONX ASKS MORE TRAINS.

Service Board Has Final Hearing on Complaints Against Railroads.

The Public Service Commission again yesterday heard complaints by the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx that the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Companies were not giving that section enough trains, low enough fares, or sufficient stops within the borough. This was the final hearing, and the complainants, led by State Senator Anthony J. Griffin, finished the presentation of their case. Chairman Straus presided, Commissioners Hayward and Hodge sitting with him.

In the brief presented by the Senator the commission was asked to order the railroads to provide other means of access to Manhattan than over the tracks of the New York & Harlem Railroad and to increase the number of trains making stops in the Bronx. It was charged that the law under which the companies sent its trains over the New York & Harlem Railroad line was originally intended to improve the service within the zone, and not for long-haul trains. The taxpayers asked, in addition to increased transit facilities, a five-cent fare for one trip within the city, and that the two roads order at least one station stop for every train passing through the Bronx.

The Senator said railroad facilities in the Bronx had gradually decreased during the last fifteen years and that now, because of the long interval of time between trains, many who would use them had to find other means of transportation. Long-haul traffic, he said, was carried over the Harlem road, to the detriment of the local service.

The matter, the Senator said, was one that might need legislative action, and he called this fact to the attention of the Commissioners, but they told him the matter was one regarding the improvement of railroad transportation within the Bronx and they were not going into the subject of legislative remedies or the consideration of old agreements and statutes.

G. H. Wilsen, Superintandent of the Electrical Division of the New York Central, said the railroad was willing to add four daily southbound trains from Woodlawn Junction and three daily northbound trains, and that, by a rearrangement of schedules, the company could make 107 additional stops in the Bronx. For the accommodation of theatregoers, he said, the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 11:40 P. M. could be changed to leave at 11:35 and an additional train could be put on leaving the station at 12:05 A. M.

Commissioner Hayward remarked that there was no reason why the Bronxite should have to journey all the way down to Forty-second Street to catch a train that went right past his door.

W. S. JOHNSTON'S ESTATE.

Executors Pay Inheritance Tax in Four States.

The first accounting in the estate of Walter S. Johnston, the financier who died at his home in Garden City on July 23, 1915, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Johnston was for many years connected with the American Surety Company, having been successively its President, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Chairman of the Finance Committee.

It was through his testimony that General U. S. Grant was absolved of the charges of fraud in the criminal proceedings following the Grant-Ward failure, which precipitated the Marine Bank failure. After the civil war he went to Missouri to practice law, following the circuit courts with his law library in his saddle bags.

The accounting made by the United States Trust Company, as executor, shows the balance on hand on May 8, 1916, to be $1,316,912.67, of which $16,062.42 was in cash. Expenses of administration were given as $121,187.59, which includes a transfer tax in this State of $83,545, an inheritance tax in the State of Illinois of $10,646, one in Wisconsin of $571.12, and one in New Jersey of $13,277.

The principal of the estate is invested in stocks and bonds, the largest investments being $318,000 in corporate stock of the City of New York, $109,000 in shares of the American Brass Company, $123,198 in stock of the Commonwealth Edison Company, $118,800 in the Guaranty Trust Company, $127,000 in the People's Gas, Light and Coke Company, and $111,000 in United States Steel preferred.

At the time of his death Mr. Johnston had an apartment at Sherry's, which he occupied under lease, and which the executor has tried to sublet without success. An appeal is pending from the Transfer Tax Appraiser's report.

STERNS ESTATE $344,934.

White Goods Manufacturer Had Invested in Bonds.

An appraisal of the estate of Simon Sterns, who died at his home at 36 West Seventy-seventh Street on Jan. 18, 1915, and was the President of Simon Sterns & Co., manufacturers of white goods, was filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser John J. Lyons. The total assets of the estate were shown as $365,004 and the net estate $344,934. Mrs. Sophie Sterns, the widow, received a life interest in the entire property, which is to pass to three daughters, four sons, and two grandchildren of the decedent, after her death.

The assets in the estate were: Bank deposits, $761; life insurance, $43,298; stocks and bonds, $320,884, and personalty, $150. The decedent owned 1,500 shares of stock in Simon Sterns & Co., appraised at $97,500. Other large holdings were United States Steel Corporation bonds, valued at $20,400; Western Maryland Railway Company bonds, $23,143; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company bonds, $18,700; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company bonds, $16,022, and of Wisconsin Central Railway Company bonds, $17,400.

DIES AFTER VACCINATION.

Baby Believed to Have Infected Wound by Scratching Scar.

An autopsy performed yesterday on the body of Gussie Fieg, 14 months old, of 430 East Seventy-second Street, who died Sunday night in the Red Cross Hospital, four days after she had been vaccinated, showed, according to the report made to the Health Department by Coroner's Physician Schwartz, that the child died of blood poisoning, probably as a result of scratching the scar with her fingernails.

The baby was vaccinated Thursday afternoon by the family physician, with serum supplied by the Department of Health. Friday night the child took sick and was removed to the hospital Central Park West and 100th Street. In reporting the case, the hospital authorities said death was due to "blood poisoning following vaccination." Health Commissioner Emerson ordered an investigation and representatives of his department were at the autopsy. According to their report, the family physician used every care in cleansing the arm before vaccination and analysis of a sample of the serum used showed that it was free from impurities.

Nurses Honor Dr. R. J. Carlisle.

Dr. Robert J. Carlisle of 44 West Forty-eighth Street, who yesterday rounded out thirty years as a visiting physician at Bellevue Hospital and as attending physician for the Nurses' Training School and Nurses' Home there, was presented with a gold watch, a platinum chain and a gold pencil by the Bellevue Hospital Nurses' Alumni Association. The gift was said to have cost $500. Dr. Carlisle was called from a conference at the Bellevue Medical College where, the message stated, he was needed on an urgent case. He found the nurses and graduates, with Dr. Mark L. Flemming, Assistant Superintendent of the Hospital, awaiting him. Miss Carrie J. Brink made the presentation.

ARMED AUTOISTS ARRESTED.

Four Prisoners Stopped After Police Fired at Them.

When Policeman Louis Laut of the Liberty Avenue Station, East New York, saw a young man step from a big limousine at Highland Boulevard and Miller Avenue yesterday and proceed to change the motor's license plate, he walked over to investigate. When Laut looked into the limousine he saw four other young men hunched up on the seats, together with two revolvers and six baseball bats. The party appeared to be too well prepared and Laut drew his revolver and ordered the men to throw up their hands.

Instead the men jumped from the motor and started to run down Highland Boulevard. Laut rapped for assistance and Policemen Grihben and McCorsen joined the chase. After a pursuit of seven blocks a couple of volleys fired by the policemen halted four of the men. The fifth got away.

At the Liberty Avenue Station the men said they were Matthew Donovan, 22, of 495 West Twenty-eighth Street; Patrick Templeton, 27, 447 West Forty-seventh Street; William Kelly, 26, 439 West Twenty-eighth Street, and John Daly, 22, of 251 West Eleventh Street, Manhattan. When the police examined the car outside the station house, they found five license plates under the cushions of the seats. Two were for New York and the others had been issued in New Jersey and Connecticut.

Magistrate Voorhees in the New Jersey Avenue Court held the men for examination on a charge of violating the Sullivan law.

PRIZES FOR DEFT FINGERS.

School of Applied Design Opens Annual Exhibition.

Prizes totaling more than $600 have been awarded by the New York School of Applied Design at its annual exhibition at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, which continues all this week.

The following scholarship prizes were given:

Elementary Department, $80 scholarship, given by Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins; Alice Lane Jones.

Silk Department, $50 scholarship, given by Mrs. Charles R. Flint; Florence Pfifield.

Wall Paper Department, $50 scholarship, given by Miss Frelinghuysen; Ona Jobs.

Antique, $50 scholarship; to Harriet L. Ecclesine.

Illustration, $50 scholarship, given by Mrs. Reeve-Merrit; Dorothy Ferguson.

Architecture, $50 scholarship, given by Thomas R. Clark; Katherine Thomas.

A stone tablet to Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, commemorating the founding of the school in 1892, was unveiled on Monday.

Tried to Pawn $1,000 Brooch.

Arthur Caetich of 511 West Forty-eighth Street was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy yesterday in Yorkville Court on a charge of theft. A detective had arrested him in a pawnshop at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, where he was trying to dispose of a pearl and diamond brooch. It contained 210 pearls and 76 small diamonds and the pawnbroker valued it at $1,000. The prisoner said he had found the brooch on Sunday at Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. He was held in $2,000 bail.

THE NEW PLAY SOCIETY presents "WOMAN ON HER OWN", by BRIEUX
A Comedy-Drama on WOMEN IN BUSINESS, from1.Mrs. O. SEE-WARD SHAW. Plaza Hotel evgs.May 16-17. Mat. Thurs.18. Seats 17 W. 44th. Bryant 9510.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:30 Last Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. RIO GRANDE, LAST TIMES 6
LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30 Last Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. LAST 5 TIMES THE HEART of WETONA
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evenings at 8. Matinees TODAY & Saturday at 2. Last Times—Sir Herbert Tree's "Little less than astonishing" production of Merchant of Venice. ELSIE FERGUSON | TREE | LYN HARDING. Julian L'Estrange and Company of 100.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL
Mitzi in "Pom-Pom" at the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre, B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today (Fri.) & Sat., 2:30.
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. MRS. FISKE It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN
FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings at 8:30 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Margaret Anglin — Holbrook Blinn. A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE "Never been equalled on our stage."—Eve. Mail.
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20 Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man
CANDLER West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:20. JOHN BARRYMORE in JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE. JUSTICE
CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 6 PERF. MAT. TODAY. TIMES. Brandon Tynan's Romantic Irish Comedy. THE MELODY OF YOUTH
CENTURY LAST WEEK Shakespeare's Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:30. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. TEMPEST. Tomorrow & Friday Matinees (3 o'clock), 25c to $1.
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH THE GREAT LOVER
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15 Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:50 Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. The Boomerang
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP Matinees Today & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916
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SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:10 Matinees Today & Sat. at 2. SOTHERN IN Justin Huntly McCarthy's IF I WERE KING
THIS WEEK, benefit of two thousand English actors who have gone to the front.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1916.

THE MIRAGE OF RURAL CREDIT.

Never before was there so much credit in this country, nor the access to it easier for deserving and solvent borrowers. Never has there been a better market for the earth's produce; never were the gains from skillful and industrious agriculture greater; never were farm land values higher in the average. If the American farmer under present conditions is not able to flourish and finance himself he never will be. But he shall be subsidized, nevertheless. He shall have credit with his Government. Interest shall be cheapened in his behalf. He shall be rescued by law from the soulless money lender, the capitalist, the banker, the rich of the earth who live by usury, and his right to borrow shall be fixed in a statute.

The House, being nearer to the farmer than the Senate, and, therefore, further from the corrupting influence of money, passes a Rural Credit bill much more sympathetic than the Hollis bill. It provides, in the first place, for one-half more Treasury aid. It increases the amount a farmer may borrow on his land, from 50 per cent. of the value of the land itself, as provided in the Senate bill, to 60 per cent. of the land's value, plus 20 per cent. of the value of its improvements. That would average perhaps 70 per cent. of a farm's total value, land and improvements combined. "Why should not the "farmer be allowed to borrow 100 per "cent.?" asked Mr. WINGO, in the House debate. Why not, indeed? He will. Mr. HENRY proved it. "The landless man," he said, "can avail "himself of the benefits of this bill, "because he can borrow 60 per cent. "from the Government and can turn "over that money to the man who "has land for sale, say 200 acres at "a value of $10,000, and then the "owner of the land can take a sec"ond loan for the other 40 per cent."

Land for the landless and nothing to pay! The new owner should then be able to borrow agricultural implements from the International Harvester Company and food from the village store. He could get his seeds from the Agricultural Department. Mr. CLARK pictured him with his livelihood ready provided. "This bill," said he, "is intended to aid people "to sit under their own vines and fig "trees." Vines and fig trees would be included in the 60 per cent. The security? "Why, bless GOD," said Mr. DAVIS of Texas, "it is the best security on earth—the earth itself." Just as the Lord made it, of course. So ran the debate, from SOLOMON to GOLDSMITH, all in love with the farmer, and from Waco that is to Rome that was, to prove what happens to those who forget him.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri called upon the House to beat its breast and confess that it had legislated "for the "bankers, for manufacturers, for "wage earners, for nearly every one "else, and now it is our time." Mr. MOORE, under the baneful disability of coming from Pennsylvania, observed that "the people in the city "who have to buy their own homes, "who get no Governmental support "in that regard, who have to bear "the burden of taxes for all the peo"ple of the country, are depended "on to buy everything the farmer "has to sell." His undemocratic remarks were received with the coldness they deserved.

Discussion of the rate of interest occupied a great deal of time. The House bill provided that it should not exceed 6 per cent. Mr. CULLOP exploded a bomb. "Already," he said, "loans are being made all over "the country by private concerns at "4½ and 5 per cent., so that if the "rate of interest is left at 6 per cent. "you are going to do the farmer an "injury instead of a benefit." All of those private concerns would be encouraged to raise their rates. Great confusion of thought resulted, until it was discovered that the 6 per cent. included amortization expenses and everything, and, in any event, the rate could be changed at will. This legislation was to be treated as only the foundation. The great thing, as Mr. DAVIS said, was to commit the Government to a rural credit plan and "put it in shape to go on with the service." The future is golden. "It will follow," said Mr. DAVIS, "that the farmers themselves will de"mand, and then will send representa"tives here pledged to, the proposi"tion to enlarge the scope of the law "and to apply its benefits to the peo"ple down below the man who owns "the land."

To the landless and insolvent farmer the benefits will apply ultimately. The beginning is everything. A dangerous thing is credit.

THE CRIPPLED ARMY BILL.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN endeavors to relieve the grave disappointment over the crippled military bill of those persons "who have made hobbies of certain features," like the indispensable plan for the training of citizen soldiers under the direct control of army officers, perhaps, by an array of new figures. He finds now that the "peace strength" of the army, provided for in the bill agreed upon, will be 211,000 instead of 206,000, but, of course, this number includes all the noncombatants of the Quartermaster and Medical Corps as well as the body of Philippine Scouts and the Porto Rico regiment. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN estimates that all of these will number only 25,000, which we should call a "rough estimate." They number something more than 16,000 now, and great increases are inevitably provided for in the Hospital Corps and the Quartermaster Corps.

As for the provisions for war strength, they signify very little. In any war we are likely to have, and the object of military extension is to provide against the possibility of war by being so well prepared for defense that no other nation will dare to attack us, every Tom, Dick, and Harry among us may be compelled to shoulder a rifle if, by any chance, there are rifles enough to go around. As for the 457,000 prospective National Guardsmen, there will have to be a tremendous patriotic upheaval in all the States to fill up that quota, even with the millions the nation is to pay out for their training. Senator CHAMBERLAIN sagaciously remarks: "Time "alone can tell whether or not the "National Guard will take its place "as an important factor of the army." It has been a relatively important factor for a dozen years. Present justification is lacking for placing so much reliance upon it as triumphant Mr. HAY of Virginia has dictated that the nation must place.

The defeat of the provision for Federal volunteers, if it is irremediable, will still be regarded as a national calamity. Without that body, growing in efficiency from year to year, we should have a regular army of 225,000 fighting men at the very least. To recruit the number of men agreed upon, however, will be difficult, if the present antiquated methods of recruiting are adhered to. In fifty-eight days 6,718 of the 20,000 enlistments authorized in March have been obtained. At that rate of progress the year will be finished before the 20,000 are enrolled. The cost of recruiting is enormous. The cost could be decreased and the number of enlistments increased by the employment of newer methods. Has the Adjutant General heard about the experiments with moving pictures which the National Guard is making? For that matter, has bureaucratic Washington ever taken note of the enormous influence of moving pictures on the minds of the people?

A STRANGE BOOM.

There is a great clatter, a sort of accelerated and pumped-up enthusiasm about the so-called Hughes boom. Colonel GEORGE HARVEY hears it in every breeze, demands it himself, and forthwith translates himself into "the people," "the man in the street," and so on. How are you going to find out the opinion of 8,000,000 Republican voters? A "straw vote," the writing in of Mr. HUGHES's name on certain primary tickets, always at the suggestion of some Republican editor or politician, a newspaper vote: such is the gauge of the voice of the people.

Political mythology and fiction are at their prime now. Hear, for instance, The Chicago Tribune solemnly assuring us that of all the Eastern candidates Governor WHITMAN "is most likely to appeal to the "majority of the voters throughout "the nation." A New Mexico journal as solemnly avers that the Massachusetts delegates at large, while ostensibly uninstructed, are really for ROOSEVELT. Thus MURRAY CRANE, Senator WEEKS, himself a candidate, and Governor MCCALL, another candidate, are disposed of. The wildest improbabilities and mystifications are rolling around the country. Is the Hughes boom also a myth?

Is it conceivable that the Republicans seriously intend to nominate a man whose views on recent and contemporary events and policies are unknown, who may be a pacifist, an embargoist? Governor HUGHES had a rather Puritan, austere, and, shall we say, severely rural mind. His opposition to horse racing is well remembered. Suppose that he favors a constitutional amendment to prohibit horse racing, and should so declare himself in his letter of acceptance, should he have occasion to accept? Suppose he should come out for prohibition? He showed as Governor a fine ardor for the direct primary, which has since so recommended itself to "the people," whose "voice" is as clearly heard in the primaries as it is heard, by those who have an interest in pretending to hear it, in the "popular demand" for HUGHES. Mr. ROOSEVELT borrowed the direct primary from the Governor. Has the Governor borrowed from him?

Seclude and insulate a man for six years, then, when the United States has to meet problems and perils as grave as have come to it since the beginning of the civil war, open the cloistered cell and hail its tenant as the Republican best fitted, because his views for six years are a blank, to "beat WILSON" and to be President in difficult and stormy times. Can the Republicans be thinking of such a leap in the dark? How much of the Hughes boom is genuine, how much the artificial creation of masters of manipulation who are using the Justice's name as a blind? How do we know that Mr. ROOT's friends, as well as those of candidates less illustrious, have not a hand in this curious and suspicious performance? Certainly the prevailing notion of the Hughes boom is that it was first a means of meeting the Roosevelt danger, and second, a cover for miscellaneous political intriguing and bargaining, and popular deception?

At any rate, the continuing use of the name of an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court as a pawn of politicians is coming to be, is become, offensive and painful to those Americans who believe that a Justice of that tribunal should have no part or lot in politics. What public confidence can it keep if the path from it to the White House is not barred as it always has been barred? Decisions for political motives—that is what will be the fact or the belief if the Supreme Court is a training ground of Presidents. Never has a President been taken thence. Never will one be taken thence unless a great tradition, which stands on the impregnable necessity of keeping the Supreme Court out of politics, is violated.

Mr. Justice HUGHES must see that the spectacle of his robes fluttering in the winds of rumor or rustling up the back stairs of deal and combination is unseemly. If he takes his boom seriously, he should get off the bench.

But can the boom be other than a joke? Can we imagine the Republicans howling for preparedness and Americanism and naming for President a man who, for all they know, sympathizes with HENRY FORD, Mr. BRYAN, RICHARD BARTHOLDT?

THE PEACE PROPAGANDA.

Why should it be so much harder to make peace than war? Nobody yet has said a word in favor of war, but the pacifists work as hard as though everybody wanted war. For example, Representative TAVENNER has franked 2,000,000 peace speeches which Mr. FORD paid for. There was no hesitation in using Government premises for the Ford propaganda, which thus got rent and light free, as well as postage. The railways did the rest, for nothing of course. Peace is so beautiful that nobody could think of objecting to petty larceny in its behalf, but it may be asked what the pacifists would have said if there had been a similar franking campaign in behalf of war, or of any object of war.

It may even seem to the pacifists that throwing light upon their methods is an argument for war. It is nothing of the sort, unless it be war upon the franking abuse. Is that any clue to the mystery of why it is so much easier to make war than peace? Is not war the last resort of those determined to risk life itself in an object thought worthy the sacrifice? When did anybody on either side of war admit that it was for a bad object? Even the pacifists' propaganda is itself a war on war. The war on the franking abuse is at least as respectable as the peace propaganda when conducted in that manner. War might be impossible if the truth were told about it, and the same ought to be true about the manner in which the country's lawmakers abuse their franking privilege.

PREPAREDNESS IN THIS STATE.

The records of the War Department show that in 1915 the Adjutant General of New York reported that there were 1,610,609 men in this State available for military duty. The latest census returns show that the State contains 2,156,861 men of military age, but many of these are exempted from military duty for various reasons. Before the recent efforts to enlarge our National Guard, only 1.03 per cent. of the available citizens belonged to that body. The maximum membership of the New York organized militia under the terms of the Hay bill, which have been agreed upon in the Congressional conference, will be about 35,200, or less than 2.20 per cent. of the available men of military age. There is small reason, therefore, for any timid citizen of pronounced noncombatant tendencies to shake in his boots because Governor WHITMAN has signed the bill of Mr. STIVERS, Chairman of the State Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which empowers him to order an enrollment of all citizens available for military duty and to order a draft at his discretion to fill the ranks of the National Guard.

Without this law every citizen of military age, not specifically exempted, would still be liable to military duty in a time of peril. Experience has shown that untrained militiamen in war are worse than useless. Some years must elapse before the organized militia of this State can reach the full legal quota in any circumstances. The object of the law is to insure the maintenance of that quota when it is established. It recognizes military training for citizens as a necessity. So do other bills which the Governor's signature has just made laws. Compulsory physical training for the pupils of all the public and private schools will improve the health of the rising generation and will fit the boys better to profit by military training when the time comes for it. That training will hereafter be compulsory for boys in all the schools between 16 and 19 years of age. They will not be overworked and their Summer camping will fit them to be better citizens as well as better soldiers. Logically a law for general training should have included the youth at work as well as the youth at school. But an important step has been taken by the State of New York toward a system of universal training. Other States have led the way. In signing these bills the Governor has shown himself a practical advocate of preparedness.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

Five hours are to be allowed for general debate upon the Administration Shipping bill, a measure of such doubtful character that it is thought best not to submit it to a Democratic caucus; it can be carried, if at all, only with the aid of opposition votes. Even the Democratic committeemen did not sign the report in favor of the bill, and it is said that they reserve liberty of action. As it stands, the bill is the embodiment of the financial maxim which never won wide approval outside of those higher circles of finance into which few enter.

"Vote first and talk afterward" is a sufficient epitome of the policy behind the bill. It establishes a shipping board upon the analogy of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and instructs it to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to re-establish the merchant marine. But the action to be taken is not dependent upon such recommendation. Forthwith Government operation is authorized, and $50,000,000 is provided, the need for action being the existence of an emergency. But before any action can relieve the situation the emergency will have passed, and any Government action will operate to check the much greater relief already being provided by private initiative. The fate of the bill in its earlier form proves that it was too strong medicine for the patient. Some little betterment of its provisions shows the wisdom of more leisurely procedure.

This is particularly true of the more permanent portion of it. There is a limit to the Government operation feature, and $50,000,000 will come to an end some time. Those features are adapted to do more harm than good, but there are greater possibilities of evil in the powers that may be exercised by the shipping board, which are not limited in time. Concurrently with the proposal of this new board there is pending a resolution of inquiry into the efficiency and results of the existing method of regulating common carriers by land.

After a generation of experience, the operation of the interstate commerce law is seen not to be without defects which lessen its wisdom and beneficence. Yet the shipping board is to be established forthwith, although its duties will be much more baffling than those of the Interstate Board. That body at least has jurisdiction of the subject committed to it. Railways can be taken into court and punished if they fail to comply with legal procedure. They cannot take up their rails and divert their investment to other uses. But shipping companies are not common carriers unless they so make themselves. They carry for whom they choose and on what terms are mutually agreed upon. They cannot be forced to do business on the shipping board's plans and rates.

Two-thirds of the world's commerce is carried by tramp steamers which are "special carriers." They ply where they please, and there is nothing binding them to the carriage of American trade, or compliance with American regulations. If such shipping regards our regulations as contrary to its interest it will not come to our ports. That would create a vacuum for American shipping to fill in competition with any foreign shipping which should seek American trade. We know what that means by observation of the operation of the Seamen's act, and our navigation laws. The men who supply shipping are a unit in opposition to the acts and the proposals of the men who regulate shipping. They are frank in their testimony before the committee that what the case calls for is the repeal or amendment of old laws, rather than enactment of new laws.

Within a few days a steamship arrived at an American port which had exchanged the American flag for the Nicaraguan flag. Another steamer has just sailed from another port after waiting twenty days, fully laden, for lack of a crew to comply with American laws. A few days ago a foreign steamer sailed from this port and stopped down the bay because the crew refused to work the ship. The police boat was summoned, but was unable to give any assistance because the crew had committed no violence after having changed its mind about the voyage. It may be that shipping can be conducted under laws like those now operating and those proposed, but it will require more than five hours' debate to convince those best informed on the subject, and without whose active co-operation there can be no important growth of the American merchant marine. The way to get American shipping is to allow it to make a profit.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Punished a Horror Horribly.

Whatever of excuse there can be for a lynching seemingly existed in Waco, Texas, on Monday, when the negro JESSE WASHINGTON was put to death. That is, the victim of the mob had committed and confessed the crime which of all others comes nearest to depriving the perpetrator of all right to treatment as a human being, or otherwise than as a beast equally dangerous and abhorrent. It was also the crime most likely to fill with frantic rage any community where it occurred—the one that goes furthest toward justifying resort to any measures of no matter what severity, so long as they are reasonably held to promise a deterrent effect.

On the other hand, the killing at Waco presented all of the very worst features that such an episode can have. In the first place, the ravisher and murderer had been promptly arrested and as promptly tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay the only penalty which the people of Texas could possibly consent to put in their laws. They would not dream of decreeing with formality that all such creatures as he should be burned to death, and, indeed, both their own State Constitution and that of their country would forbid it. Yet that was the punishment selected, and not by a small band of men acting in secret and at night, but apparently by the whole population of the place. At any rate, it was done by an enormous crowd, including great numbers of women and children, and it is not reported that anybody protested or objected.

The people of Waco must not think that because, in the circumstances, the legal prosecution of any of them is practically impossible, they will go without punishment. Their heaviest penalty will be in the permanent brutalizing of all who took part in the dreadful affair and of all who saw it. What they did, too, brings disgrace and humiliation on their country as well as on themselves, for wherever the news of it goes—and the news will go far—it will be asserted that in no other land even pretending to be civilized could a man be burned to death in the streets of a considerable city amid the savage exultation of its inhabitants. The assertion is probably not true, but to disprove it will be difficult.

Traveling Fast and Far.

That an automobile has now been driven from Los Angeles to New York in eight minutes less than 180 hours is a fact the practical importance of which is almost negligible, perhaps, but its interest, as illustrating what can be done with an invention that only a few years ago was the object of every humorist's jesting, is undeniable.

Since those not remote days when the automobilist was supposed to spend most of his time—and as a matter of fact did spend not a little of it—flat on his back under his "horseless carriage," tinkering at its recalcitrant vitals in more of hope than expectation of making it carry him another mile, these machines have been improved into a wonderfully close approximation to the perfectly trustworthy. Their pneumatic tires still are, and apparently always will be, the vulnerable tendon of the mechanical Achilles, but otherwise they meet all the demands of the competent and considerate driver, and to drivers of other characteristics are due so many of the "accidents" still charged to these vehicles that there is little exaggeration in saying that the responsibility for them is wholly on the man—or woman—who steers.

Even the latest of transcontinental records for the automobile leaves the railway locomotive with one almost twice as good, but the competition in that case is hardly fair. The locomotive would be a helpless and motionless monster a foot off its enslaving rails, while the automobile, though it has a laudable preference for good roads, can travel any that are worthy of the name and most of those to which the name cannot by the wildest stretch of charity be applied. Were the preferences of the motor car as carefully consulted and met as are, of necessity, those of its one successful rival not aerial, it could attain and maintain a speed beyond that of any locomotive yet built.

That the smaller machine has changed the conditions of life as much as did the larger could safely be disputed, but the difference is not so enormous, and it promises with the progress of time steadily to decrease.

Sticking to Their Prohibitions.

From present indications, the Methodist General Conference will not lift, this year at least, the condemnation which the great denomination it represents long ago placed on "dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses, dancing parties and dancing schools."

A majority of the sub-committee of the Committee on the State of the Church, to which the subject was referred, has reported to the full committee in favor of ceasing to name any particular amusements as necessarily and always reprehensible, but the full committee has decided not to commend this report. With the report of the minority, it will therefore go to the Conference for acceptance or rejection, as its wisdom decides. There seems to be little doubt that the majority of the committee, as against the majority of the sub-committee, will be upheld.

The questions involved, of course, are of conscience and taste, and the decision, whatever it may be, is open to argument as to its practical wisdom rather than as to its intrinsic rightness. Any form of enjoyment is wicked for those who think and feel it to be so for themselves, and it is their duty to abstain from it. That the same thing may be either virtuous or vicious, according to the use made of it, seems plain enough to some, but others prefer to let the possibility of evil outweigh the possibility of goodness or of innocence and harmlessness.

Temperament seems to be the determining factor in such cases, and temperament supplies its own reasons and logic.

Equitable Trust Co. in Parade.

Through an error in compilation, the name of the Equitable Trust Company was omitted from THE TIMES list of trust companies represented in last Saturday's preparedness parade.

WHAT IS PREPAREDNESS?

A Way to Give Definite Value to Its Elusive Meaning.

New York, May 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the question were not so important, it would afford a sensible person with a sense of humor a great deal of amusement to hear the average citizen's arguments, discussions, vociferations, and fulminations on the subject of preparedness as well as to read the average newspaper's handling of it. It is obvious that they have a very vague idea of what they are talking about, which is perfectly natural, but which should lead them to give some time to a serious study of the subject. Even our eminent political leaders, though they are constantly and sometimes violently preaching on the issue, persist in using general terms and grandiose phrases instead of starting with a solid basis of ascertainable fact and reasonable deduction. They treat the matter in their usual sentimental fashion. They are safe, however, because their hearers are accustomed to this treatment and also because on this particular question almost everybody is more or less at sea.

Preparedness would never have become a general issue but for three things: The war in Europe, the literary disputes with Germany with the possibility of a rupture, and the game of hide and seek with Mexico with its possibility of intervention. The first cause, while perhaps the most potent in bringing about the present wide discussion, is the least valuable in aiding us to determine what we should do to arrive at a state of adequate preparedness. The spectacle of so many armed men and so much desperate fighting naturally arouses a great deal of emotional excitement concerning military matters, but furnishes no basis whatever for an estimate of our own necessities and requirements, its chief value being to serve as an object lesson on the general advisability of preparedness.

But the second and third causes do furnish a more or less definite basis for such an estimate and we may find here the solution of the whole problem. How then should we proceed? In the first place, it is evident that the layman in military matters is absolutely incompetent to form an intelligent opinion about either the amount or the method of preparedness. The average citizen, when arguing on this subject, is simply shooting in the dark, or repeating parrot-like the high-sounding phrases of some politician, or is influenced by prejudice, usually either stupid or sinister.

It is because the average opinion is so vague both as to source and content that it varies so greatly. And yet it is this very mass of formless and hopelessly discordant opinion which is the present basis of our schemes of preparedness. If we are ever to do anything worth while we must absolutely disregard the average citizen's opinion, undemocratic though that may be, except as shall be pointed out. We must realize that this is a question capable of definite and scientific investigation and study, that such investigation can be conducted only by experts and that the results of such investigation can form the only intelligent foundation for a plan of preparedness.

Specifically, my proposition is this: Let the President or some other authoritative person or body of persons appoint a commission of military experts with perhaps one or two able business men to make an inquiry (1) into the probabilities of armed conflict, (2) into the possibilities of danger at home or abroad in such an event, (3) into the most effective means of encountering such danger, (4) into the most feasible way of acquiring the means. Restating them, they would be (1) whom are we likely to fight, (2) what are the resources of our probable opponents and what are the likely points of attack, (3) what resources must we possess to defeat such attacks, (4) how can we assure the possession of such resources.

Possibly all of this investigation has been done by the General Staff or some other military board. If so, then let it perform the second part of the proposition, which is to give to the public in the form of an official report the results of its investigations and its recommendations. If its investigation has been thorough and its recommendations are judicious and impartial there is no doubt that public opinion will be crystallized immediately and that many of the present difficulties in the way of adequate preparedness, whatever that may be, will vanish at once. Such a report would accomplish more than all the speeches and editorials together. Where at present we have nothing but ignorant discord, vague apprehension, and endless argument we would rejoice in the possession of intelligent information, enthusiastic confidence, and unanimous action. S. C. WALSH.

Answering the Purpose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an answer to "European," please publish the inclosed letter from the Police Department. There is a similar ordinance in regard to throwing paper and orange peels, &c., on the sidewalk, I think. Also please urge the police to enforce the ordinance.

J. L. PROWER.

New York, May 16, 1916.

Police Department, May 15, 1916.

Dear Sir: In response to your 'phone inquiry of the 15th inst. relative to the placing of flower pots on window sills, I am transmitting for your information and guidance the provisions of Section 250, Article XVIII., Chapter 28, of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York, which read as follows:

No person shall place or keep on any window sill, railing of balcony, top of porch, or any other projection from any house or other building any earthen flower pot, wooden box, or other article or thing whatever for the cultivation or retention of flowers, shrubs, vines, or other article or thing whatever, unless such flower pot, box, or other article is securely and firmly fastened or protected by iron railings, so as to render it impossible for the same to fall into the street.

Trusting that the above will answer your purpose, I am yours very truly,

MAX F. SCHMITTBERGER, Chief Inspector.

An Appeal for Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish the following in the hope that some reader at a longer range may be able to suggest to the writer the remedy that he at close range has so far been unable to find? It may seem incredible in these prosperous days to those comfortably placed to read that an educated, intelligent man of long experience in this city should be unable to find employment. For the last fourteen weeks I have sought by personal solicitation, answering advertisements, advertising in trade and news papers, mailing applications to wherever I thought it might do good, applying at employment agencies to secure a position, and have not received one favorable reply. For the last twenty years I have been chiefly engaged in an inspecting, investigating, detecting, clerical capacity on general construction work, which just now is at a low ebb. I have applied for work in other lines. Not being physically built for heavy labor, I have not sought such. Surely there is some one somewhere needing a man active of foot and brain, adaptable, good habits, American, married, and with the best of references from last and former employers. But where is he? How can we be brought together?

NONPLUSSED.

New York, May 16, 1916.

A WILD MENTAL JOURNEY WITH FORD.

History Is Myth, Two Bankers Invented This War, Flags Are Fatal and Preparedness Talk Is Eastern Scare Gas.

By HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

New York, May 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On May 8, while in Detroit for the purpose of speaking on preparedness, I spent several hours with Henry Ford. I found Mr. Ford eager to talk about national defense, but unwilling to discuss it. While volleying his assertions with great rapidity, he refused to pause long enough to permit any one of them to be examined and dealt with. To facts which I submitted he responded with a brief word of dismissal or with a sweeping denial that they were facts; sometimes with the remark that he could not consider them because he himself did not know them to be facts.

In dealing with naval and military subjects his position seemed to be that they were to be tossed aside, because a civilian in presenting them was not to be credited, nor a professional to be trusted. Therefore they were not open to discussion. By this simple mental operation Mr. Ford shut out of the conversation all naval and military affairs. The suggestion that, because of the results of this war or the situation in Mexico, we might eventually find ourselves in international difficulties from which, owing to our weakness, we might be unable easily to extricate ourselves, Mr. Ford pooh-poohed, saying that I was "full of Eastern scare gas."

When in our "discussion" of a nation's need for defensive strength history was appealed to, Mr. Ford replied that he did not believe in history, that history was of the past and had no bearing upon the present, and that, there being nothing to be learned from it, history need not be studied nor considered. The American Revolution he refused to have touched upon, saying that the Revolution was "tradition," that he did not believe in tradition.

Coming to Mr. Ford's beliefs, which were given in fragments, with always his refusal to support them with evidence or to permit their analytical examination, these seemed to gather about a single thought. Mr. Ford's theory of wars—he granting no exceptions—is, or was on May 8, that they are created artificially by bankers. At the moment there are two bankers, but two, he believes, who are responsible for modern wars. If these be plucked then wars in our day will cease. Mr. Ford asserts he knows who these bankers are, and that he, personally, is going to see that the "tooth is pulled." He would not reveal the names of these bankers, nor explain the method by which he is to pull the tooth.

Mr. Ford asserted that he has found a permanent remedy for warfare, which he refused to reveal, saying that in due time I should learn what it is. This he said he would put into effect, but seemed unable to say when. When I sought to follow up these and other assertions equally vague I was invariably met by his refusal to divulge what he had in mind; I was abjured to wait and see. One clue to his thought may be got from his reply to my likening the external need for a defensive military force to the internal need for an armed police, which was that the police needed neither their clubs nor their revolvers; that the law could be enforced without any arms. Then, in the same breath, he asked if I was a Deputy Sheriff, saying that he and all of his men were Deputy Sheriffs, and that it was my duty also to be one.

When the word patriotism was touched upon Mr. Ford burst out with the assertion that he did not believe in patriotism, that no man is patriotic, and that the word patriotism is always the last resort of a scoundrel. To my inquiry as to what he would do in the event of war he replied that even if we were to be invaded he would not make a dollar's worth of arms for the United States. As I wished that there should be no mistake as to his meaning I put the question three times, and three times got the same answer.

Finally, I said: "Mr. Ford, on your roof are three American flags. On seeing them it hurt me to think that beneath them there was a man who is spending vast sums, amassed under their protection, to ruin the defenses of his country, and lay it open to a possibly hostile world." To this he replied: "When the war is over those flags shall come down, never to go up again. I don't believe in the flag; it is something to rally around."

In commenting upon my visit The Detroit Saturday Night aptly remarks: "Understanding Henry Ford is more than a puzzle; it is a pursuit."

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

OUR HISTORY BOOKS.

The Approximate Truth Emerges, Though Often It Is Dim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The charge that school children receive the impression that the United States beat the British on every hand in the war of 1812 and that peace was finally secured by Jackson's great victory at New Orleans is strikingly false, according to my experience as an examiner in United States history of applicants for admission to college, who hailed from every part of the Union and from both public and private schools. The common impression, and in most cases the only one, since it was based on the striking antitheses which are most apt to be remembered, was that America was victorious at sea and defeated on land; that Jackson's raw frontiersmen annihilated from 2,000 to 12,000 of Pakenham's veterans with the loss of from none to a dozen men, (the applicants were hazy as to exact figures;) and that, owing to telegraphy not having been invented or discovered, (haziness here also,) the battle was fought after peace had been concluded. Those who gave the date of peace named Christmas Day, 1814, and all but one of those who gave the place located it at Ghent, the exception being one victim of hasty cramming, who thought the treaty was made at Guadalupe Hidalgo. One man, with a commendable desire to enliven the dryness of his paper, added: "and England and the United States lived happily together ever afterwards." Surely it is better that the student drew this obvious inference from the lack of mention of any subsequent war than that text book and teacher pounded the fact into him.

A pacifist historian or instructor who should, on the contrary, omit all reference to American victories or British outrages and, as one critic demands, dwell on the hundred years of peace between Canada and the United States, would insult the intelligence of our children and irreparably disgust them with the subject of history. That nation may be a happy one whose annals are uneventful, but its history is undeniably uninteresting. Now the United States has not had an uneventful or negative history, and to represent it in this manner would be from every standpoint injurious, even defeating the high purpose of the pacifist writer.

A true Briton, the lover of the principle of England's greatness, civil liberty, should glory, as did Chatham and Barre and Wilkes, in the expression of democracy wherever found, and especially commend it when it is disciplining his own country for unfaithfulness to her most sacred inheritance. As later Britons of this high order may be mentioned Bright and Bryce, Dickens and Chesterton, and, above all, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, whose history of the American Revolution is, in its sympathy with the patriots' cause, an extreme example of the very class of books against which your Canadian and English-born correspondents are inveighing.

It is salutary for Great Britain to realize that the absolutist and reactionary element in her Government is hated and guarded against in America, just as is the same element in the German Government.

M. M. MILLER.

New York, May 11, 1916.

Penryhn Stanlaws's Reminder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to take this opportunity of thanking you on behalf of the artists who are interested in the realisation of producing something as beautiful as Versailles in this country for the prominence you gave last Sunday to the work that we are now doing. Splendid as your article was, however, it had one grave fault of omission, and it is in an endeavor to rectify this that I am writing you, trusting that you will make my letter public, and so give to Mr. Walter Russell, the Director General of Versailles, the credit that is due him. It is now some seventeen years since the germ of this idea began to find fertile soil within his mind, and I feel that the thought, the energy, and the hard work he has put into the building up of an organization large enough to handle this problem is deserving of the greatest commendation and respect. Without his genius and ability I am afraid America would still await the birth of Versailles.

PENRHYN STANLAWS.

New York, May 15, 1916.

REDMOND.

"Call off the dogs!" we heard the people yell,
When traitors crushed the heart of poor Parnell.
No truer friend had he in that sad time
(Nor deemed we loyalty to him a crime)
Than he whom many call a traitor now,
Forgetful of the years he toiled, and how
He fought so valiantly for Ireland's cause
Until her shackles broke beneath his laws.
Call off the dogs! till Home Rule's flag, unfurled,
Shall give John Redmond honored place before the world.

JOHN H. TAYLOR.

PARIS HAD TO STAND SIEGE.

Conditions That Prevented an Exodus of Her Two Million People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one in the least acquainted with the events of 1870-71 would have written the letter published in THE NEW YORK TIMES by Dr. R. J. Oberfohren. Leaving aside the preposterousness of emptying a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants of the whole of its civilian population, time was absolutely lacking for such a gigantic operation. Your correspondent states that "the operations necessary for the investment occupied several weeks before the city was surrounded." Let us see what the facts actually were.

The surrender at Sedan, before which there could be no thought of Paris being besieged, took place on Sept. 2, late in the forenoon, but the extent of the disaster was not known in Paris before the evening hours of the next day. No military measures could be taken at that time. The Emperor being a prisoner, the question first to be settled was what Government France would have the next day. The Republic was proclaimed at about 4 P. M. on Sept. 4. In the state of disorganisation of the country the new Government was not in a position to act before Sept. 6. Paris was entirely surrounded at 2 P. M. on Sept. 17. Hardly eleven days. This is what Dr. Oberfohren calls several weeks.

Moreover, in these eleven days the new Government had to stock the city with provisions, guns, and ammunition, all things which were sadly lacking at the beginning of the month. In fact, there was so much doubt in the minds of the new rulers of France about the possibility of Paris offering serious resistance to the enemy that they were thinking a great deal more of opening negotiations for peace than of continuing the war, which led to the historic interviews at Ferrieres on Sept. 19 and 20 between Bismarck and Jules Favre, who in order to leave Paris had to be provided with a safe conduct from the Prussian Government.

The city, then, could not be evacuated, but, heeding the appeal of the Prefect of Police, mentioned in Dr. Oberfohren's letter, all those who could leave the city did in fact leave it. I may here mention the case of my own family, in which, out of fifteen members, seven only remained in the city, every one of them with a civil or military task to be performed.

Furthermore, had anything like a general exodus of the noncombatants seemed likely to take place, the movements of the German armies would at once have been accelerated, for its success would have meant an increase in the power of resistance of the Paris army, and this is just what the German commanders were, quite naturally, determined to prevent. Starvation was their favorite weapon, for it had the advantage of hurting the enemy while sparing their own men. Strasburg, Metz, Paris all yielded to famine; and if the powerful statesman who was then shaping the destinies of Germany, if Bismarck had been told that it was brutal and inhuman to starve women and children, his answer would have been undoubtedly: "It is, but so is war." And if he could have starved the whole of France and thus shortened the duration of the war he would have had no hesitation in doing it. Only Germany then on the seas was no more of a match for France than she is now for England. Patere legem quam ipse fecisti, as the Romans said. Submit to the law which is of your own making.

ADOLPHE COHN.

New York, May 11, 1916.

A Lusitania Made of Flowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to suggest that on May 30—Decoration Day—provision be made for commemorating the lives of the hundred and fifteen Americans who lost their lives in the sinking of the Lusitania. Let the citizens of New York, assisted by their neighbors, consign to the waters of New York Harbor a large replica of the ill-fated Lusitania done in flowers. Let this floral vessel be of such a size as to be visible from all parts of the harbor, and in its construction let every one who feels so inclined contribute his or her quota of flowers. Let this floral craft be conveyed for a part of its journey to the

MISS POTTER WEDS IN ST. JAMES CHAPEL

Daughter of Late Bishop Marries Edwin Tatham in Memorial to Her Father.

FIRST NUPTIALS THERE

Relatives Only at Ceremony in Newly Consecrated Edifice, Which Includes the Bishop's Tomb.

The wedding of Miss Sarah Linzee Potter, a daughter of the late Henry Codman Potter, Bishop of New York, and Edwin Tatham, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Tatham, was quietly solemnized at 11:30 yesterday morning in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights. The ceremony was performed in the Chapel of St. James, the memorial chapel to the bride's father, Bishop Potter. It was the first wedding to take place in the chapel, which was consecrated on May 3. The chapel includes the Bishop's tomb. The Very Rev. William M. Grosvenor officiated.

Alonzo Potter gave his sister in marriage and there were no wedding attendants. Those present were the sisters and brothers of the bride and bridegroom, and their wives, husbands and children. They were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howland Russell, Miss Geraldine Russell, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hyde, Miss Sylvia Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fitch Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter, Mr. Collins, and Miss Collins, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tatham and Miss Tatham.

Mr. and Mrs. Tatham will make their home on their return from their honeymoon at Mr. Tatham's country home at Katonah, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Tatham had been engaged for some time, but no announcement had been made of their betrothal, or their coming marriage, save to their immediate relatives.

WEDS BRITISH LIEUTENANT.

Miss Sylvia Wilder Marries Alvary Gascoigne in London.

The cable has brought the news of the marriage on Monday at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, London, of Miss Sylvia Wilder of New York, daughter of Colonel Wilbur Elliott Wilder, Fifth United States Cavalry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wilder, to Lieutenant Alvary Gascoigne, Coldstream Guards, British Army, the only son of Colonel Frederic Richard Thomas Trench Gascoigne, D. S. O., and Mrs. Gascoigne, of Lotherton Hall, Aberford, Yorkshire, England, and Craigmish Castle, Ardfern, Argyllshire, Scotland. The American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, gave the bride in marriage, and Miss Cynthia Gascoigne was the bride's attendant. Lieutenant Gascoigne and his bride will spend their honeymoon at Craigmish Castle. His regiment is in Flanders, and he had only five days' leave of absence.

The engagement was announced on April 17 last. Mrs. Gascoigne is a sister of Throop M. Wilder, who married Dorothea F. Hardwell, and of the misses Cornelia M. and Violet B. Wilder, and is a niece of Edward S. Martin, the author, and a cousin of Mrs. Robert S. Brewster.

Lieutenant Gascoigne is a member of an old English and Scotch family. His mother was a daughter of the late Sir Douglas Galton, K. C. B. His father, Colonel Gascoigne, distinguished himself in the Egyptian war in 1884 and in 1900 in the war in South Africa.

MISS TREGO'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Plans for Her Marriage to Howard P. Ballentyne on June 21.

The wedding of Miss Barbara Isabel Trego, a daughter of Colonel Albert B. Hilton and Mrs. Hilton of Hill Crest, Port Chester, N. Y., and Howard Pierce Ballentyne of Grosse Point, Mich., will take place at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, June 21, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, and the Rev. Herbert Shipman will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the Gotham.

Miss Trego will have Mrs. Howard Bissell as her matron of honor, and two other matrons are to be Mrs. Frederick Tanner and Mrs. Lloyd P. Jones, a sister of the bridegroom. The Misses Dorothy and Elizabeth Dairdge are to be the bridesmaids. Ford Ballentyne will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Albert Carroll Trego, a brother of the bride; Albert B. Hilton, Jr., a step-brother of the bride; C. Lambert Heyinger, Paul Dickey, J. Sidney Hammond, Grant Peacock and Lloyd P. Jones, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom.

Burt-Maclay Wedding on June 14.

The wedding of Miss Helen Maclay, the daughter of Archibald M. Maclay, and Grinnell Burt, a son of Mrs. Louise P. Burt of Warwick, N. Y., and Palermo, Cal., will take place on Wednesday, June 14, at 4 o'clock, at the home of the bride, 39 West Sixty-ninth Street. Miss Maclay will have Mrs. Franklin A. Reece of Boston as her matron of honor, and the bridesmaids elected are the Misses Cora Weir, Agnes Page-Brown, Mildred Walton Smith, and Jeannette Orr.

Mr. Burt is to have his brother, H. Pierson Burt, for his best man, and the ushers are to be Harold Fitzman, Paul Woodman, John Beattie, and Donald Wilder.

Miss Kathleen Tuttle Engaged.

Dr. Edward Gerry Tuttle and Mrs. Tuttle of 61 West Fifty-first Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathleen Harriet Tuttle, to Laurence Dowling, the son of the late Dr. John William Dowling and Mrs. Dowling of New York. Mr. Dowling is a senior at Columbia and a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. No date has been set for the wedding.

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SUFFRAGISTS IN CAPITOL.

Women End 10,000-Mile Tour by Urging Cause to Lawmakers.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Envoys of the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage brought their 10,000-mile thirty-eight-day tour of the country to a climax tonight with a final plea to about fifty Representatives and Senators gathered in the rotunda of the Capitol, for passage of the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Amendment at this session of Congress. A dozen suffragists, including several Representatives of States in which women are enfranchised, urged their cause.

As many spectators as could crowd into the rotunda listened to the speeches. The Suffragists marched on the Capitol to the air of the "Marseillaise."

Four hours earlier the "Suffrage Special," bearing the envoys, rolled into the gayly-decorated railway station to be received by a large local delegation of women workers.

The Capitol steps were crowded with Suffragists garbed in white dresses and the purple, gold and white sashes of the organization, and carrying flags of the same color.

The Senators and Representatives had no chance to leave once they had gathered. As they faced the envoys, headed by Mrs. John Rogers of New York, they were encircled by a ring of rope, held by a hundred women workers, and beyond that was a second ring of yellow ribbon, supported by young girls.

Mrs. Rogers declared that throughout the country there was a demand that the Anthony Amendment be passed. Mrs. Elizabeth Geberdine and Mrs. Wallace Williams of Washington, Mrs. Frances Haire of Montana, and Miss Alice Reynolds of Utah, spoke along the same line, and then Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, and Miss Ann Martin of Montana told the Congressmen that their aid was expected.

An iced cake, weighing 150 pounds, was brought back from the West by the envoys as a present for President Wilson.

Senator Borah, Republican, today denounced the Anthony Amendment for Women Suffrage as violating State's rights, and in a letter to an Idaho suffrage organization, which he read to the Senate, gave his reasons for not heeding a resolution it had adopted.

WOMEN SPEAK ON ETHICS.

Dr. Adler's Society Continues Anniversary Celebration.

Under the auspices of the Women's Conference of the Ethical Culture Society, which is celebrating the fortieth anniversary of its foundation at the meeting house, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday, the third day of the convention was devoted to a discussion of what women have contributed to the ethical movement.

"It gave me a distinct shock," said Mrs. E. L. Hamilton, representing the Chicago Ethical Society, "to find that this session was to be given over to a discussion of what women, as a group by themselves, have contributed to the Ethical Culture movement. I do not want to think of the work as made up of men and women with distinctive contributions to its aims and work."

Other speakers who held that women's part in the movement must be viewed by itself, as a natural necessity, and that philanthropic work of the various societies had been carried on largely by women workers were Miss Lida Stokes Adams of Philadelphia; Mrs. Percival Chubb, and Mrs. W. E. Fischel of St. Louis; Mrs. Henry Neumann, Mrs. George E. O'Dell, Mrs. Theodore Rosenberg, and Miss Margaret Adler of New York. Dr. Felix Adler, the founder, spoke on "The Ideal as a Contribution of the Women to a Religious Movement, in Particular, in Its Relation to the Ethical Culture Society."

Last night delegates discussed "Industrial Progress and the Ethical Movement." Dr. Adler was the principal speaker. Other speakers were A. M. Bing and Dr. J. L. Elliott.

MISS BLAIR'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to H. Rivington Pyne on June 16.

The wedding of Miss Florence Ledyard Blair, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of New York and Peapack, N. J., and H. Rivington Pyne, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne of New York and Upton Pyne, Bernardsville, N. J., will take place on Friday, June 16, in the Chapel of St. John at Bernardsville, and will be followed by a reception at Blairsden, the Blair country estate at Peapack.

Miss Blair will have her sister, Miss Edith D. Blair, as her maid of honor, and the two bridesmaids are to be the Misses Mary Pyne, a sister of the bridegroom, and Marie Louise Blair, a youhger sister of the bride, who is not yet out. Mr. Pyne's best man is to be his brother, Percy Rivington Pyne, Jr. The ushers have not yet been selected. The engagement was announced last August.

Mr. Pyne was graduated from Princeton in 1914, and has since then been secretary to the Ambassador to Germany. His brother, Grafton H. Pyne, married Miss Leta C. Wright, a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Walden Pell. Miss Blair's sister, Miss Marjory D. Blair, married William Clark of New York in 1913 at Blairsden.

Miss Katherine Gibson to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams Gibson of Aveley Farm, Woodbury, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Gibson, to Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Van Cortlandt of New York City and Sharon, Conn. Mr. Van Cortlandt is a brother of the Misses Charlotte A. and Carolyn B. Van Cortlandt, and a nephew of Robert B. Van Cortlandt. His mother before her marriage was Miss Ethel Wilson.

Miss Gibson is a sister of Mrs. Harold Mestre, Miss Hester Gibson, who is a student at Wellesley, and of Robert H. Gibson. Her mother was formerly Miss Caroline J. Hammond. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Maud Coster Weds May 31.

The marriage of Miss Maud Coster and Count Otto Salm-Hoogstraeten of Reichenau, Austria, will take place at the country home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Coster, at Tuxedo Park, on Wednesday, May 31. It will be a quiet wedding, with none except relatives present. Miss Coster will have no attendants, and Count Salm's best man is to be George Tibor Aranyi, whose engagement to Miss Grovene Vail Converse was printed in these columns on last Sunday. There will be no ushers. The engagement was announced on April 21.

Daughter for Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey.

Mr. and Mrs. David Rumsey (Miss Frances Davidge) may be congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on Thursday last at their residence, 56 Irving Place. Mrs. Rumsey was a granddaughter of the late Bishop Henry Codman Potter and is a daughter of Mrs. Henry Fitch Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Baron Sands Willard (Miss Anabel Van Nostrand) are being congratulated upon the birth of a son at their country home, Rockland, at Rye, N. Y. It is their third child and the second son.

Lindeman-Roggenkamp Wedding.

The marriage of Louis Henry Lindeman and Miss Alma Roggenkamp, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Roggenkamp, took place yesterday at 11 A. M. in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Palmer officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Lindeman will spend their honeymoon in Asheville, N. C., and will be at home after June 15 at 1,061 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Evans-Cott Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ellen Louise Cott, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. E. Cott of Englewood, N. J., to Sidney Seelye Evans, a son of Mrs. Dudley Evans of Dudley Place, Englewood, N. J., and a brother of Stanley S. Evans and Mrs. Roger Duncombe. His father was the late Colonel Dudley Evans, President of the Wells Fargo Express Company at the time of his death in 1910.

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt Improving.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 16.—The condition of Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, who has been ill at the Ancon Hospital of typhoid fever, is much improved. The danger point is considered passed.

ALEICHEM BEGS TO LIE WITH THE POOR

Will of Noted Writer Says His Ambition Is to Rest Among Plain Jewish Laborers.

WANTS WORKS AS MONUMENT

Humorist Makes Touching Appeal for Family and Provides Fund for Yiddish Authors.

The will of S Rabinowitz, (Sholem Aleichem,) the noted Jewish author, whose funeral on Monday attracted the attention of thousands of Jews in this city, was made public last night by the Jewish community. The document, which is described as "a fine example of the traditional ethical will left in all ages by the great men of Israel," follows in full:

Will of Sholem Aleichem.

"I ask that it be opened and published on the day of my death.

"Today, the day after Yom Kippur, a New Year has just begun, and a great misfortune has befallen my family. My oldest son, Misha (Michael) Rabinowitz, has died, and with him part of my life has gone down into the grave. It remains for me now to redraw my will, which I had written in Nerve, Italy, when sick there in 1908.

"Being in good health and of sound mind, I write my will, which consists of ten parts:

"I.—Wherever I die I want to be placed not among aristocrats, or among the powerful, but among plain Jewish laborers, among the very people itself, so that the gravestone that is to be placed upon my grave should illumine the simple graves about me; and these simple graves should adorn my gravestone, even as the plain, good people during my lifetime illumined their Folksschreiber.

"II.—No titles of any kind, with praises, with Rabbinical honors, should be placed upon my gravestone, with the exception of the name Sholem Aleichem on the one side and the Jewish inscription, herewith inclosed, on the other side.

"III.—There should be no kind of debate or discussion among my colleagues as to making my name eternal, as to a monument to be erected in New York, &c. I shall not be able to exist quietly in my grave if my colleagues make themselves foolish. The best monument for me will be if my works are read and if there be found among the better-to-do classes of our people Maecenases who will publish and distribute my works in Yiddish or in other languages, and thus give the people the possibility of reading and my family an honorable existence. If I have not been worthy or have not earned Maecenases during my lifetime, then perhaps I shall be worthy of them after my death. I go away from the world in the full belief that the people will not forsake my orphans.

"IV.—At my grave and throughout a whole year, and then every year on the Jahrzeit, my remaining son, and my sons-in-law, if they are so minded, should say Kaddish after me. And if they do not wish to do this, or if they have no time for it, or if it be against their religious convictions, they are absolved from this duty only if they all come together with my daughters and my grandchildren and with good friends, and read this my will, and also select one of my articles, one of the very best ones, and read it aloud in whatever language they understand best, and let my name be mentioned by them with laughter rather than not be mentioned at all.

"V.—My children and children's children can have whatever religious convictions they will. But I beg of them to guard their Jewish descent. Those of my children who want to cut themselves off from their race and want to join another faith have by that very token already cut themselves off from their race and their family, and have thus erased themselves from my will, and they shall have no portion and inheritance among their brethren.

"VI.—Everything that I have, be it money—if any such thing be in my possession—be it books, printed or in manuscript, in Yiddish or in other languages, except those translated into Russian, belongs to my wife Hodel, the daughter of Ellmeiech, (Olga Rabinowitz,) and after her death it belongs to my children in equal parts: to my daughter, Chaye Esther Berkowitz; to my daughter, Sarah Kaufman; to my daughter, Naomi Rabinowitz; to my daughter, Miriam Rabinowitz, and to my son, Hanum Rabinowitz. And as to my works in Hebrew, they belong to that master-translator, my son-in-law, J. H. Berkowitz, and to his daughter, my grandchild, Tamar Berkowitz—that should be her marriage dowry. The royalties which result from my plays in Russia or in America should go half to my heirs and half should be set aside in the name of my grandchild Bella, the daughter of Michael and Sarah Kaufman—that should be her marriage dowry.

"VII.—Out of all of the income mentioned in the foregoing paragraph there should be taken for the Fund for Jewish Writers (in Yiddish and in Hebrew) 5 per cent., up to 5,000 roubles, and if the income be more than 5,000 roubles a year, 10 per cent., (e. g., from 6,000 roubles 600, from 7,000 roubles 700, from 8,000 roubles 800, &c.) If at that time there be such a fund here in America or there in Europe, the percentage shall be paid into the fund yearly, and the fund will act according to its statutes. If, however, at that time there be no official fund, or if there be a fund that does not correspond with my will as mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph, the percentages shall be distributed among the most needy authors by my heirs direct after agreement among themselves.

"VIII. If I am not able during my lifetime place a stone over the grave of my recently deceased son, Michael (Misha) Rabinowitz, in Copenhagen, my heirs should do this with a generous hand, and on his Jahrzeit every year Kaddish should be said, and there should be given to the poor 18 crowns charity.

"IX.—My wish is that my heirs should so arrange that my works and my plays be not sold in perpetuity either here in America or in Europe. They should try to live from the permanent income due them according to law. Should there, however, come a time, or should there be found such a fool who will pay for the privilege a sum that will suffice for the support of a family, then all the heirs shall consult with one another, and if the majority agree, the money should be divided, share and share alike, in accordance with Paragraph VII. But first of all the 10 per cent. shall be deducted for the Jewish Literary Fund, in accordance with Paragraph VII.

"X.—My last wish to my successors and my prayer to my children:

"To protect mamma, to beautify her old age, to make her bitter life sweet, to heal her broken heart, not to weep after me, on the contrary, to think of me with joy; and the main thing—to live together in peace, to bear no hatred one for another, to help one another in bad times, to remember one another upon occasion in the family, to have pity on a poor man, and when circumstances permit, to pay my debts, should I have any. Children! Carry with honor my hard-earned Jewish name, and may God in Heaven come to your help. Amen!

SHOLEM BEN MENACHEM RABINOWITZ.
SHOLEM ALEICHEM.

A committee has been constituted, of which J. L. Magnes of 356 Second Avenue is Chairman, to establish a Sholem Aleichem Fund, the benefits of which shall go first to his family and then, if sufficient money be collected, to the fostering of that Yiddish and Hebrew literature to which he had devoted his life.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Among the passengers sailing today for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

C. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Brooke, J. A. Burke, Miss H. Black, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bartlett, Mrs. G. A. Cowley, Mrs. M. T. Chisholm, D. S. Carey, Miss Ella Crawford, Dr. J. W. Cann, W. W. Eaton, H. W. Flagg, Miss Edna Glynn, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hiegg, J. H. Minor, Miss Evelyn Passman, Mrs. H. Palmer, Miss A. Palmer, A. D. Pollock, Mrs. Julia Small, Miss M. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, and Mrs. J. S. Young.

HILL SEES A NEW ERA.

War Has Developed It, Ex-Ambassador Says, Assailing Germany.

David Jayne Hill, ex-Ambassador to Germany, in a lecture on "International Law as an Expression of International Life," before the students of the New Jersey Law School last night in Newark, severely arraigned the German Imperial Government when he said that "what confronts us is a situation in which economic expansion is in unholy alliance with the inherited but preposterous idea of absolute sovereignty." Continuing, the ex-Ambassador said:

"It takes whatever it can grasp and hold. To obtain and maintain its grasp it is prepared to perpetrate any enormity. It is ready to ruin the whole of Europe and challenge all the rest of the world in its mad career. It pours living men by the hundreds of thousands into the red-hot gaping crater of death. It rains explosives from the skies; it renders the breath of life a cruel poison by asphyxiating gases; it respects neither manhood nor womanhood nor childhood; it threatens the destruction not only of civilization, which it has already almost wrecked, but the very existence of the human race.

"We must therefore find a new law, or human life will be impossible. And what shall it be? On what shall it be based? Upon an outworn theory of the State, once relatively harmless, but now become preposterous? Upon the assumption that some nation, by its superiority or force or efficiency, is henceforth to rule the rest of mankind? On the pretension that even the people, the all-wise and all-powerful people, are to do whatever they please, without legal restriction?

"Shall we not rather conclude that the time has come for nations, and especially for this nation, to affirm in no doubtful terms that there are certain rights and duties of nations upon regard for which the future of mankind depends?"

In conclusion Dr. Hill said:

"Whoever has closely studied the great turning points of history must be aware that new eras are originated by new exigencies. At this moment we are passing through that experience. Whether we are to be joined by others or left alone in splendid isolation is not our responsibility. We cannot do better we must not do less than repeat the words used by Washington to the convention called to frame our Federal Constitution: 'Let us lift up a standard to which the wise and virtuous may repair; the future is in the hands of God.'"

TO PRINT JEWISH CALENDAR.

Orthodox Rabbis, in Session Here, Arrange for the Work.

Many questions concerning Orthodox Judaism were discussed yesterday at the thirteenth annual convention of Orthodox rabbis of the United States and Canada, assembled at the Broadway Central Hotel.

One of the matters discussed was the question of the manner of relief of the Jewish war sufferers, especially the young rabbinical students who not only have been deprived of their means but whose institutions of learning in Poland have been destroyed by the passing of both the German and Russian armies. It was decided that the rabbis assembled should make appeals from their pulpits for funds to aid these students and to help rebuild their institutions of learning. It is hoped that $150,000 to $200,000 will serve as a nucleus of a fund for this purpose. Contributions may be sent to Rabbi N. S. Margolies of 1,225 Madison Avenue.

Arrangements were also completed for the publication of the correct Jewish calendar in New York. Authoritative calendars, it was said, giving all data concerning the Jewish year, had been published in the past in Germany, whence they had been exported to all the countries of the world. This work has engaged the attention of Jewish scholars in Germany, but, on account of the war, it has been impracticable for the calendars to be printed and exported. Last year a calendar was printed in New York, but many mistakes crept in, it was said.

Ways and means to strengthen religious training in the children of orthodox parents were discussed, and the following Committee on the Education of the Young was appointed:

Rabbi S. Shaffer, Baltimore; Rabbi L. Levine, Philadelphia; Rabbi El. Inselbuch, Brooklyn, and Rabbis B. Revel, S. H. Gluck, and P. A. Friedman of Manhattan.

FLOODS RAGE UP-STATE.

Cloudbursts in Three Counties Block Train Traffic.

BUFFALO, May 16.—Damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars was caused by cloudbursts in the Counties of Wyoming, Cattaraugus, and Allegany this afternoon. Streets in many towns were under rushing water from three to four feet in depth; buildings were moved from their foundations, and bridges were carried away by the immense amount of debris washed down from the hills into the creek beds.

In Warsaw the water was four feet deep in Main Street at 6 o'clock tonight and receding slowly, although rain was still falling. The damage at Warsaw was estimated at $75,000. Hundreds of acres of farm land in the flats below the town were under water. In the village of Cuba the damage was estimated at $200,000.

The railroads reported serious damage to roadbeds. On the main line of the Erie, near Cuba, there is a washout two miles in length. The Pennsylvania reported many washouts in the same district. Traffic on the Rochester Division was at a standstill tonight. A train which left Olean at 3:30 P. M. is marooned near Hinsdale with washouts on both sides of it.

Other towns reporting flood damage are Franklinville, $25,000; Arcade, $15,000; Perry, $10,000; Belfast, Castile, and Friendship, $5,000 each.

ROCHESTER, May 16.—The Erie Canal, swollen by a cloudburst at Brockville, near Holley, today overflowed its banks in this city this evening, causing considerable damage.

Rain, which had been falling almost continuously for forty-eight hours, caused the Genesee River to overflow its banks today for the second time this Spring and stopped all railroad traffic into Rochester from towns to the south. A washout at Mount Morris stopped traffic on the Erie and Pennsylvania Roads this afternoon, and another between Mount Morris and Grovel stopped traffic on the Lackawanna.

Water this evening had begun to undermine an abutment of the main street bridge here, and all traffic in the street, the city's main business street, was stopped.

Founder of the Five Cent Store Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 16.—William H. Moore, who founded the 5 and 10 cent store business in this country in 1878, when he installed the system in his dry goods store here, died here tonight in his seventy-fourth year. He was Honorary Vice President of F. W. Woolworth & Co., and until he retired, four years ago, was manager of its store here. When Mr. Moore originated the 5 and 10 cent idea, Mr. Woolworth was one of his employes. Mr. Woolworth arrived here today to close negotiations for the block in which he started his business career and on which he intends to erect a miniature of the Woolworth Building in New York, and was greatly shocked to learn of Mr. Moore's death, which occurred a few hours after his arrival.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Liverpool on the Kroonland are:

The Rev. J. D. Adam, Miss Amy Alexander, G. W. Allan, Ralph Allison, Mrs. A. W. Bagnall, Arthur Bagnall, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bartlett, Miss Mary Bond, Mrs. F. Brownfield, Mrs. Cecelia Bullen, J. S. Butler, D. M. Caird, Rev. John Campbell, G. W. Carte, Mrs. J. B. Carruthers, Miss Dorothy Carruthers, J. B. Carter, H. G. Vook, C. W. Cook, Matthew Crosbie, Kenneth Durward, Mrs. E. A. Farrish, Paul F. Farrish, R. F. Green, the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Jowett, Miss Monica M. Jowett, Vernon Kellogg, Miss Gertrude W. MacMillan, Mrs. G. Mosier, C. E. Moyes, A. J. Nicholson, Mrs. Edith Nunn, T. H. Overton, F. H. Phippin, Mrs. Phippin, M. C. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ringham, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rundle, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sandeman, C. Sawyer, Sir Clifton Sifton, John A. Saul, Miss Edna D. Stubbs, A. A. Tucker, J. W. Woods, and M. J. Workman.

E. L. CORTHELL DIES; NOTED ENGINEER

President of American Society of Civil Engineers Succumbs in Albany at 76.

BUILT TERMINALS HERE

His Achievements Include Jetties at Mouth of the Mississippi and Famous Cairo Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16.—Dr. Elmer L. Corthell of North Egremont, Mass., President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and one of the most noted civil engineers of this country, died late this afternoon at a local hospital here, after an illness of several years, from a disease of the stomach.

Elmer Lawrence Corthell, the civil engineer who brought the New York, West Shore & Buffalo and the Ontario & Western Railways into this city and built their terminals here, and who for many years was one of the most prominent engineers of the Western Hemisphere, was born in South Abingdon, (now Whitman,) Mass., and was in his seventy-seventh year. In addition to his other distinctions he was the only engineer who ever held the offices of President of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Institute of Consulting Engineers at the same time. The work of which he had charge in the United States and the Latin-American countries represents an investment of more than $180,000,000.

After receiving his early education in his home town Mr. Corthell went to Brown University. During his sophomore year the civil war began and he enlisted as a private in the First Regiment, Rhode Island Light Artillery, and saw four years' service in the Virginia and North Carolina campaigns, at the end of which he was promoted to the command of a battery. At the end of the war he resumed his studies at Brown, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1867, one year later receiving his A. M.

Mr. Corthell immediately took up engineering work, and in 1868 became assistant engineer in charge of the construction of the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, in Illinois. During 1869-74 he was division engineer of the Hannibal & Central Missouri Railroad; chief assistant engineer, building the bridge over the Mississippi River at Hannibal, Mo.; chief engineer of Shy's Island levee, and chief engineer, constructing the Chicago & Alton Railroad Bridge across the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo., with a draw of 444 feet, then the longest in the world.

His Work for James B. Eads.

In 1875 Mr. Corthell took charge for James B. Eads of the engineering and construction of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River, where he spent four years, and, in addition to this, established the thirty-foot depth of South Pass, which increased the shipping facilities of New Orleans and made it a first-class port. During the Winter of 1880 Mr. Corthell went to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, and made surveys on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts for the proposed Ship Railway. Shortly after he built the New York, West Shore & Buffalo and the New York, Ontario & Western Railways into this city.

During 1885-87 he spent all his time working on the Ship Railway project, and delivered a number of addresses for the route, including one before the Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives, then considering the proposed charter. Following this, Mr. Corthell entered into partnership with George S. Morrison in this city, and many large harbor works, bridges and viaducts, including the Eads Bridge over the Ohio River for the Illinois Central Railroad, the longest steel bridge in the world, were built under his supervision.

During 1888-90 Mr. Corthell built the St. Louis & Memphis Railroad over the Mississippi, and the jetties at the mouth of the Brazos River, in Texas, where it enters the Gulf of Mexico. Then he was in charge of the difficult construction of "The Independent Line" into Chicago of the Illinois Central and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railways, which involved changing from a one-track to a six-track line, at one of the most complicated and congested track situations in the country.

His Investigations Abroad.

Following this, Mr. Corthell built the jetties of the Mexican Central Railroad at the mouth of the Panuco River in Tampico, and then in 1891 went abroad to make a number of important investigations. As a Trustee of the University of Chicago he visited various universities and colleges, gathering data for the establishment of the School of Engineering and Architecture at his university.

For eleven years he was engineer of the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Cape Cod.

In 1899, on the request of the Government of the Argentine Republic, which asked the United States Government to appoint an engineer to act as consulting expert in connection with the harbor and river improvements then planned, Mr. Corthell was sent there, and for two years solved the problems of the harbor of Buenos Aires. In 1902 he was elected President of the Government Board of the Port of Rosario in Argentina, constructing the public works of that city, and later in the same year represented the Argentine Government at the International Congress in Dusseldorf.

Member of Scientific Societies.

Mr. Corthell was a member of many scientific and other societies, among which were the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, the Society of Arts of Great Britain, the Mexican Association of Civil Engineers and Architects, the American and National Geographic Societies, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the Western Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was President in 1889; the Engineers' Club of Rio de Janeiro, the American Railway Engineering Association, and the American Institute of Consulting Engineers.

He was the author of a great number of engineering works. Brown University conferred on him, in 1894, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. His second wife, who was Miss Marie Kühler, survives him.

The Rev. Epiphanius Wilson.

The Rev. Epiphanius Wilson, author of "Dante Interpreted," and for ten years, before he retired in 1914, foreign editor of The Literary Digest, died yesterday at his home in Bronxville, in his seventy-third year. He was born in England, leaving that country when a young man to become a missionary in Labrador, later becoming Professor of Latin and Greek in King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Thirty years ago he came here and for a time taught Latin and Greek in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., after which he joined the staff of The Churchman, to which he contributed a notable series of articles on English, French, and Spanish cathedrals.

Mr. Wilson was rector of St. Mark's Church in Mount Kisco for several years, but more recently gave all his time to literary work, which included many poems and short stories. His wife, three daughters, and two sons survive him.

Dr. John Robert Everitt.

Dr. John Robert Everitt, a physician in Jersey City for forty years, died on Monday night at his home, 31 Boyd Avenue, in that city, in his seventy-first year. He retired four years ago, after being City Physician for thirty years, in which office he was succeeded by his son, Chauncey V. Everitt. Dr. Everitt was graduated from the Long Island Medical College in 1872. His wife, a son, and a brother survive him.

ALLEN KELLY DEAD.

Prominent Newspaperman and Author Expires in Los Angeles.

Allen Kelly, a widely known newspaper man, died yesterday in Los Angeles of a tubercular affection. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1855 and went as a very young man to the Pacific Coast, where he was connected with the San Francisco Chronicle and other papers. Returning to the East, he was an editorial writer on The Boston Globe and managing editor of The Fall River Globe. When The New York Evening Sun was established he joined its staff and was its first city editor. Another period in San Francisco was spent as city editor, editorial writer, special correspondent, feature writer and manager of special editions on The San Francisco Examiner.

Later Mr. Kelly was city editor for several years of The Los Angeles Times. Coming to the East again he served as editorial writer on The Philadelphia North American and on The New York News when Frank Munsey took over that paper. Afterward he lived for some years in the Imperial Valley in Southern California. In 1905 he went as the correspondent of The Los Angeles Times to Australia and New Zealand to study their experiments in social and industrial legislation.

Always interested in game and forestry matters and big game hunting, he served a term as Commissioner of Forestry in California and trapped in Southern California and took to San Francisco the California grizzly bear Monarch, said to be the finest specimen of the grizzly in captivity, which for twenty years was an attraction in Golden Gate Park for naturalists interested in big game.

Mr. Kelly was the author of a book about bears entitled "Bears I Have Known—and Others." He is survived by a son, Sherwin F., and his wife, Florence Finch Kelly.

ELIHU CHAUNCEY DEAD.

Prominent Episcopal Churchman Dies at His Home in His 76th Year.

Elihu Chauncey, active for many years in the charitable projects of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a Vestryman of old Trinity Church, died yesterday at his home, 208 Madison Avenue, in his seventy-sixth year.

He was born in Philadelphia, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1861, with the degree of A. B., later receiving the degree of A. M. Mr. Chauncey was a Trustee of the House of Mercy, a Trustee and Secretary of the General Clergy Relief Fund, a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary, Treasurer and a Director of the Clergyman's Retiring Fund Society, a Trustee of the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School and the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York.

Mr. Chauncey was also a member of the Board of Missions of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, the New York Zoological and Historical Societies, the American and National Geographic Societies, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He belonged to the University, Century, Grolier, and Church Clubs.

In 1871 he married Miss Mary J. Potter and was the father of one daughter.

Clara Louise Kellogg Buried.

NEW HARTFORD, Conn., May 16.—With the simple service which she had planned, the funeral of Mrs. Clara Louise Kellogg Strakosch, who died at her home, Elpstone, last Saturday, was held this afternoon. The Rev. F. O. Grisbrook, pastor of the North Congregational Church of New Hartford, officiated and made a brief address. Interment was in Forest Hill Cemetery, in the family lot, which is guarded by two stately balsam fir trees which Mrs. Strakosch had always admired. There was no singing at the funeral. Many persons prominent in the musical world were present from New York, Boston, and elsewhere.

Obituary Notes.

Judge BENJAMIN P. BIRDSALL, who succeeded the late David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, as Congressman from the Dubuque District, died yesterday at his home in Clarion, Iowa, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Wayauwega, Wis. Judge Birdsall was District Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Iowa during 1893-1900. He was a member of the Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth Congresses, serving during 1903-1908.

ALFRED MYRON MOE, a descendant of the pioneer Manhattanite that name which settled Half Moon Point on the Hudson, died on Monday at his home in Jersey City, N. J. He became prominent years ago as the introducer of the system of which he perfected and introduced here and in Europe. Mr. Moe left his widow, three daughters, and one son, Alfred K. Moe, a lawyer, who was formerly an American consul abroad.

JOSEPH PUGLIA, a contractor of Paterson, N. J., and for many years known as "Mayor" of Paterson Italian wards, died in Paterson yesterday in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Italy and went to Paterson thirty-eight years ago.

CHARLES MICHAEL EGER, a well-known architect and constructive draftsman, died yesterday at his home, 121 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Eger was a native of Christiania, Norway, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1869. He was in business with the late Niels Paulson under the firm name of Paulson & Eger Iron Works Company, which was later incorporated with the Hecla Iron Works Company. Mr. Eger was Vice President of the company in 1910 and retired three years later. He was a member of the Architectural Iron Manufacturers and of the Norwegian Society.

Mrs. ANNA SHAR

SUPERBAS, LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE, LOSE TEN-INNING GAME IN ST. LOUIS

UMPIRE'S DECISION DODGERS' DOWNFALL

Judgment of Fourth Ball in the Tenth Paves Way for Cardinals to Win by 5 to 4.

DELL PITCHES FINE BALL

He Is Put In to Relieve Rube Marquard and Allows St. Louis Only Three Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16.—Umpire Bill Klem's judgment of a fourth ball on Roy Corhan in the tenth inning caused great pitching by Wheeler Dell to go for naught and paved the way for the Cardinals to defeat the Robins, 5 to 4, today. Corhan apparently struck at the ball for his third miss, but Klem waved him to first. Snyder followed with a single to centre, which Myers booted, permitting Corhan to go to third and Snyder to second. A long sacrifice fly by Butler, batting for Jasper, sent over the deciding tally.

The visitors had come from behind for the second time in two days and tied the score late in the game. A hit to short by Daubert, followed by Corhan's error of Stengel's grounder, on which Jake traveled around to the far station, and a clean drive by Wheat between Hetzel and J. Miller resulted in Daubert crossing the plate in the first inning. Huggins's men came back with three in their half. Another hit to short by Corhan, followed by two more infield outs and a fielder's choice, let Jake count again in the sixth. In the Cardinals' half Bescher hit one down the left-field foul line for the circuit. By fleet running Bob was enabled to negotiate a home run on a legitimate three-bagger. He crossed the plate standing up.

Today's game made the count on the series two and two. Robbie and his men depart tonight to make way for the Giants. Marquard was tendered a warm reception when he took up the burden in the first. He opened by passing Smith and Betzel. A wild pitch advanced the runners, and the former scored when Bescher hit a sacrifice fly to Myers. Betzel moved up when Cutshaw took care of Hornsby at first. J. Miller singled to left, scoring Betzel. Jack stole second, and registered when the veteran Chief Wilson came through with a one-base knock to right garden.

After Daubert had grounded to Betzel, Stengel started the fireworks in the eighth by doubling to left. Wheat popped up a little fly in front of first base, and, standing right up to it, Miller as if he were going to spill the first sacker he bluffed Jack into dropping the ball. J. Miller retired Mowrey unassisted, both runners moving up. Then George Cutshaw, who had not got a hit up to this time, slammed a single to centre, sending Stengel and Wheat over. George was turned back attempting to steal.

Dell, who hurled the first game of the series, relieved Rube Marquard after the three runs in the first. He pitched superb ball. Bescher's circuit wallop in the sixth and a hit to Cutshaw by Miller in the same frame were all the bingles made off Big Bill besides Snyder's single in the tenth. Dell fanned the side in the seventh. Snyder and Jasper being called out. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith,cf	4	1	0	4	0	Myers,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Betzel,2b	3	1	1	1	4	Daubert,1b	4	2	2	11	2
Bescher,lf	2	1	1	1	0	Stengel,rf	5	1	2	2	0
Hornsby,3b	4	0	0	1	5	Wheat,lf	5	1	2	0	0
J.Miller,1b	4	1	2	14	1	Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Wilson,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Corhan,as	4	1	0	3	3	O'Mara,as	4	0	0	1	3
Snyder,c	4	0	1	5	3	O.Miller,c	4	0	0	7	1
Jasper,p	3	0	0	1	2	Marquard,p	0	0	0	0	0
bButler	1	0	0	0	0	Dell,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	5	6	30	18	Total	37	4	8	a28	12

a-One out when winning run was scored.
b-Batted for Jasper in tenth inning.
Errors—Betzel, J. Miller, Corhan, Myers, Cutshaw.

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Stengel. Home run—Bescher. Stolen bases—Daubert, Mowrey. Sacrifice hits—Bescher, Daubert. Sacrifice flies—Bescher, Burley. Double play—Mowrey, Daubert, and Miller. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls; off Marquard, 2; off Jasper, 2; off Dell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 2 hits, 3 runs, in one inning; off Dell, 4 hits, 1 run, in eight and one-third innings; off Jasper, 8 hits, 3 runs, in ten innings. Struck out—By Dell, 6; by Jasper 4. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PHILLIES CLEAN UP SERIES.

Make Four Runs in First Inning, Just Enough to Beat Reds.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Philadelphia made it four straight games from Cincinnati by winning today's contest 4 to 3. The visitors scored their four runs in the first inning on two bases on balls, triples by Niehoff and Cravath, and Whitted's sacrifice fly. Knetzer, who replaced Schultz in the third inning, held them runless after that.

Bancroft hurt the third finger on his right hand in the third inning and he probably will be out of the game for at least two weeks. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	1	1	0	0	1	Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Byrne,3b	3	0	0	1	4	Neal,cf	4	1	1	5	0
Niehoff,2b	4	3	1	3	1	Herzog,as	3	0	0	2	5
Stock,3has	3	1	0	0	5	Chase,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Cravath,rf	3	1	2	1	0	Griffith,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Wade K'r,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Louden,2b	4	1	2	2	4
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	13	0	Clarke,c	4	0	0	3	0
Wm.K'fer,c	3	0	1	3	2	Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0
Mayer,p	3	0	0	1	2	Knetzer,p	2	0	0	0	2
						aWingo	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	4	4	27	15	Total	33	3	6	27	12

a-Batted for Schultz in second inning.
Errors—Stock, Luderus, Groh.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Griffith. Three-base hits—Niehoff, Cravath, (2.) Neale. Sacrifice hit—Herzog. Sacrifice flies—Whitted, Herzog. Double plays—Louden, Herzog to Chase; Herzog, Louden to Chase. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schulz, 3; off Knetzer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mayer, 0 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Schultz, 3 hits, 4 runs in two innings; off Knetzer, 3 hits, no runs in seven innings. Hit by pitcher—By Knetzer (Cravath.) Struck out—By Mayer, 5; by Schulz, 1; by Knetzer, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

Illinois Increases Conference Lead.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 16.—The University of Illinois strengthened its hold on the leadership in the races for the conference baseball title by defeating Northwestern here today by 5 to 1.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Furnishing Store
Great stocks bought before the "rise"
Open Mesh Underwear
Prices About Half
Importer's discontinued line
LondonAertex, 79c
Regularly $1.50.
Wool Open Mesh, 95c
Regularly $2.

$2 Alpaca Office Coats at $1.65
in Black Only
A M'fr's Close-Out
Summer Shirts at 98c
Worth a Third More
Negligees with soft cuffs in woven crepe, Poplins and Madras, colors are Checks, Stripes and plain colors.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 15, Detroit, 3.
Cleveland at New York,
(Postponed, rain.)
Chicago at Boston,
(Postponed, rain.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia,
(Postponed, rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
New York at Chicago,
(Postponed, cold weather.)
Boston at Pittsburgh,
(Postponed, rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	19	9	.679
Washington	17	9	.654
New York	13	12	.520
Boston	13	13	.500
Detroit	13	15	.464
Chicago	12	16	.429
Philadelphia	10	15	.400
St. Louis	8	16	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	13	7	.650
Boston	12	8	.600
Philadelphia	13	10	.565
St. Louis	14	13	.519
Chicago	13	13	.500
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
Pittsburgh	11	16	.407
New York	8	13	.381

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

SENATORS HARRY TIGERS.

Storm of Hits Produces Nine in the First Inning.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Washington overwhelmed Detroit here today, winning by the score of 15 to 3. It was the Senators' third straight game of the series.

Nine runs were scored by the home team in the first inning off Boehler and Boland. Ericksen stopped the onslaught temporarily, but was batted freely before the game ended. The score:

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,2b	3	2	1	1	7	Bush,ss	5	0	1	2	3
Foster,3b	4	3	2	3	0	Vitt,3b	5	1	1	0	1
Milan,cf	4	2	2	3	1	Cobb,cf	5	2	4	5	0
Rondeau,rf	4	2	2	3	0	Veach,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Judge,1b	5	2	3	9	0	Heilman,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Shanks,lf	5	1	2	2	0	Burns,1b	4	0	2	7	0
Gharrity,c	2	1	1	2	0	Young,2b	4	0	1	0	3
McBride,as	4	1	1	2	2	Stanage,c	1	0	0	5	0
Gallia,p	5	1	2	0	1	Baker,c	3	0	1	2	0
						Boehler,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Ericksen,p	3	0	0	0	0
						Boland,p	1	0	0	0	0
						a Harper	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	15	15	27	11	Total	38	3	11	24	8

a-Batted for Ericksen in ninth.
Errors—Baker, Judge, McBride.

Washington	9	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	...		—15
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Vitt, Rondeau, Milan. Three-base hits—Foster, Judge, Rondeau. Stolen bases—Henry, Cobb. Sacrifice flies—Gharrity. Bases on balls—Off Boehler, 2; off Boland, 1; off Ericksen, 3; off Gallia, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehler, 1 hit, 4 runs, none out and three on base in first inning; off Boland, 5 hits, 5 runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Ericksen, 9 hits, 6 runs in seven and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Boehler, (Morgan.) Struck out—By Gallia, 4; by Boland, 1; by Ericksen, 4. Passed ball—Stanage. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Evans.

EIGHT NEW TIGER COACHES.

Former Princeton Football Stars Will Assist Head Coach Rush.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16. — Eight assistant football coaches for Princeton's 1916 team were appointed today by the Athletic Board of Control. The men have all distinguished themselves on the Tiger gridiron, and all but two have been selected on past All-American teams.

The new coaches are: Philip King, '93, who played for four years on both the baseball and football teams; Arthur R. T. Hillebrand, 1900, one of the best tacklers in Princeton history; Sanford B. White, '12, famous for his runs against Yale and Harvard; Thomas B. Wilson, '13, a player of brilliant ability; Arthur Bluethenthal, '13, centre for three years; Harold Ballin, '15, Captain two seasons ago; Ed. Shea, a senior, now at Princeton and end on last year's team; E. E. Crulkshank, former Washington and Jefferson star, now a student in Princeton Seminary.

These men will each be assigned a certain position and will be under the direction of Head Coach Rush.

Moriarty to Manage Memphis Nine.

CHICAGO, May 16.—George Moriarty, utility infielder of the White Sox, has signed to manage the Memphis team of the Southern Association, and will undertake his new duties at once.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

		R.	H. E.
Richmond	1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	10 0
Buffalo	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	6 3

Newark at Toronto—Postponed, rain.
Providence at Rochester—Postponed, rain.
Baltimore at Montreal—Postponed, wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Newark	13	1	.926
Richmond	11	5	.688
Providence	10	5	.667
Baltimore	11	6	.647
Montreal	6	9	.400
Rochester	6	11	.312
Buffalo	4	13	.235
Toronto	2	12	.143

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Richmond at Buffalo.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; Memphis, 1.
Birmingham, 4; Little Rock, 2.

HIGHER STANDARDS KENNEL CLUB'S AIM

Officers and Delegates Favor Stricter Conditions to Preserve Value of Championships.

Officers and delegates of the American Kennel Club held their quarterly session yesterday at the offices of the organization. That the conditions must be made stricter to preserve the highest valuation of the championship title, was the consensus of opinion among those present. However, the only definite action taken was to refer the whole matter to the Rules Committee, of which A. G. Hooley is Chairman, to report at the next quarterly meeting.

The discussion hinged on a set of resolutions presented at the annual meeting by John F. Collins, delegate of the Long Island Kennel Club. These consisted of proposed changes to the present Rule 3, which states victory in a winner's class at a show benching 1,000 actual dogs or over, shall count five points, &c., and that wins at specialty shows, irrespective of how few dogs are benched, shall count four points.

Failing to reach a decision on this, the Membership Committee, of which Charles R. Wood is Chairman, did not report at yesterday's meeting as instructed, and the general discussion ensued. The substitute rule submitted by Collins has the following three clauses:

(1)-A percentage system of fixing the show championship points, 5 points to be limited to exhibits having an actual benching of 1½ times of all dogs benched at all shows during the previous year; or an excess of that total, with similar drastic percentages to determine the four, three, two, and one point shows.

(2) To give specialty shows a championship rating based on similar percentages of actual dogs benched, but the limit to be 3 points for shows otherwise allowed 4 or 5 points.

(3.) No championship points awarded in any winners' class unless there are three or more dogs eligible to compete in such class; or unless competitions in other classes has been between three or more dogs.

The object is to make it more difficult to gain the title of champion for a dog by putting a ban on the practice of sending a dog to shows where it will gain points without a real contest.

Among new delegates elected were Robert A. Scott, to succeed Grant Notman, for the French Bulldog Club of America, and O. Carley Harriman, to represent the Great Dane Club of America. H. H. Hunnewell, the newly elected President, was in the chair and among the delegates present were Theodore Offeman, American Pomeranian Club; H. K. Bloodgood, and Howard Willets of the Vice Presidents; Tyler Morse, Nassau County Kennel Club; George Greer, Westchester Kennel Club; Dr. John C. DeMund, Russian Wolfhound Club; R. P. Keasbey, Pacific Coast Cocker Spaniel Club; Chetwood Smith, New England Beagle Club; J. Macy Willets, New London Kennel Club; A. Clinton Wilmerding, Plainfield Kennel Club; A. G. Hooley, Chairman Associate Delegates; Henry T. Fleitmann, American Sealyham Terrier Club; Charles R. Wood, Gwynedd Valley Penn., Kennel Club, and A. P. Vredenburg, Secretary-Treasurer.

SOLDIERS TRAIN FOR MEET.

Intercity Games to be Held at Sheepshead Next Week.

Several hundred athletes of the Military Athletic League are in training for the eighteenth annual intercity contests to be held at Sheepshead Bay next week. Besides this city, Troy, Albany, Rocheater, Syracuse, and Binghamton will be represented, and the games will be the largest ever held by the soldier boys of this State.

Bernie Wefers, who has the members of the Seventy-first Regiment in charge, has brought a fast team into excellent condition. There is an abundance of new material in the regiment this year owing to the many recruits who have joined during the recent enlisting campaign. Jim Rosenberg is handling the athletes of the Thirteenth and the Fourteenth is in charge of Lawson Robertson.

The decision to hold the meet out of doors for the first time in its history is due to the Military and Naval Tournament which will take place at the Bay Oval May 20-27, and in connection with which the athletic contests will be held. Twenty-eight events are on the program.

A four-mile hike will be a novel feature of the games. The conditions require that the men fully cover a three-mile course through Brooklyn to the track and finish with a mile run at the speedway inclosure.

CRICKET SEASON OPENED.

First League Games Will Be Played on Saturday.

All the cricket clubs in the metropolitan district have opened the season, and the players are engaged in strenuous practice preparatory to the first league clashes next Saturday. The Metropolitan League will start operations with a match between the champion Manhattan team and the Brooklyns, while the New York Association has scheduled a contest between Staten Island and Richmond County.

Welch to Head Williams Eleven.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 16.—Herbert A. Welch of Wayne, Neb., has been elected Captain of the Williams 'Varsity football eleven for next year. The election took place as a result of the resignation from college of Captain-elect Laplante. Williams is a sophomore. He played at tackle in 1914 and at centre last Fall.

N. Y. U. Athletes Go to Swarthmore.

New York University's track athletes will go to Swarthmore, Penn., today, where they will compete against the Swarthmore Collegians in a dual meet between the two institutions. The Violet is counting especially upon the performances of Howard Cann and Cy Many, who were the principal point winners in the Middle States Intercollegiate meet last Saturday.

New York State League.

Albany, 14; Troy, 7.
Utica, 8; Syracuse, 2.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 11; Milwaukee, 5.
Kansas City, 7; Louisville, 6.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 2; Portland, 0.

ALMA RICHARDS LAID UP.

Cornell Athlete May Not Compete in Intercollegiates.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 16.—If Alma Richards, Cornell's great jumper and all-around athlete, enters the intercollegiate games next week it will be in defiance of the hoodoo that has pursued him for many years. Richards, who already at various times in his career has broken his left leg in the high jump, hurt his right leg on several occasions, and also broken both wrists and is now suffering from severe strains of the muscles of the affected groins, which developed shortly after he competed in the Penn relay carnival two weeks ago.

Neither Richards or Jack Moakley, the Cornell coach, appreciated the full possibility of the injuries until the Penn-Cornell dual meet a week ago, when the great Cornell star fell short of his best work in the shot putt, broad and high jumps.

Moakley has not given up all hope of getting his crack performer back into condition for the intercollegiates, but he said tonight that there was some doubt of a favorable outcome.

STANFORD MEN HEAD EAST.

Athletes Will Meet Michigan on Way to Intercollegiates.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., May 16.—The Stanford University track team of twelve athletes left here today for Ann Arbor, Mich., to compete next Saturday in a dual meet with the University of Michigan. On May 26 and 27 the team is to take part in the intercollegiate championships at Cambridge, Mass.

Among the athletes are P. R. Wilson, who holds the Pacific Coast record for the mile and three-quarter mile runs; Meredith House, who broke the Pacific Coast record Saturday in the 220-yard low hurdles with the time of 23 4-5 seconds, and Frederick Murray, whose record in the high hurdles is 15 seconds.

MANY IN COLLEGE GAMES.

Twenty-four Institutions to Send Men to Harvard Stadium.

Twenty-four universities and colleges will be represented in the forty-first championship games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, to be held May 26 and 27 at the Harvard Stadium. The Pacific Coast will be represented by teams from the University of California, which has made nominations for each event, and from Leland Stanford, Junior, University, which has entries in the field and weight events only. Yale leads in the number of entries with 146.

Nominations for the different events are: One hundred yards, 104; 220 yards, 110; 440 yards, 110; 880 yards, 115; one mile, 127; two miles, 118; 120-yard hurdles, 80; 220-yard hurdles, 92; high jump, 85; broad jump, 104; pole vault, 71; hammer, 66, and shot-put, 79. Columbia has entries in the 100 yards, 9; 220 yards, 8; 880, 3; 120-yard hurdles, 2; 220-yard hurdles, 3; high jump, 2, and shot-put, 3. New York University has named 2 for the 100-yard dashes, 1 each for the 440, 880, mile, pole vault, and hammer; 2 each for the 220-yard dash, two miles, 120-yard hurdles, 220-yard hurdles, high jump, and shot-put, and 4 for the broad jump.

TITLE MEET AUG. 26.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Sets Date for Senior Championships.

The Senior Championship Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. at a meeting held last night at 21 Warren Street selected Aug. 26 as the date for its annual track and field championship contests. This will be two weeks before the national titular meeting, which will be held at Weequahic Park, Newark, N. J., and will constitute trials for these games.

Herman Obertubessing, Chairman of the Senior Committee, was unable to attend the meeting, and John J. Walsh of the Pastime Athletic Club presided in his stead. In the clubs in the metropolitan district were invited to bid for the championship sports, and the first to offer its field was the New York Athletic Club, which for the last two years has conducted the games at its Travers Island grounds. The Irish-American A. C. will also enter a bid on behalf of Celtic Park, but it would not be surprising if the N. Y. A. C. offered the best inducements.

Prior to the meeting of the Senior Championship Committee, Frederick J. V. Delany presided over a meeting of the Junior Metropolitan Titular Board, at which officials for the junior championships, to be held in New Brunswick, were appointed.

Eddie Renz of the Mohawk A. C., who bettered the American walking records from eleven to fifteen miles at Celtic Park on Sunday, has not applied for the marks. However, yesterday the timers who officiated at the Monument games filed their records, which would substantiate any claims made by Renz. Those who signed the U. S. A. time records were John J. McHugh, of the Public Schools Athletic League, John Kennedy of the Star A. C., Long Island City; John Dolan of the Irish-American A. C., and Prosper Clust of the Pastime Athletic Club.

URGE LARGER BROWN GYM.

Committee Reports Great Increase in Student Athletics.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16.—More men than ever before are substituting out of door athletics for the formal gymnasium work at Brown University, according to the report of the Visiting Committee for the Department of Physical Training just submitted to President Faunce. Of the 985 men registered for gymnasium work, required of freshmen and sophomores only, 210 are taking the work in some form of athletics.

The report calls attention to the fact that the tendency now in colleges is for more competitive athletics and games rather than gymnasium drill, and in order that Brown may keep pace with other colleges, recommends that a larger gymnasium be provided to replace the present structure, built in 1891 and now totally inadequate for the number of men who desire to use it. Basket ball as an intercollegiate sport is also recommended, provided suitable accommodations can be provided.

According to the committee's report, the chief form of intra-collegiate sport at Brown is inter-fraternity baseball, some two hundred and fifty or more students playing a series of games this Spring on Lincoln Field. A recommendation is made that this field be at once put into proper condition for baseball, the distance of Andrews Field from the campus making this all the more imperative.

The report concludes with a recommendation for more co-operation between the faculty and the student and alumni athletic committees.

HANDICAP EVENTS ON HUNTS' PROGRAM

El Bart Carries Top Weight in the Hamptons, to be Run This Afternoon.

Five of the six events on the program for the second day's racing of the United Hunts Association, which will be held this afternoon at Belmont Park Terminal, are handicap races. The top weight in the Hamptons, a selling handicap steeplechase, goes to L. Wood's El Bart, which came in third in the Great United Hunts Steeplechase, which was won by the Greentree Stable's Cherry Malotte on Saturday. The son of Fatherless will be asked to carry 160 pounds, giving away weight to a number of good jumpers.

Star Gaze has the position of honer in the South Shore Handicap, which is a mile on the flat, with 128 pounds. August Belmont, Chairman of the Jockey Club, has nominated Tea Caddy and Fernrock, neither of which has started before this season. They will carry 109 and 104 pounds, respectively. Charles R. Fleischmann's colt Abara, which was second in the North Shore Handicap on Saturday, will have an impost of 110 pounds.

The Masqueraders, a steeplechase for hunters, over a three-mile brush course, is an event for weight carriers. F. Ambrose Clark's Knight of Merci and M. J. Shannon have the same poundage at 166. These two head the list. The veteran Herculoid, Web Carter, and a number of others are heavily weighted. L. Wood's Compliment, with 164 pounds, heads the list in the Shinnecock, a two-mile steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Syosset II., from the Greentree Stable, which won the Hopeful, for maidens and winners of one race, on Saturday, is in at 135 pounds, and if the gelding shows the form he did in the previous event he should be well up when the horses pass the judges' stand.

The first race will be called at 3 o'clock, and special trains will leave the Pennsylvania Terminal at 12.35 and 1.35, making connections at Jamaica with trains coming from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

The entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—The Hamptons, selling handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles.

Garter Buckle, 135 pounds; Rahab, 138; Burgrave, 132; El Bart, 160; Skibbereen, 151; Valentine, 141; Abdon, 148; Archdale, 148; Ruckers Run, 132; King Cash, 144; Traditioner, 137; Juverance, 142; Northwood, 145; Ormead, 130; Hustler, 133; Repentant, 144; Flying Feep, 135; Sandow, 141.

SECOND RACE.—The South Shore, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Secony, 98 pounds; Star Gaze, 126; Neville, (imp.,) 106; Mustard, 104; Tetan, Lysander, 116 each; Figinny, 125; Hands Off, Texas Star, 104 each; Sadie, 102; Singsong, 106; Rhyne Maiden, 116; Tea Caddy, 109; Fernrock, 104; Marchesa, 95; Zellwood, 106; Engelbert, 102; Protector, 108; Simon Jones, (imp.,) 102; The Brook, (imp.,) 104; Abara, 110.

THIRD RACE.—The Masqueraders, handicap steeplechase, for hunters; about three miles over the Brush Course.

Royal, 146 pounds; Bowler, 140; Web Carter, 162; Knight of Merci, 166; Fattauta, (imp.,) 148; Oxygen, 148; Gold Pitcher, 143; Burgeois, 152; Herculoid, 161; Eagle Thistle, 142; Corriemony, (imp.,) 146; Aleppo, 155; Coureur de Bois, 142; M. J. Shannon, 160; Rosegay, 150; Game Chick, 140; Marjorie Jacque, 143; Earl Senff, 140; Patrick, 142; Lad of Langdon, 146; Currer Bell, 149; The Stern, 145.

FOURTH RACE.—The Shinnecock, handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

Superhuman, 130 pounds; Razzano, 138; Blatchenburg, Marcellinus, (imp.,) 155 each; Syosset II., 135; Royal Amber, 137; Cherry Malotte, 154; Ambrosian, 135; Distance, 136; Footlights, 135; Easton Wing, 132; Belle of Bryn Mawr, 130; Yiffi, 141; Scapiliman, 130; Skibbereen, 141; El Bart, 151; Bennie Laddie, Exton, 155 each; Runway, 137; Weldahip, 156; Rumpus, 135; Imam, 138; Duke of Duluth, 143; Fay Streak, 134; Shannon River, 159; Swish, 152; Traditioner, 135; Northwood, 137; Bill Dudley, 144; Chivalry, 138; Brotherstone, (imp.,) 132; Martian, 133; Raccoon, 130; Brentwood, 148.

FIFTH RACE.—The Terminal, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about six and a half furlongs.

Be-La-Yar, 144 pounds; Torero, (imp.,) 150; Dragoman, 160; Plaintiff, 142; Culvert, 135; Socony, 140; Amelia, 146; Libyan Sands, 145; Chivalry, 150; Doublet, 160; Figinny, 165; Top Hat, 161; Masterful, 140; Northwood, 146; Abara, 150.

SIXTH RACE.—The Old Guard, steeplechase; about two miles.

Syosset, 2d, 149 pounds; Abbrosian Crest, Hill, 151 each; Burgrave, 130; Valentine, 147; Coureur de Bois, 142; Fair Street, 144; Mo, 157; Traditioner, 131; Dixon Park, 151; Florada, 130.

Also eligible to start: Superman, Razzano, Nemuphar, (imp.,) Lysander, Footlights, Toledo, Bull Moose, Ptolemy, Otto Plotz, Flying Feep, Welsh King, Raccoon, Ormead, Protector, Martian.

POLO PONIES SELL WELL.

Alexander Brown's String Brings $8,585—Top Price is $2,450.

Before a large gallery of prominent players, the polo ponies of Alexander Brown of Philadelphia were sold at auction last night at Durland's Riding Academy. There were twelve in the consignment, and all brought good prices.

A number of the mounts had been played in the International matches against England in 1914, and had carried their owner through the championship tournaments at Narragansett Pier. The top price, $2,450, was paid by C. F. Taylor for Mellow Blossom, which, according to the owner's statement, was the best pony he ever owned. Grey Wolf brought the next price, and was knocked down to R. S. Stewart, after spirited bidding, for $1,450.

Prices and purchasers follow:

Mellow Blossom, b. g., 5; C. F. Taylor	$2,450
Grey Wolf, br. g., 6; R. S. Stewart	1,450
Bird's Eye, b. g., 5; R. E. Tucker, Jr.	725
Mike, blk. g., 4; E. W. Leonard	700
Shamrock, b. g., 4; John W. Converse	700
Saphony Bay, b. g., 7; C. F. Taylor	650
Blue Jay, br. g., 8; R. E. Tucker, Jr.	425
Shorty, ch. g., 6; R. E. Tucker, Jr.	425
Blue Ribbon, ch. g., 6; A. L. Chas.	335
St. Francis, b. g., 5; E. W. Leonard	275
Thoroughbred, b. m., 6; Jay L. Cagan	350
Total	$8,585

Improve Point Judith Polo Fields.

An official notice has been sent out by officers of the Polo Association to individual players and clubs belonging to the organization, informing them of the new facilities for the game at the Point Judith Club, at Narragansett Pier. There are three polo fields at Narragansett Pier belonging to the association, and it is the object of the officials to make the place the Hurlingham of America.

The senior, junior, and open championships, also five other cup events, in addition to the games before and during the tournament, will be played between July 17 and Aug. 14 at Point Judith.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.35 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

QUAKER CREWS SHAKEN UP.

Wright Shifts Six Men in 'Varsity and Seven in Junior Shell.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Coach Wright made radical changes in his Red and Blue crews today. Only two men in the 'Varsity shell and one in the junior boat retained the seats in which they had been rowing. The freshman crew was left intact.

Ross, the 'Varsity stroke, and Pepper, at No. 6, were the only men not changed in the big crew. The four at the bow were removed, while Woll, No. 5, and Chickering, No. 7, were sent to No. 2 and bow, respectively. Littleton, Madeira, and Glanz were brought up from the junior boat, and Duryea was taken from the third, making the new 'Varsity line-up as follows:

Bow, Chickering; No. 2, Woll; No. 3, Glanz; No. 4, Madeira; No. 5, Duryea; No. 6, Pepper; No. 7, Littleton; stroke, Ross; coxswain, Foster.

In the junior eight Stroke Drayton was the only man left in his original place.

During the remainder of this week long, easy paddles will be taken, and Wright will keep an argus eye constantly on the oarsmen. Frequent shifts are expected to see how the boats will go best, and advantage will be taken of the week's practice before the big Hudson River classic to get accustomed to the new order.

DETROIT COURSE IS SLOW.

Records Unlikely in Race for Gold Challenge Cup.

Followers of high-speed motor-boat racing, who anticipate new records in this year's race for the Gold Challenge Cup, may again be disappointed, as they were last August in the Manhasset Bay race. Maps of the course laid out on the ice on the Detroit River during the Winter, which have been received here, show a coffin-shaped course, approximately a mile and an eighth in length, with such width as to make a circuit of two and one-half miles. This necessitates twenty-four sweeping turns, which will require skillful driving to round them safely at anything like top speed. It is an ideal course for a spectacle, but is radically different from those over which the racers have previously been driven, with five or ten miles to the lap.

The Detroit course, laid out diagonally across the extreme length of the cup course, is sheltered by the hills of Belle Isle Park. As it has but one shallow spot, a short stretch about its middle, near the shoal known as Scott Middle Ground, where there is only six to eight feet of water, the mile record of Tech Jr. of 1:16, made at Manhasset Bay, may be equaled or bettered during the races of Sept. 2, 4, and 5.

Guy Carleton Lee of this city is having a twenty-foot racing monoplane built by Adolph Apel, designer of Tech Jr., which must produce forty miles per hour before acceptance. This new craft, if it comes up to the designer's intentions, may be sent to Detroit as a challenger for the cup.

A member of the Miss Detroit Power Boat Association, which owns the holder of the trophy, writes that there will be at least twenty challengers for the cup.

Miss Detroit will be sent East early this Summer and will compete in a number of exhibition races along the New York coast. Two new hydroplanes will try their speed against her in a series of races off Atlantic City. Both craft are to be driven by 8-cylinder 250-horsepower Sterling motors, one of the new craft being owned by a Philadelphia syndicate which is testing out some new ideas in constru

MRS. FAITH IS STAR OF MISTY LINKS

Through Drizzle and Mud She Splashes to a Good Card at Dunwoodie.

MAKES THREE LOW SCORES

Mrs. Brown and Miss Farrelly Tied for Second in Bogey Event—Caddies as Stabilizers.

Not even the rain, the mist, or the slippery mountainsides could keep the women of the Metropolitan Golf Association from competing in the first one-day tournament of the season, which was held yesterday at the Dunwoodie Country Club. The mist was so thick that the shortest drive and the longest putt went completely out of sight; the rain was so heavy that high-water boots were no protection; the descents and ascents of the steep slopes were so hazardous that the women, sacrificing dignity to safety, linked themselves to their caddies and went backward or sideways, as the occasion demanded.

Mrs. W. J. Faith, who has transferred her allegiance from the Wykagyl to the Scarsdale club, was the ray of light in the gloom yesterday. In spite of the heavy going she turned in a card of 90—2, 88, which was low gross, low net, and also low score in the bogey competition, in which she finished 4 down to the mythical Colonel. As a player is only eligible for one prize in an event of this kind, Mrs. Faith took the low net prize, leaving Mrs. George F. Brown of Dunwoodie and Miss Grace Farrelly of Englewood tied for the bogey prize, each player finishing 5 down. There are no prizes this season for the low gross score at the one-day tournaments, but the points are counted and at the end of the season the player with the largest number of low gross points will be awarded a prize.

Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook navigated her way to the second best gross score with a 91 to her credit. Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker and Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, who are usually tireless on the links, succumbed to the inundation yesterday and left their scores a blank.

Mrs. Faith played wonderful golf considering the conditions. The Dunwoodie course is steep and tricky at all times, and the mist and rain of yesterday made almost every shot a mere gamble. Beginning with a par 4 on the first hole she played seven of the first nine holes in bogey figures, with a score of 44 to the turn. Of the five one-shot holes in the circuit, Mrs. Faith made three in par figures, which helped materially toward the winning of the prize. Her card was as follows:

Out .....4 7 5 5 3 6 5 5 4—44
In .....5 5 6 3 6 4 6 6 7—46—90

Miss Hollins went out in 46, with two 7s. Coming in she took a 4 on the long sixteenth, and even with a 7 on the home hole she finished with a 45 for the inward journey and a total of 91. The Scotch foursomes and the putting competition were postponed until next Monday.

The summary:

Mrs. W. J. Faith, Scarsdale, 90, 2—88; Mrs. G. F. Brown, Dunwoodie, 114, 25—89; Miss M. Hollins, Westbrook, 91, 1—90; Miss G. Farrelly, Englewood, 103, 12—91; Miss L. Krug, Englewood, 98, 7—91; Mrs. H. W. Ely, Scarsdale, 112, 20—92; Mrs. E. Blumenthal, Fairview, 97, 5—92; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 100, 5—95; Miss E. Pickhardt, Englewood, 101, 5—96; Miss M. S. Guilford, Dunwoodie, 116, 20—96; Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae, Ardsley, 113, 15—98; Mrs. E. W. Schwenke, Fox Hills, 120, 25—101; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 106, 5—102; Mrs. S. Well, Fairview, 109, 7—102; Mrs. H. Forde, Dunwoodie, 128, 20—108; Miss A. Allaire, Fox Hills, 128, 25—104; Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, 119, 15—104; Mrs. L. T. Milliken, Dunwoodie, 124, 20—104; Miss F. A. Duff, Dunwoodie, 114, 9—105; Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack, 112, 7—105; Mrs. W. Chilvers, Dunwoodie, 111, 5—106; Mrs. J. H. Williams, Dunwoodie, 116, 7—109; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack, 137, 22—111; Miss J. C. Bredt, Essex County, 120, 9—111; Mrs. S. C. Welling, Dunwoodie, 144, 25—119.

Bogey Competition.—Mrs. Faith, 4 down; Mrs. Brown, 5 down; Mrs. Farrelly, 5 down; Mrs. Manvel, 6 down; Miss Hollins, 6 down; Mrs. Blumenthal, 7 down; Mrs. Thomas, 8 down; Mrs. Ketcham, 9 down; Mrs. Well, 9 down; Mrs. Herzog, 9 down; Mrs. Barclay, 9 down; Mrs. Milliken, 9 down, and Miss Guilford, 9 down.

PLANS FOR TITLE TOURNEY.

Metropolitan Amateur Golf Championship at Nassau June 7-10.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, has sent out the official notices of the metropolitan amateur and junior championships. The amateur championship will be played as Nassau, June 7-10. On Wednesday, June 7, there will be a qualifying round of thirty-six holes, with thirty-two to qualify in the championship division, and a third and fourth sixteen to compete for suitable prizes. On Thursday there will be the first round of match play for the championship, and the defeated sixteen in the championship division will begin their competition for the President's Cup.

The finals will be played on Saturday, and will be at thirty-six holes in all divisions. There are twelve prizes to be won at the tournament, including a silver cup for the winner of the Metropolitan Handicap on the final day, and team trophies for the teams in the club pairs four-ball matches on Friday.

The junior championship for boys of 19 years old and under, who are members or who have playing privileges at clubs belonging to the M. G. A., will be held at Englewood June 27 and 28. There will be an eighteen-hole qualifying round on the first morning, the players to qualify in flights of eight. The match play rounds will be at eighteen holes, and there will be prizes for five flights. There will also be a driving contest and a metropolitan junior handicap at stroke competition on the final day.

Secretary Arthur A. Gilbert of the Massachusetts Golf Association has sent out notices of the Massachusetts open championship to be held at the Braeburn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., June 15 and 16. It is open to any amateur or professional in the country and will be conducted under the U. S. G. A. rules. First man will receive $150, second $100, and so on down the list, eight players to finish in the money. The championship will consist of seventy-two holes of medal play competition, and the course will be open for practice on the three days preceding the tournament. The entry fee is $2 and entries should be sent to Harry L. Ayer, President of the Massachusetts Golf Association, 8 Hawley Street, Boston.

The annual Spring tournament of the City Club, open only to members, will be held at the Ardsley Club, Thursday, May 25. The competition will consist of thirty-six holes of medal play with cups for the two best net scores. The members of the Tournament Committee are as follows: Walter F. Baylis (Chairman), Robert C. Hamilton, David H. Thomas, Morris R. Poucher, Charles L. Farmalee, and Lewis G. Young.

The New York Coal Trade Golf Association will hold its annual Spring tournament at the Lakewood links May 20 and 21. It was originally scheduled for last week, but the preparedness parade interfered with the program. The Coal Trade Association has many members who are good golfers, and the competition will be keen down among the pines. The officials in charge of the tournament are President R. B. Baker, Vice President E. Kelly Rothstein, Treasurer J. E. Parsons, and Secretary William H. Carpenter.

After giving the list of regular prizes for the Real Estate Board tournament at Essex County May 25, Albert R. Ashforth, Chairman of the Golf Committee, makes special mention of prizes for high gross scores in the morning and afternoon rounds. Usually the winners of these honors prefer to remain incognito.

TIGER GOLFERS TRIUMPH.

Princeton Takes Eight Out of Nine Matches from Yale.

Princeton golfers vanquished the representatives of Yale in a dual competition over the Baltusrol Golf Club links Monday, taking eight ont of a series of nine matches. The points awarded were one for every match, and under this system the Princeton golfers won the match with a point score of 8, as against 1 for Yale.

The competition was divided into morning and afternoon sessions. In the morning four-ball matches were decided, the Princeton team taking all three of them. Corkran and Fay of Princeton defeated McIlwaine and Gaines of Yale, 1 up in 23 holes. Lorrie and Grinnell of Princeton defeated Balch and Bredin of Yale in another four-ball match, 1 up in 19 holes.

The afternoon was devoted to two-ball matches, and it was in this competition that the Yale team scored their only victory. Gaines saved the New Haven collegians from a white-washing by defeating Peacock, 1 up. The concluding match of the afternoon brought together Grinnell of Princeton and Bredin of Yale, and the former won with 1 up in 21 holes. The summaries:

Morning Competition, Four-Ball Matches.—Herron and Peacock, Princeton, defeated Gardner and Pierce, Yale, 2 up; Corkran and Fay, Princeton, defeated McIlwaine and Gaines, Yale, 1 up; Lorrie and Grinnell, Princeton, defeated Balch and Bredin, Yale, 1 up.

Afternoon Competition, Two-Ball Matches.—Herron, Princeton, defeated Gardner, Yale, 4 and 2; Corkran, Princeton, defeated Pierce, Yale, 3 and 2; Fay, Princeton, defeated McIlwaine, Yale, 7 and 5; Gaines, Yale, defeated Peacock, Princeton, 1 up; Lorrie, Princeton, defeated Balch, Yale, 2 and 1; Grinnell, Princeton, defeated Bredin, Yale, 1 up.

FLAGG HARVARD CHAMPION.

New York Golfer Disposes of Lombard in Final Match.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 16.—Harvard's new individual golf champion is W. Allston Flagg of New York, a former St. Mark's School boy and now a freshman at Cambridge. Flagg met L. M. Lombard of Winchester, Mass., in the final match this afternoon, beating him 8 up and 6 to play. The winner had the match in hand all the way.

The new Harvard champion has been playing only a few years, but already is rated as a scratch man on the links at Aiken, S. C. Lombard was favorite today, but gave up the final match on the twelfth green in the second round.

MISS GUTHRIE ADVANCES.

Ten Players Left in Women's Metropolitan Tennis Tournament.

Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh continued her brilliant tennis play in the women's metropolitan championships at Forest Hills yesterday, when she won her way through the fourth round of the singles event by defeating Miss Ruth Schwab, 6—1, 6—1. The easy victory tended further to the belief that Miss Guthrie will be a formidable contender for the title. Not once has she been forced to extend her playing ability to the limit. In three matches she has lost only seven games. Her next opponent will be Mrs. Robert Le Roy, and a victory in this will give her a place in the semi-finals.

Seven matches were played yesterday, six of them in the fourth round. The players gathered at Forest Hills early in the morning, and when there was a rift in the clouds started the singles. Rain interfered, however, and the matches were not finished until well along in the afternoon.

There are now ten players left in the tournament—Miss Martha Guthrie, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mrs. H. Halle, Mrs. L. G. Morris, Miss Helen Alexander, and Miss Marie Wagner, all of whom won their way through the fourth round yesterday, and also Mrs. Manheimer, Miss Bjurstedt, Mrs. R. Pope, and Mrs. Edward Raymond. The match between Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Manheimer will be played the first thing this morning. Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Pope started their fourth round match yesterday, but rain intervened before it was brought to a conclusion.

Play will begin early this morning, when the singles events will be continued, and the doubles will follow, the plan, as outlined by Miss Florence Baldin, calling for the playing of two rounds. In the afternoon the mixed doubles will begin. The summary of yesterday's matches:

Women's Metropolitan Championship, Singles.—Third Round—Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Adele Bull, 6—3, 6—0.

Fourth Round—Miss Martha Guthrie defeated Miss Ruth Schwab, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Robert Le Roy won from Miss Margaret Taylor by default; Mrs. H. Halle defeated Mrs. G. De Gersdorff, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Mrs. L. G. Morris won from Mrs. E. Lichtenstein by default; Miss Helen Alexander defeated Miss Miriam Blagden, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss D. Goodbody, 6—0, 6—4.

FAST PAIRS IN TOURNEY.

Tennis Stars Will Compete in Doubles Tourney at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUEXDO PARK, N. Y., May 16.—The Tuxedo Club's annual invitation lawn tennis doubles tournament, which will open here on the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club courts on Friday, has a larger number of entries than usual. There are six pairs, including many of the picked players of the East.

Nathaniel W. Niles and Arthur S. Dabney of the Longwood Club, winners of last year's round robin, are again paired for this year's event, as are also E. H. Sterned and F. C. Inman of the Summit Lawn Tennis Club. The other pairs are Dean Mathey and George W. Church, West Side Lawn Tennis Club; R. Lindley Murray and Theodore R. Pell, West Side Tennis Club; C. F. Watson and Malcolm D. Whitman, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, and William A. Larned and George L. Wrenn, New York.

DRIVING DUEL ON COURT.

Koeniger of Dartmouth Beats Crocker of Tufts at Tennis.

BOSTON, May 16.—Play in the doubles was started and two matches in the singles were completed in the New England intercollegiate lawn tennis tournament today. Notwithstanding the heavy mist and soggy court there was a pretty driving duel in the second round between Koeniger of Dartmouth and Crocker of Tufts, in which the Dartmouth man won at 6—4, 6—4. In the other singles match Woodbridge, M. I. T., defeated Niles of Trinity, at 6—4, 6—4.

In the first round of the doubles, Stewart and Woodbridge of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated Kalus and Crocker of Tufts, 6—0, 6—2.

Ells Lead Michigan Tennis Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16.—Yale won two matches in the singles and one set in the doubles against the University of Michigan tennis team today. Rain stopped further play.

NEWS OF THE BOXERS.

Frank Moran is still holding out for a king's ransom to engage in another bout in New York. Jack Dillon has signed a contract with the Washington Park Sporting Club to meet Moran, but the latter is holding aloof.

Boxing still interests Australians, and big chances are open to all boxers of reputation who desire to try their fortunes in the Antipodes. Ted Lewis, the English welterweight, is the latest star to receive an offer of a big guarantee to appear in Australia. Through his manager, Jimmy Johnston, Lewis has been offered $25,000 for ten fights, extending over a period of about six months. He has taken the offer under advisement, and will give his answer in a few days. It is probable that he could obtain a bout with Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight, for whom Snowy Baker has been making ineffectual efforts to land suitable opponents.

SAYS OUIMET HAS ADMITTED STATUS

President Woodward of U. S. G. A. Thinks Bay State Golf Body Will Back Amateur Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., May 16.—President Frank L. Woodward of the United States Golf Association, who returned to Denver late this evening, said that he preferred to make no statement that would in any way embarrass the Executive Committee which has charge of the enforcement of the United States Golf Association ruling as to amateurs adopted at the last annual meeting.

"I am willing to say, however," Mr. Woodward remarked, "that this newspaper agitation is unfortunate. The action of the Woodland Club applies only to Ouimet's standing as a member of that club. His standing in that State is only within the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and there is every reason to believe that the association will support the attitude of the United States Golf Association.

"We have a letter from Ouimet stating that he understands the amateur rule fully and he realizes that it would bar him from all amateur events. This was mailed over his signature in February.

"At the last annual meeting of the U. S. G. A. the delegates voted to have this ruling regarding golfers who are connected with sporting goods houses incorporated in the amateur rules. The delegates from the Boston district were the ones who took the most active part in the discussion which led to that vote.

"There is no reflection upon Ouimet and no stain upon his character in connection with his disbarment as an amateur. He has chosen an honorable calling and every sensible man wishes him the utmost success. But he entered into it knowing that it would prevent him from playing golf as an amateur."

TO HOLD REGATTA MAY 30.

Harlem Yacht Club Will Open Season on Long Island Sound.

Arrangements for the first open regatta of the season on Long Island Sound waters have been completed by the Harlem Yacht Club, which will thus open its season on May 30. The regatta committeemen, Edwin H. Tucker, Frederick W. Goeller, and Phillip J. Fox, have laid out three courses for yachts sailing in three different divisions.

In the first, which will start at 1 A. M., are class P sloops, New York Yacht Club 30-footers, the first and second divisions of the handicap class, the Buzzard's Bay classes, and classes Q, R, and S. These will cover a course of eleven miles, to and around the white spar buoy 8A off Parsonage Point, and thence to and around black spar buoy off Weeks Point and back to the starting line off Execution Light.

The second division, starting at 1:35 P. M., will cover a course of nine miles, taking them to and around the gas buoy off Scotch Caps, and thence around the red spar buoy between Motts and Prospect Points. This division is made up of the third and fourth divisions of the handicap class, Larchmont interclub and Indian Harbor one-design classes, sonder class and yawls.

For the mosquito fleet there has been laid out a course of six miles, between Delancey Point and Prospect Point, getting under way at 2 o'clock. It is made up of the Glen Cove "jewels," the star" class, and the Orienta and all other one-design classes.

Entries for the race will close with E. H. Tucker, 220 Broadway, up to noon of May 29. The races will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, with two prizes in each class in which five or more start.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 2691.

Notice is given that HENRIETTA B. FAGAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, on Monday, June 19th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,257. In Bankruptcy. MARY E. BRADBURY FRANK, Bankrupt.

Mary E. Bradbury Frank was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 13, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 1, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 15, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,-457.

Notice is given that MARCUS MARKOWITZ, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 19, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy. No. 22717. Notice is given that ALFRED T. MORTON, sometimes known as ALFRED THROCKMORTON, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 19, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy. No. 22904. —Notice is given that OSWALD H. BARNEY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 19, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy. No. 22906. —Notice is given that LOUIS CAMPAGNA, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 19, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3062 R. S. U. S. and Sub-Section H, Par. III., Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package containing 76.43 karats cut diamonds.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 22, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 2, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3062 R. S. U. S. and Sub-Section H, Par. III., Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package of cut diamonds containing 500 stones, 46.41 karats.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 22, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 2, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3062 R. S. U. S. and Sub-Section H, Par. III., Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold one package of cut diamonds containing 24.25 karats.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 22, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 2, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

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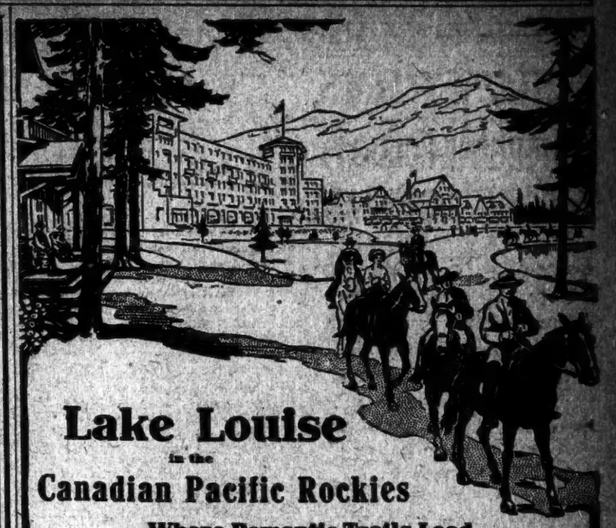

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Falls Off and Prices Recede — Further Receipt of Gold.

Neither the breadth nor the strength of Monday's market was maintained in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange. It had not seemed that the increased activity with which the week opened was due to any enlarged interest on the part of the public, and the relapse of the trading into relative quiet and the accompanying reactionary movement strengthened the impression that the market was still almost exclusively in the hands of habitual traders. These had sought to capitalize the absence of any keen apprehension over international affairs by emphasizing for the benefit of the market the activity in home trade, but without any large public participation it was found yesterday, as it had been found on many previous occasions, that profit-taking could be carried on only by accepting recessions in prices. This was a natural consequence of a shift in speculative holdings without any substantial absorption of stocks by outsiders.

The rise from the last day of reaction to the high point yesterday amounted to about 2½ points. The closing average yesterday was about one-half of a point under the high price of the day. To such relatively narrow limits have most recoveries, as well as reactions, been confined in recent weeks. In the early trading a considerable number of stocks showed further substantial gains, but these in many instances were converted into losses by the end of the day. It was the familiar result of speculative profit-taking.

Further consignments of gold brought the total received on the present movement up to about one-half of the amount recently named in London cables as likely to be sent to New York by the Bank of England to help sustain sterling exchange. Just at this time, when further payments have to be made to the reserve banks on account of the transfer of reserves from reserve agents to the Federal Reserve institutions, the receipt of this gold is not altogether a matter of indifference to this market, but, nevertheless, no real need exists for adding to our supply of the metal. It is not coming because it is required here, but because London chooses to adopt this means of upholding exchange.

No indication has been given of a desire to bid up the exchange rate, and the question arises whether the British Treasury has not made up its mind to content itself with a lower rate for sterling than that at which it was maintained until recently. It is not at all probable that the British Government exhausted its share of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan without in advance providing other funds out of which to pay for the supplies ordered or to be ordered in this country. These gold shipments, therefore, are hardly to be regarded as an indication that funds available to the British Government in this market have dwindled to a low figure, but rather as an indication of foreshandedness in providing for prospective demands. There are, of course, ways in which funds could be provided without public financing and it is far from inconceivable that part of the expansion in loans at this centre has been due to private advances on collateral for the purpose of making good the drafts made on British and allied credits here in meeting maturing payments on war orders.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60, 60 to 90.	Comm. modity.
Boston	5	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½
Richmond	5	3½	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½
Minneapolis	5	4½	3½
Kansas City	5	4½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3
San Francisco	3½	3	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½%
Ninety days	2½%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1⅝	2	1⅝

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@3	6 months	3 @3¼
90 days	3	8 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3 @3¼	10 months	3½@3¾
5 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2¼@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75¾	4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.93	5.93¾	5.93	‡ .01
Cables	5.92¼	5.93¼	5.92¼	‡ .01⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	76.87½	76.25	76.25	— .37½
Cables	76.50	76.87½	76.87½	— .37½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange as so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange as many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted as many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Closing— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.93	5.92½
95.25 Berlin	76.25	76.37½
20.20 Austria	12.15	12.20
26.70 Scandinavia	20.85	20.95
19.20 Spain	19.65	19.70
5.1826 Switzerland	5.20⅝	5.20
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.55
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.50½
5.1826 Italy	5.84½	5.83¾
51.45 Russia	30.65	30.75
China—		
Hongkong	54.00	54.12½
Shanghai	77.50	77.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.50	32.50
52.44 Calcutta	33.00	33.00
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.14	42.18
32.40 Rio	23.87½	23.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $658,413,462; balance, $67,760,781; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $514,725.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston par; Chicago, 5c premium; St Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36¼d. up ¼d; in New York, 75¾c, up ¼; Mexican dollars, 56¼@61¼.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	652,448
Same day last year	210,163
Year to date	64,773,815
Same period last year	47,051,121
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.40 — .10
Same day last year	66.26 — .72

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 8	80.91 Apr. 22
Same period last year	78.86 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.06 June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22¾	23	4,100	Alaska Gold Mines	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
9¼	9½	900	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29¼	29⅝	6,880	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29¼	30	28	30⅛	+1⅝
83¾	85¾	2,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83½	84½	83½	84½	+ ½
69	70¼	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	71	71	70¼	70¼	— ¾
98⅝	99⅞	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
73½	73½	5,700	Am. Beet Sugar	72⅜	73⅝	72½	73⅝	+ ⅜
58½	58⅝	18,700	Am. Can	58⅜	59¼	58½	58½	+ ⅛
111½	112	200	Am. Can pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ½
61	61¼	2,300	Am. Car & Fdry	62	62	61½	61½	— ⅛
116¼	116⅝	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	...
160	162	1,400	Am. Coal Products	156	162½	156	162	+4
116	117	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	...
53	53¼	400	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	—1
125	127½	100	Am. Express	127½	127½	127½	127½	—1
9¼	9⅝	400	Am. H. & Leather	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	...
50⅜	51⅛	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51⅛	51⅛	50⅜	51	...
28½	28⅝	200	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	2,000	Am. Linseed	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23½	+ ⅛
50¾	50⅞	1,500	Am. Linseed pf	50½	51½	50¾	50½	+ ⅛
70	70½	6,000	Am. Locomotive	71½	71½	70	70	— ½
101½	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101¼	101½	101¼	101⅜	— ⅛
37	37½	200	Am. Malt pf	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
99¼	99⅝	18,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99⅜	101¼	99⅜	99⅝	+ ⅛
112	113	200	Am. Smelt. & R pf	113	113	113	113	+1
94	94½	98	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94	94	94	94	...
53½	54	100	Am. Steel Fdries	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	— ⅛
111½	112	700	Am. Sugar Ref	113	113	112	112	—1
65	67	25	Am. Tel. & Cable	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
128¼	128½	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128⅝	128⅛	128¼	— ⅛
201	203	100	Am. Tobacco	202	202	202	202	—1½
106¾	107½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	106½	106½	106¼	106½	— ⅛
46½	47	1,300	Am. Woolen	47	47⅝	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅛
98	98⅝	200	Am. Woolen pf	98⅛	98⅞	98	98	— ⅛
91½	92	2,400	Am. Zinc Lt. & S	93	93⅝	91½	91½	—1
84⅜	85	9,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	85⅜	85⅞	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅜
104	104⅜	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	104¼	104½	104	104⅛	— ⅛
100⅞	101	400	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
89⅞	90¼	15,800	Baldwin Loco	91	91⅝	89½	90⅛	— ⅛
108¼	110	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	...
89¼	89¾	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	90	90⅛	89⅛	89⅜	...
75¼	75¾	600	Baltigore & O. pf	75⅜	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝	...
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾	...
445	450	100	Bethlehem Steel	445	445	445	445	...
445	450	80	Do., odd lots	455	455	450	450	...
95⅜	96	4,700	Butte & Superior	96¼	96⅝	95¾	96	...
223	21 24	300	California Petrol	23¾	24	23½	23½	— ½
50⅜	51½	400	California Pet. pf	51⅞	51½	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
175¾	176½	1,300	Canadian Pacific	177½	177½	175¾	176	— ⅝
53⅞	54	2,000	Central Leather Co	54⅜	54⅝	54	54	— ⅛
111⅜	112	100	Central Leather pf	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
140	141	5	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	141	141	141	141	...
96¾	97⅛	4,800	Chandler Motor	97⅛	98⅛	96	96⅛	— ⅛
63¼	63¾	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	63½	63½	63	63	— ⅛
13⅞	14	500	Chi. Great Western	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
38	38¼	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38	38	37½	38	...
96¼	96½	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97	97	96½	96½	— ¼
120	120¼	200	Chi., R. I. & P. pf	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	...
20¼	20⅝	8,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	21½	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
21½	21⅞	200	Chile Copper	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
54	54¼	2,100	Chino Copper	54⅝	54⅞	54	54	— ½
51¼	51⅝	400	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	52	52	51	51	—1⅛
82	83	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	80	80	80	80	—2
73⅜	74½	1,100	Cluett, Peabody Co	74	74½	73¾	74⅜	+ ⅝
43⅝	43⅞	3,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	44½	44⅞	43¾	43⅞	— ¾
29⅝	30	300	Col. & Southern	30	30	30	30	...
42	50	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+5¼
15	50	50	Do., odd lot	45	45	45	45	...
134	135	500	Consolidated Gas	134½	135¼	134½	134⅝	+ ⅝
87	91	6,600	Continental Can	87	92	87	90⅜	+3⅛
20¼	20½	8,900	Corn Products Ref	20¼	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
94½	95	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94½	95	94½	94⅝	+1
85⅞	86	72,800	Crucible Steel	85¼	88¼	85½	86	+1⅝
115	115½	700	Crucible Steel pf	116	116	115½	115½	...
256	257	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	237¾	237¾	236½	236½	—2¼
106	108	500	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	106½	107⅞	106½	107⅜	+1½
90	91	300	Deere & Co. pf	90½	91⅝	90½	91⅛	+ ⅝
12	13½	200	Den. & Rio Grande	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
24	24½	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	24	24½	23⅝	24½	+1
132¾	133½	60	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	132½	132½	...
12,800	53¼	53½	Distillers' Securities	53⅜	53⅝	52⅝	53½	— ⅛
400	28⅝	28½	Dome Mines	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
100	5⅝	6	Duluth, S. S. & A	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
18,400	37⅞	38	Erie	37½	38⅛	37⅝	37⅞	...
1,100	52⅝	53	Erie 1st pf	53½	53⅝	52½	52½	— ⅝
600	168	168	General Electric	167½	167⅝	167½	167½	...
3,800	77⅝	77⅞	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	78⅜	78⅝	77⅛	77½	— ⅝
100	90	91	Granby Consol	91	91	91	91	...
2,300	120⅜	121	Great Northern pf	120⅞	121¼	120⅜	120⅜	...
2,800	41½	41⅝	G. N. certs.ore prop	42	42¼	41⅞	41⅝	— ⅛
400	48⅝	49	Greene-Cananea	48⅝	49	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
300	74	75	Gulf States Steel	74½	75	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
300	102	102¾	Illinois Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	...
2,700	45⅝	46	Inspiration Copper	46¼	46⅝	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅛
300	17	17¼	Interboro Consol	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
800	74⅞	75	Interboro Con. pf	75	75	75	75	...
600	18⅝	19¼	Int. Agricultural	18	19	18	19	+½
1,700	86½	87¾	Int. Agricultural pf	87½	88⅝	87½	87¾	+ ⅞
2,400	111½	113	Int. Harvester, N.J.	112	114	112	112½	+ ½
100	116	118	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	117	117	117	117	—1
250	75¾	80	Int. Harv. Corp	78	78¼	78	78¼	+ ½
8,000	25½	25½	Int. Mer. Mar.	25½	26⅜	25½	25½	+ ⅛
55,125	92⅝	92⅞	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	91	93⅞	90⅜	92⅜	+1½
6,300	46⅝	47¼	Int. Nickel x d	48	48	47	47	— ⅛
100	10⅜	11	Int. Paper	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	...
200	46	47	Int. Paper pf	47	47	47	47	+ ½
400	4	4½	Iowa Central	6	6	5	5	+ ½
100	9½	11	Iowa Central pf	10	10	10	10	...
900	89	90	Jewel Tea	89	90	89	89	—1
200	109	110	Jewel Tea pf	109	109	109	109	—1
2,700	26⅜	26½	Kansas City South	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
2,000	75⅝	75⅞	Kelly Spring Tire	75⅝	75⅞	75	75⅝	+ ⅜
140,100	56¼	56¾	Kennecott Copper	57½	57⅞	56	56⅜	+ ⅜
4,700	71⅝	72	Lackawanna Steel	71⅞	73⅝	71⅜	73⅛	+ ⅝
100	106	106¼	Laclede Gas	106	106	106	106	...
200	14	14	Lake Erie & West	14	14	14	14	...
50	50	50	Lee Rubber & Tire	50	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
400	70	70½	Lehigh Valley	70½	70⅝	70	70	— ½
200	120¾	121	Liggett & Myers pf	120⅜	120⅝	120⅜	120⅝	...
900	27½	29	Long Island	27½	28½	27½	28½	+2
600	129	129½	Louis. & Nash	129⅛	129½	129½	129½	+ ¼
100	60	65	Manhattan Shirt	63	63	63	63	...
135	118	118	Manhattan Shirt pf	118	118	118	118	+8
7,700	88½	89	Maxwell Motors	89½	92⅜	87¼	87⅝	—1¼
1,500	90¼	90½	Max. Motors 1st pf	90⅜	91⅞	90	90⅜	+ ⅝
2,600	59⅞	60	Max. Motors 2d pf	59⅞	60¼	58⅜	59	+ ⅝
300	62⅜	62⅝	May Dept. Stores	62⅜	62⅝	61⅞	61¾	—1⅛
500	104½	104½	May Dept. St. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+1½
25,400	103⅛	103⅝	Mexican Petroleum	103⅜	104	102⅝	103	—1¼
100	96⅜	96⅜	Mex. Petroleum pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	...
1,400	36⅝	36⅞	Miami Copper	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝	...
200	6	6½	Minn. & St. Louis	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	...
100	4¼	4¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
1,800	6⅝	6¾	Missouri Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
700	6¾	6⅞	Mo. Pacific pf	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
100	74	76	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74	74	74	74	...
1,500	24	24¾	Nat. En. & St. Co	25	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
100	97	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	95	95	95	96	...
3,300	68¼	68¾	Nat. Lead Co	68⅞	69½	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
100	117	118	Nat. Lead Co. pf	116	116	116	116	+ ⅛
900	7	7¼	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7	7¼	7	7¼	...
1,600	17⅜	17⅝	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅜	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	...
100	138	139	N. Y. Air Brake	136½	138½	136½	136⅞	+ ⅜
2,000	105⅞	106⅛	N. Y. Central	106¾	106¾	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅜
100	9⅞	10	N. Y. Dock	10	10	10	10	...
2,900	61	61¼	N. Y. H. & H	62¼	62⅜	61	61	—1⅛
300	27	28	N. Y. Ont. & West	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
2,000	124½	124⅝	Norfolk & Western	125	125¼	124½	124⅝	— ⅛
500	67	68	North American	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
800	113⅝	113¾	Northern Pacific	113⅝	113⅝	113⅛	113⅜	...
100	9⅝	10	Ontario Mining	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
800	23⅝	24½	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	...
3,050	56⅞	57	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56⅝	56⅞	— ⅛
100	101½	102¼	People's Gas, Chi	101½	101¾	101½	101⅞	...
100	80	82	P., C., C. & St. L	80	80	80	80	—1
400	26⅞	27	Pittsburgh Coal	27¼	27¼	26⅞	27	—1
100	97½	99	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	—1
600	47	48	Pressed Steel Car	48	48¼	48	48	+ ⅛
700	131½	132½	Public Service N. J	131	132	131	132	+1
100	3	3¼	Quicksilver	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
200	4	4½	Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4	...
200	41½	42	Railway Steel Sp	42	42	41½	41½	—1½
1,700	23¾	23⅞	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	...
26,900	90⅝	90⅞	Reading	91⅛	91⅞	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅝
3,400	49	49¼	Rep. Iron & Steel	49⅞	50	49	49	— ⅝
300	109	110	Rep. Iron & S. pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
200		4½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	—1½
1,800		17⅜	Seaboard Air Line	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
1,300		40	Seab. Air Line pf	39	40⅜	39	40	+1
600		33¾	Shattuck-Arizona	33	33¾	33	33¾	...
300		55½	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	55	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛	...
100		97	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	95	95	95	95	+2
2,440		98¼	Southern Pacific	96½	98⅝	96½	98⅝	...
335		23	So. Pacific t r	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	+1⅜
11,750		23¼	Southern Railway	22⅝	23⅜	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
3,200		66¾	Southern Ry. pf	65¾	67⅛	65	67¼	+2¼
100		104	Standard Milling	102	102	102	102	+ ½
600		93	Standard Milling pf	92⅞	93	92⅞	93	+ ½
20,300		144¼	Studebaker Co	145	146⅜	143⅝	144⅜	+ ⅛
600		47	Tennessee Copper	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47½	— ⅛
600		193	Texas Co	194½	194⅝	192½	192½	—2½
400		11¼	Texas & Pacific	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
100		105	Tobacco Prod. pf	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
200		97⅛	Underwood Typew	98	98	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
400		6	Union B. & P. Co	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
300		80½	Un. R. & P. Co. pf	80	81	80	81	+1
6,000		135¾	Union Pacific	136½	136¾	135¾	135¾	—1
200		82⅜	Union Pacific pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	...
1,200		59	United Cigar Mfrs	60	61	60	60	...
600		96	United Cigar Stores	96	96	95¼	95⅝	+ ⅛
8,400		161¼	United Fruit Co	162¾	163⅜	161	161¼	—1½
10		11	United Rys. Invest	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...
2,500		22⅝	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21⅝	23½	21	23½	+ ⅞
100		48	U. S. Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
46,400		153½	U. S. Indus. Alco	153¾	160½	156⅜	159⅝	+2⅝
100		40	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	40	40	40	40	...
2,300		53¼	U. S. Rubber	54¼	56¼	53¼	55¼	— ⅛
100		102	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109	109	109	109	+1
1,800		76⅝	U. S. Sm., R. & M	77⅞	77⅞	76½	76⅝	— ⅛
100		52	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
35,000		85⅝	U. S. Steel	85⅝	85⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
5,100		81	U. S. Steel pf	116⅞	117	116⅛	117	+ ⅛
200		44	Va.-Car. Chemical	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
1,100		14⅜	Wabash	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
4,800		47⅛

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

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STEEL CO. ANSWERS BRANDT

The Pennsylvania of Jersey Denies Monopoly Plan in Merger.

TRENTON, N. J., May 16.—The Pennsylvania Steel Company of New Jersey, which John R. Brandt, a stockholder of Philadelphia has attempted to prevent from being sold to the Bethlehem Steel Company, filed its answer to his action for a restraining order here today. The company denied that the proposed merger was to create a monopoly or substantially to lessen competition. It admitted that the products of the corporations were similar, but not such as to render acquisition of one by the other illegal. It was admitted, also, that the net income of the company with its subsidiaries during three months ended March 31 last had been more than $700,000 a month, and that no dividends had been declared.

In answer to the allegation by Brandt that no financial report was made for 1915, the Pennsylvania company said the report was available May 1916, the usual time for it to appear.

A balance sheet for Dec. 31, 1915, was attached to the answer, showing assets of $44,008,438.07. A combined balance sheet, including subsidiary concerns for the same period, showed assets of $55,-702,008.86.

The adjourned hearing on Brandt's application will come up in Newark next Monday.

MORGAN AT COUNCIL SESSION

Financiers Meet in Capital to Confer with Reserve Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—With J. P. Morgan present to report on financial conditions as he observed them during his recent visit to Europe, the Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Bank system met at the rooms of the Federal Reserve Board today for a conference with the board. The range of topics was wide, embracing many questions of administration that have been before the board for the last year. A careful review of reserve and business conditions was given and there was considerable discussion of discount rates.

The board and council took no further action on the recommendation made at the last meeting of the council for the abolishment of the office of Controller of the Currency. Every district in the system was represented except Kansas City.

Those present of the advisory council were J. H. Forgan, Chicago; Daniel G. Wing, Boston; J. P. Morgan, New York; Leaf Rue, Philadelphia; W. S. Rowe, Cincinnati; W. Norwood, Richmond; C. A. Lyeth, Atlanta; F. O. Watts, St. Louis; C. T. Jaffray, Minneapolis; T. J. Record, Dallas, and Herbert Fleishhacker, San Francisco.

MORE GOLD FROM CANADA.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Receive $2,400,000 in Bars—More Is Expected.

J. P. Morgan & Co., received from Ottawa yesterday $2,400,000 in gold bars, which was deposited at the Assay Office. This shipment brought the total of imports from Canada on the current movement up to $6,456,000. The gold presumably came from the Bank of England's special reserve in the Canadian city.

In the foreign exchange market yesterday demand sterling continued at 4.75%, a rate more than a half a cent below the "pegged" quotation which was decided upon by the British Treasury some months ago as a desirable figure. So far the gold imports have been of small avail in buoying sterling upward. It is expected that at least $5,000,000 more gold will be sent here before the movement stops.

OPEN NEW BANANA LAND.

Fruit Company Completing New Costa Rica Rail Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 16.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has just returned from a trip to the Talamanca Valley of Costa Rica, where the United Fruit Company is laying the last rails of an eight and one-half mile extension of the Changuinola Railway to open the valley to banana cultivation.

This is the last big tract of land that the company has to develop on the Bocas Division. The Sixaola plantations now are the only producers in this section, producing 100,000 bunches weekly. The new line opens 20,000 acres of fine banana land.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	15¾		
Atlantic Refining	695	705	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	98	94	98
Chesebrough Mfg.	1000	1025	1000	1025
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	330	340	330	340
Crescent Pipe Line	39	42	39	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	82	85	82	85
Eureka Pipe Line	208	208	208	208
Galena Signal Oil	154	157	154	157
Galena Signal Oil pf.	143	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line	173	176	173	176
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	97	100
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10¾	11	10¾	11
National Transit	17	19	17	19
New York Transit	175	180	175	180
Northern Pipe Line	97	100	97	100
Ohio Oil	238	240	238	240
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	59	57	59
Pierce Oil	14½	15¼	13¾	14
Pierce Oil pf.	82	85	82	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	405	410	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line	212	215	213	214
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	192	195	192	195
South Penn Oil	345	350	345	350
South. West. Penn.	105	108	104	107
Standard Oil of Cal.	246	250	247	250
Standard Oil of Ind.	558	562	558	562
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	410	420	410	420
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Standard Oil of N. J.	516	519	516	519
Standard Oil of N. Y.	210	212	210	212
Standard Oil of Ohio	610	620	610	620
Swan & Finch	100	110	100	*110
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	241	244	240	243
Washington Oil	30	40	35	45

*Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
6s	Sept., 1917	106	108½	105	108½
4½s	June, 1905	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	107	107¾	106¾	107¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¾	101¼	..	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	Apr., 1966, w. i.	102⅜	103	102¾	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	Mar., 1962	102¾	102⅞	102½	103¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	102¾	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102¾	102⅞	102	102⅞
4s	May, 1969	100⅛	100¼	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100¼	99⅝	100
4s	May, 1957	100	100¼	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1936	99¾	..	99¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	90	..	89¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	90¼	90⅝	90	90¼
3½s	May, 1957	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1916	2.80	..	2.90	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.10	4.00
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1934-1950	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1915-1924	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1960	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1915-1925	4.10	..	4.10	..
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Atlas Powder Company has notified holders of its common stock that owing to the unexpectedly large amount of preferred stock taken up by preferred shareholders under the offer of April 21 owners of the common are now asked to subscribe for only $416,870 preferred in addition to $835,740 of common. This represents only half of the preferred it was originally intended to offer to the common stockholders.

The Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. on its common stock. Three months ago 2½ per cent. was declared for a six weeks' period, at the same annual rate as the latest declaration.

W. V. Swords has been elected a Director of the Acolian Company, succeeding George B. Kelly, resigned. Mr. Swords is manager of the wholesale department of the company.

The Superintendent of Canadian Immigration at Ottawa has notified the railroads that American tourists visiting Canada this Summer need not provide themselves with passports and will be subjected to no annoyance because of the war conditions.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the recessions were in most cases confined to small figures the market on the Consolidated Exchange was under considerable pressure from profit taking. Selling of this character appeared soon after the opening and was in evidence during the rest of the session.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold	22⅝	22¾	22	22
2,050	Allis-Chalmers	29⅛	30¼	28½	29¾
10	Am. Ag. Chem.	70½	70½	70½	70½
70	Am. Beet Sugar	72¾	73½	72¾	73½
1,410	American Can	59¾	62¾	59¾	62¾
310	Am. Car & F.	62¾	63¾	61	61
40	Am. Linseed pf	50½	51½	50½	51½
940	Am. Locomotive	71¼	71¾	70	70
4,750	Am. Smelting	99⅜	101¾	99⅛	99¾
120	American Zinc	30¼	30¼	31	31¼
1,870	Anaconda Cop.	85⅝	85⅝	84½	84⅝
5,450	Baldwin Loco.	90⅞	91⅝	89¾	90⅝
120	Balt. & Ohio	89½	89½	89¾	89¾
80	Butte & Sup.	96¾	96¾	95¾	95¾
210	Cent. Leather	54⅝	54⅝	54	54
20	Ches. & Ohio	63	63	63	63
110	C., M. & St. P.	97	97	96¾	96¾
110	C., R. I. & P.	21	21	20⅝	20⅝
480	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅞	44⅞	43¾	43¾
640	Corn Products	20	20⅜	20	20⅜
12,740	Crucible Steel	85¼	85¼	84¼	84¼
10	Denver & R. G.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
850	Dist. Securities	53¾	53¾	52¾	53¾
1,180	Erie	37⅝	38¼	37½	37½
90	Erie 1st pf.	52¾	53¼	52¾	53¼
340	Goodrich Co.	78¾	78¾	77¾	77¾
40	Gt. North'n ore	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
80	Gt. North'n pf.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅞
60	Inspiration Cop.	46	46	45¾	45¾
10	Interbor. Con.	17¼	17¼	17	17
20	Int. Agricult'l.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
230	Int. Mer. Mar.	26	26⅝	25½	26⅛
10,130	Int. Mer. M. pf.	91	94¼	90¾	92⅜
70	Int. Nickel	47¼	47¾	47¼	47⅜
40	Kan. City So.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
110	Kennecott Cop.	57⅛	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝
110	Lack. Steel	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼
680	Maxwell Motor	89⅞	89⅞	87¼	87¾
8,750	Mexican Pet.	110¾	111⅜	106½	109¾
50	Nat. Enam. & S.	25⅞	26¼	25¼	25¼
70	Nat. Lead	69	69	69	69
50	N. Y. Central	103	106¼	105¼	105¼
170	N.Y., N.H. & H.	62¼	62¼	61¼	61¼
20	N.Y., O. & W.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
120	Ontario Min.	10	10	9¾	9¾
40	Pac. Mail	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
10	Ry. Steel Spg.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
1,640	Reading	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾
40	Rep. I. & S.	50	50	49½	49½
50	St.-Sh. S. & I.	56	56	56	56
50	So. Pacific	98½	98½	98½	98½
570	So. Railway	23⅜	23⅜	23	23⅛
20	So. Ry. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½
910	Studebaker	146	146¼	144	144¼
140	Tenn. Copper	48	48	47	47
240	Union Pacific	136¾	136¾	135¾	135¾
140	United Fruit	165	165	161½	162½
1,410	U. S. Ind. Alc.	157⅝	160¾	157⅝	159
530	U. S. Rubber	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¾
3,670	U. S. Steel	91¾	94¼	91¾	94¼
10	U. S. Steel pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
170	Utah Copper	81¼	81¼	80¾	80¾
10	Web. & S.	37½	37½	37½	37½
20	West. U. Tel.	67½	67½	67½	67½
870	Westing. Elec.	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾
57,190					

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.13	.13	.13	.13
500	Comb. Frac.	.00	.00	.00	.00
800	Diamondfield	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼
800	Florence	.50	.50	.50	.50
1,250	Goldfd Con.	1.00	1.02½	1.00	1.02½
1,000	Goldfd Merg.	.11¾	.11¾	.11½	.11½
400	Isabella	.20	.20	.20	.20
200	Jim Butler	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
400	Jumbo Ext.	.02	.03	.02	.03
500	Oro	.05	.05	.05	.05
100	Ton. Belmont	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
800	Ton. Exten.	6.87½	6.87½	6.80	6.80
300	Unico Con.	.64	.64	.64	.64
7,250					

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 16.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 28½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

More American Stocks Appear as Result of Government Appeal.

LONDON, May 16.—Money was in fair demand today and a large amount was paid to the Bank of England for Treasury bills purchased for Holland. Discount rates were quiet.

The stock market was moderately active with a good undertone. There was a fair business in home and foreign rails and oil and special mine shares at rising prices. Shipping shares continued to harden under the lead of Peninsular and Oriental. American securities were rather active, as more stock is appearing as a result of the authorities' appeal to assist the mobilization scheme. The closing was firm.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100½	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95¼	95¾	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅝	101⅜	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅜	101⅜	5.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.95
City of Q'b'c	5	1926	99½	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99¾	100	5.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	99½	100	5.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	99¾	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¾	100	6.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1928	101½	101¾	5.85
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¾	101¼	4.65
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	102	4.85
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101¼	3.85
Swedish Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100¾	4.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.12
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	98¼	100	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	98¾	99¾	5.98
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.15
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	95½	96½	4.90
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¾	3.50
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	98	99½	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100½	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	100¼	100¾	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	100	100	3.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¾	103¼	5.80
C. P. R. L.	6	May, 1918	103	104	3.50
†Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101	101½	2.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¾	98¾	4.80
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93⅞	95¼	..
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102	103	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	102	102¼	..
East. R.	5	1917	98	98½	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	3.50
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.95
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1926	92	92½	6.12
Gt. Tr. W.	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.50
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	3.90
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'16	101⅝	102¼	3.90
Int. Paper	6	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101⅜	5.45
Kan. & M.	4	Jan., 1923	95¼	96	5.30
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	103	5.50
**Min. Gen.	6	June, 1917	101	101	4.60
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1920	94	94	6.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	4.50
Morgan & W.	6	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	100¼	4.37
N. Eng. Nav.	5	May, 1917	98½	100¼	4.85
North. S. P.	5	Apr. 1,'41	96	96½	..
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98¾	99	6.10
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	100¼	101¾	4.15
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100¾	4.15
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	98¾	98¾	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	3.35
Un. Ry., G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1923	111¼	112¾	4.50
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100¾	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¾	4.25
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	101¾	3.85
W. F. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101¼	4.95
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	99¾	5.15
W. V. T. & R.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
W. St. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	6.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	6.25

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called June, 1916, at 101. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

BRITISH SPIRITS CASE.

Decision Appealed From That an Export Bounty Is Given.

It was stated yesterday at the offices of Constock & Washburn, counsel for importing interests that the recent decision of the United States Court of Customs Appeals in the British spirits countervailing duty case would not be accepted as the last word in the controversy. The Customs Court decided that Great Britain gives or bestows a bounty upon the exportation of whiskey and other spirits, and that accordingly when such merchandise arrives in the United States it is subject to the countervailing duty. This conclusion of the court has the effect of affirming the Board of General Appraisers.

Practically all of the handlers in this country of British spirits figured in the test case, which stood in the names of G. S. Nicholas & Co., Alexander D. Shaw & Co., and others.

It was stated yesterday that, in accordance with the recently amended law, the Attorney General prior to the Customs Court's decision, will, at the request of the importers' counsel, filed with the Supreme Court a request that the spirits case be heard in the event of the Customs Court handing down an adverse decision. The importers will now petition the Supreme Court to review the lower court's finding that the British excise laws as applied to exportation of spirits work out as bounties.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

	1916.	Increase.
First week May	$1,310,050	$284,200
July 1-May 7	40,977,523	6,785,287

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD CO. reports to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission for the three months ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross op. rev.	17,904,340	14,684,200	3,240,060
Net income	4,691,208	4,514,672	178,531
Operating inc.	3,939,103	3,928,423	30,675
Total income	5,659,188	5,257,384	401,249
Total deduct.	6,551,409	5,356,942	1,194,467
Deficit	892,220	99,008	793,218

Public Utilities.

DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT for April—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$125,577	$83,150	$42,427
Net after taxes	87,191	66,884	20,307
Sur. after chgs.	24,747	6,239	18,508
4 months gross	501,975	358,577	172,998
Net after taxes	356,063	193,102	62,960
Sur. after chgs.	100,877	34,452	74,250
12 mos. gross	1,371,068	951,388	325,730
Net after taxes	608,414	440,813	167,600
Sur. after chgs.	253,743	113,567	140,176

NEW ENGLAND POWER SYSTEM for April—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	173,923	125,391	48,532
Net aft. taxes	118,509	85,220	33,288
Sur. aft. chgs.	63,153	40,768	27,457
Gross, 4 mos.	658,980	470,985	187,676
Net aft. taxes	437,881	297,536	140,346
Sur. aft. chgs.	248,075	153,400	89,675
Bal. after pf. divs.	184,670	50,050	84,620

WISCONSIN EDISON, INC., (North American Subsidiary,) for April—

	1916.	Over 1915. Gain
Gross	$804,719	16.04%
Expenses and taxes	488,879	17.44%
Net earnings	$15,839	14.21%
Bal. for depr. and Wisconsin Edison, Inc.	180,997	41.05%
Gross, 12 months	9,126,547	6.35%
Expenses and taxes	5,380,509	5.90%
Net, earnings	3,766,037	7.56%
Bal. for depr. and Wisconsin Edison, Inc.	*2,140,733	13.78%

*For the twelve months ended April 30, 1916, appropriations for depreciation of subsidiary companies were $924,244, an increase of 4.68% over those for the preceding twelve months.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

DOME MINES COMPANY, LTD., for the year ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,778,959	1,055,497	723,462
Expenses	888,594	573,817	315,717
Net earnings	890,365	481,620	407,745
Other income	28,015	6,878	16,137
Total income	912,380	488,499	423,881
Reserves	370,518	309,920	60,598
Surplus	541,862	178,578	363,284
Prev. surplus	660,958	486,320	174,178
Total surplus	1,202,560	665,098	537,462
Dividends	600,000	.....	600,000
P. & L. surp.	602,560	665,098	*62,538

*Decrease.

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY for quarter ended March 31—

Cop. produced.	Mar. 31,'16.	Dec. 30.	Sept. 30.
lbs.	2,043,784	1,893,453	1,973,960
Cost per lb.	9.13c.	8.35c.	8.72c.
Av. price	22.39c.	18.10c.	18.78c.
Op. profit	$270,201	$183,705	$238,490
Aver. monthly profit	90,067	61,235	79,497

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.15
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'28	4½	4.30	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Can. Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.20
Car., Clinch. & Ohio	1916-'34	5	4.65	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.20
Chi. & Alton	1916-'30	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'37	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.35	4.65
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.12
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.65	4.80
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.65	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.52	4.20
Nort. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.75
Seab'd Air Line	1916-'23	5	5.65	4.80
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.30

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	79.75	79.09	79.34	..
25 industrials	96.14	95.26	95.46	— .20
50 stocks	88.08	87.17	87.40	— .10

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
May 16	88.08	87.17	87.40	— .10
May 15	87.94	86.80	87.50	+ .68
May 13	87.01	86.43	86.82	+ .39
May 12	86.78	85.85	86.43	+ .91
May 11	85.97	85.30	85.52	..
May 10	85.93	84.81	85.50	— .09
May 9	86.10	85.24	85.59	+ .47
May 8	86.78	85.22	86.06	+ .30

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.		—Low.		Last.
*1916	88.08	16	82.30	5	87.50
1915	72.94	1	64.14	10	67.08
1914	80.75	18	67.43	9	69.17
1913	71

Chevrolet

Motor Company Stock

The Company's present schedule calls for an output of 96,482 cars in 1916, and to date this schedule has been easily maintained. With this production the company should earn over $8,000,000 in 1916, or about $40 a share on the stock. Already orders are being received from agents for 1917 deliveries and invariably they call for larger allotments than 1916. It is estimated that 150,000 cars will be needed to supply next year's demand and on this output the company should earn close to $70 a share in 1917.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular in the Curb Market—Bonds Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 472,205 shares of stocks and $455,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 94,844; oil, 60,971, and mining, 316,390. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,000	‡Aetna Explos.	15½	15¾	17¼	17¼
250	Ajax Rub., Inc.	*63½	67½	*66¾	67½
500	‡Am. Drug S...	13¾	13½	12½	12½
100	‡Am. Zinc pf...	73	73	73	73
2,300	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	45	45¾	44¼	44¼
800	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	54	54	53	53
6	Atlantic Steel..	60	60	60	60
1,700	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bearer	18	18½	18	18¾
200	‡Burns Bros. Ice, w. i.	25	25	25	25
1,600	‡Butler Chem..	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
1,120	‡Canada Steel..	61¾	64	61½	64
75	‡Can. C. & F.	72	72	71	72
100	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	‡Car Lt. & P..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Chev. Motor..	220	230	228	229¾
150	Con. Ordnance..	25	25⅜	25	25⅜
2,900	‡Cuba Cane S..	61¼	61½	60	60¼
500	‡Cuba Cane S. pf.	*95¼	95¾	*94½	94⅝
335	Driggs-Seab'y..	138	138	133	138
500	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Emerson Phon.	13	18	12½	12⅝
600	‡Gaston, Williams & Wig.	65½	65½	65	65
800	GrantMotorCar	10¾	10½	10¼	10¼
100	Hartman Corp.	74½	74½	74½	74½
225	‡Hocking Val. Products	5	5	5	5
283	Holly S. Corp..	43	44	42	43
240	Holly S. Corp. pf.	96	96¼	96	96¼
15	‡Int. Motors pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
500	Intercon. Rub..	13½	*14	13	13½
1,500	‡S. S. Kresge..	13	15	13½	13⅝
200	‡S.S. Kresge pf	10⅝	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
600	Int. Mer. Mar..	26	27	26	27
809	‡Lynn Phon....	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
500	Marconi of Am.	3¼	3¼	3	3⅛
1,700	‡Maxim Mun..	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
42,000	‡Midvale Steel.	64	64⅝	62⅞	63⅞
2,700	P. T. & M. Co.	22	*22¼	21¼	21¼
2,050	Perlman Rim..	136	136	125	131
1,750	Cor. of R. & H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
305	Spring. B. Co..	62¼	63½	62¾	63
200	S. S. Co. pf...	103¾	104	103¾	104
1,450	‡St. Co. Lead..	16¾	17	16¾	17
1,800	‡S. M. Car Co.	69½	71¾	69½	71
1,000	S. B. v. t. ctfs.	37½	38	37½	37⅝
100	St. L. & San F. w. i.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
150	Stand. Motors..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	‡Tob. Products.	42½	42½	42	42
300	‡T. Aero., w. i.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25⅝
1,800	U. Profit Shar..	1	1	1	1
1,500	‡U.S. L. & H.C.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
15,000	‡U. Mot., w. i.	68½	68½	64¾	64¾
250	‡U. S. S. Co..	6½	6½	6¼	6½
100	Univ. Motors..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
140	‡W. P. T., w. i	19	19	19	19
6,000	White Mot. Co.	51¾	52	51½	51½
300	W. Film Corp. v. t. ctfs....	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
900	‡Zinc Con. Co..	5	5	4¾	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net ch'ge.
26	Ohio Oil.....	241	239	239	—½
10	Prairie O. & G.	410	410	410	+1
15	Prairie Pipe L.	214	212	214	+2
1,650	Pierce Oil.....	15	13½	14	
50	South. Pipe L..	196	195	196	—1
5	St. Oil of Ind..	360	360	360	
25	St. Oil of N. Y.	211	210	210	—2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Oil & G..	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,200	‡Barn. O. & G.	4	4½	4	4¼
800	‡‡Calif. Oil (a prospect).	16	16	16	16
200	‡‡Calif. Oil pf. (a prospect).	77	77	77	77
1,000	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.).	23	23½	23	23¼
500	‡Cosd. O. & G.	9	9¼	9	9¼
515	Empire Petrol.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,100	‡Federal Oil...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Houston Oil...	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾
775	‡Internat. Pet.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
2,900	‡Lincoln G. Oil	42	42	42	42
2,200	Metrop. Petrol.	24¾	25	23½	23½
10,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	48	52	48	50
1,500	‡‡Midw. O. pf.	82	82	82	82
400	Midwest Ref...	68	68½	68	68
3,000	Mt. States O.	35	38	33	38
2,100	‡Musko. Ref..	2½	3	2½	3
10,000	‡‡Okla. Oil....	12	13	12	12½
800	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1	1	1	1
2,000	Okla. P. & Ref.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
200	‡Sapul. O. & R.	11½	11½	11½	11½
800	‡Sinclair Oil...	48½	48½	48¼	48¾
10,550	‡‡Un. West. O.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	U. S. Cons. Oil.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
2,600	‡Victoria Oil..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	Wayl. O. & G..	6	6	5¾	5¾

MINING STOCKS.

17,000	‡‡Adanac Sil..	65	65	65	65
10,400	‡Alas.-Br. Col. Metal.....	90	92	90	92
900	‡Alta. Con..	61	62	61	62
5,000	‡Amer. Com...	10	10½	10	10½
5,500	‡‡Atlanta.....	13½	13¾	12¾	13
1,000	‡‡Beaver Con..	46	47	46	47
14,000	Bingham Min.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
6,700	‡‡Booth.....	22	22	21	21
100	Br.-Col. Cop..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Butte & N. Y.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	‡Calumet Copper..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	Caledonia.....	86	86	85	86
20,000	‡Canada Cop..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
12,500	‡Cashboy.....	7½	8	7½	8
500	C. de P. Cop..	38	38½	38	38
200	Con. Ar. Smel.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	‡Du Pont Cop.	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅝
2,000	‡Dundee, Ariz.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Eagle & Bl. B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15,800	‡‡Emma Cop..	49	52	48	50
10,000	‡Dome Ext..	35	35	34	34
950	First Nat. Cop.	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅜
8,700	‡For. M. Corp.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
4,700	‡Goldfield Con	99	1	90	1
3,700	‡‡Goldfield M..	11¼	12½	11¼	12
1,500	‡‡Gran. G. M.	51	51	51	51
850	Hecla Mining.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3,800	Howe Sound..	6	6¼	6	6¼
5,000	‡‡Int. Mine..	16	16	16	16
500	Int. & Inter. M. & R.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
250	‡Iron Blossom.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
30,000	‡Jerome Verde	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1,500	‡‡Jim Butler..	1	1	1	1
4,800	‡Jumbo Ext...	92	94	92	94
1,000	‡Kewanaa.....	14	14	14	14
18,000	‡‡La Jara Gold	74	76	73	73
1,025	xLa Rose Con.	½	½	⅝	½
6,000	‡Louisiana Con	14	15	14	15
4,000	McIntyre.....	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅝
1,000	‡McKin.-Dar..	65	65	65	65
300	Miami Copper	16½	17	16½	17
4,700	‡‡Marsh Min..	19½	19½	18	19
5,185	‡Mojave Tung.	6¾	7½	*6¾	7½
300	Monitor Silver.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Montana Con.	½	½	½	½
8,000	‡‡Mother Lode	33½	33½	32	32½
2,900	Nip. Mines....	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
1,000	Nat. Big Tim..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,200	‡Oat. Southern (a prospect)..	40	42	37	40
3,000	‡‡Oro.....	5	5	4½	5
1,000	‡‡Peterson L..	32	32	32	32
1,500	‡Ray Herc. M..	4⅜	4½	4¼	4¼
8,000	‡‡Rex. Con. M	20	22	20	22
8,700	‡Rochester M..	67	68	65	68
5,500	‡San Toy.....	17	17	16	16½
1,500	‡ScratchG.G.M.	½	½	½	½
1,300	‡Seven Tr. C..	34	37	34	35
250	‡‡Silver Pick..	10	10	9	9
2,200	Stan.-Sil.-Ld..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Stewart.....	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
13,000	‡‡Success Min.	73	76	73	76
1,080	‡Sup. & Bos...	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
8,550	‡‡Temiskaming	73	74	73	74
25	‡Tonopah Bel..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	Tonopah Ext..	6⅛	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛
1,000	‡Ton. R. Eula	46½	46¾	46½	46½
5,400	Tri-Bullion....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	‡Tuolumne C..	½	½	½	½
4,800	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	‡‡U. S. C. M..	13	14	13	13
8,200	‡Un. Vde Ext.	26¾	27¼	26¼	26⅜
825	‡Ut'y G. M. Co.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500	‡W. End Con..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	‡Wh. Oaks M.	15	16	15	15⅞
600	Yukon Gold M.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	‡Yuse'n Cons..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$50,000	‡C. & O. 5s..	95¼	95¼	94¾	94¾
50,000	‡C. U. S. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½
15,000	‡M. S. cv. 6s.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼
10,000	N. Y. C. 4½s (1966)	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
50,000	‡St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s..	75	75½	75	75½
50,000	‡St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s..	40¾	40¾	40	40¾
$0,000	‡S. L. & S. F. (A) 4s..	65⅞	69¼	65⅞	69¼

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx dividend.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
United Drug	75	78	75	78
United Drug 2d pf....	96	98	93	97

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	85	82	85

* *

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	76	80	76	80
American Brass	270	275	268	275
Atlas Powder	200	205	200	205
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss, (E. W.).....	400	415	400	415
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. F'dry & Forg...	185	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Patent	760	765	760	775
Du Pont Powder, new.	335	345	335	345
Du Pont Powder pf..	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder	875	885	870	890
Hercules Powder pf...	115	119	115	119
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	165	172	165	172
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co....	865	875	865	875
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1,850	1,975	1,850	1,975

DOMESTIC HELP.

Best servants found in the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

NEW ROCK ISLAND PLANS.

Stockholders Will Be Assessed in Order to Raise Capital.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Completion of the joint reorganization plan for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, providing for the raising of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 new capital, was announced today.

The plan has been underwritten by Speyer & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co. of New York, who guarantee to supply any part of the funds that may be lacking through failure of stockholders to pay their assessments, which will amount either to $38 or $40 a share.

On the new Reorganization Committee are G. L. Stone, of Hayden, Stone & Co.; Nathan L. Amster, Charles G. Dawes, and members of the Rock Island Debentures Protective Committee.

In return for assessments paid, the stockholders under the new plan would receive at par new 7 per cent. preferred stock, cumulative to the extent of 5 per cent. per annum.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Julia	.01
Con.	.01	Justice	.03
Andes	.09	Kentucky Con.	.01
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.20
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	.36	Ophir	.23
Challar	.03	Potosi	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Savage	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.29
Hale & Norcross	.04	Union Con.	.30
Jacket Con.	.11	Utah Con.	.01

TONOPAH.		Diamondf'd Dalay	.03
Halifax	.91	Goldfield Con.	.90
Jim Butler	1.00	Goldfield Merger	.11
McNamara	.12	Jumbo Ext.	.94
Mizpah Ext.	.30	Kewanaa	.14
Montana	.33	Lone Star	.07
North Star	.19	Red Lion	.36
Rescue	.40	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Ext.	6.75	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Nev.	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	1.10	Big Jim	1.20
GOLDFIELD.		Man. Big Four	.08
Atlanta	.12	Nevada Hills	.34
Booth	.20	Nevada Packard	.44
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.67
Comb. Fraction	.08	Round Mountain	.74
Diamondf'd B. B.	.06	White Caps	.26

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10	10¾	Granite	67	69
Elkton	23½	26	Isabella	19	20
El Paso	77	84	Jackpot	6	8
Findlay	4¼	4¾	McKinney	42	46
Gold. Cycle	221½	224	Portland	173½	180
Gold Sov.	3½	4	Vindicator	243	250

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Crop advices from Kansas were again of a very pessimistic character, and in consequence the wheat market, after showing some hesitation at the start, developed pronounced firmness, and at the close of the day showed net gains of ¾@1¼c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.29¼; No. 2 hard, $1.28½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.35¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.34, all free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.24½	1.23½	1.56⅝
July	..	..	1.25¼	1.24½	1.33

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.16½	1.14⅝	1.16¼	1.15¼	1.53⅛
July	1.17½	1.15⅝	1.17½	1.16⅜	1.26⅝
September	1.17⅝	1.16	1.17½	1.16½	1.21

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were firmer in sympathy with wheat, closing with net gains of ½@⅝c. The recent rains over the West were thought to have benefited the new crop, although temperatures as a rule were considered too low for active germination and growth. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75	74½	75	74⅝	73⅝
July	74⅝	73⅜	74¼	74	75⅝
September	73¼	72⅝	73¼	73	76⅝

OATS.

The oats market was firm with other grains and on export sales of about a million bushels of Canadian oats. Crop accounts were fairly satisfactory, however, and price changes were narrow, closing only ¼@⅜c higher. The local cash market was steady; standards quoted at 52c; No. 3 white, 50@50½c; No. 4 white, 49@49½c; fancy clipped white, 52@53c; ordinary clipped white, 46½@51c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	46½	51⅝
July	43⅛	42⅝	43	42⅝	40⅝
September	.40	39¾	40	39⅝	45⅝

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil developed a reactionary tendency, and at the close of the day values were at about the lowest, with net losses of 9 to 15 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.50@10.90	10.75
May	..	..	10.65@10.80	10.83
June	10.91	10.86	10.85@10.86	10.96
July	10.95	10.85	10.85@10.87	11.00
August	11.01	10.92	10.93@10.94	11.07
September	11.04	10.96	10.96@10.97	11.09
October	10.10	10.01	10.02@10.04	10.13
November	9.32	9.24	9.24@ 9.25	9.34
December	9.19	9.15	9.14@ 9.15	9.23

COFFEE.

The coffee market was a trifle easier during the first part of the day owing to moderate profit taking and an absence of the active buying which sent values up on Monday. During the day, however, the demand increased steadily, with leading trade interests as well as prominent commission houses on the buying side, and prices advanced to new high records and closed firm with net gains of 5 to 8 points. Total sales were 48,250 bags. Sales were reported of about 6,500 bags of Santos coffee on the spot from one importer to another on the basis of 10½c for 4s, although in a jobbing way 4s were quoted at 10¾c and Rio 7s at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	8.50	8.48	8.49@8.50	8.49
June	..	..	8.51@8.52	8.45
July	8.54	8.45	8.53@8.54	8.48
August	..	..	8.58@8.60	8.53
September	8.63	8.58	8.64@8.65	8.59
October	..	..	8.68@8.70	8.63
November	..	..	8.72@8.74	8.66
December	8.77	8.69	8.77@8.78	8.70
January	..	..	8.81@8.83	8.75
February	..	..	8.86@8.88	8.80
March	..	..	8.91@8.93	8.85
April	..	..	8.95@8.97	8.89

SUGAR.

The futures market did better after the opening, high was unchanged to an advance of 2 points, and a fair demand from trade interests absorbed the rather free offerings of Cuban interests. The market sentiment, however, was more or less unsettled, due to the fact that raw sugar was dull and buyers and sellers were apart. The market closed 3 points net higher to 2 points net lower, with sales for the day 9,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.43@5.45	5.43
June	..	..	5.46@5.48	5.46
July	5.53	5.49	5.49@5.50	5.49
August	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.52	5.50
September	5.56	5.54	5.52@5.54	5.53
October	5.48	5.47	5.46@5.48	5.45
November	5.35	5.34	5.32@5.34	5.33
December	5.09	5.05	5.04@5.06	5.06
January	4.70	4.68	4.67@4.69	4.65
February	..	..	4.47@4.49	4.45
March	..	..	4.48@4.50	4.45
April	..	..	4.49@4.50	4.46

The local market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged at 5.60c to 7.75c for fine granulated. The local market for raw sugar was quiet, and no new business was reported. Holders, however, were still firm in their ideas, and were asking 5¼c for Cubas, cost and freight, for prompt shipment, but buyers were again indifferent and inclined to hold off. In the absence of business prices were nominally unchanged at 5.53c for centrifugal, 5.75c for molasses, and 5½c for Cubas, cost and freight.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easier under liquidation, owing to increasing stocks and on evidences of a less active spot demand. Some leading packing interests were believed to be against the market, and it was thought that the outlook for export business was not encouraging, some authorities claiming that a large part of the recent shipments were on consignment. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Wednesday, 32,000. Kansas City received 19,000 and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	12.87	12.75	12.77	12.87	9.90
September	12.97	12.85	12.87	13.00	9.82
Ribs—					
July	12.75	12.67	12.67	12.77	10.50
September	12.85	12.77	12.77	12.87	10.75
Pork—					
July	23.62	23.45	23.50	23.75	17.95
September	..	..	23.25	23.37	18.25

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 56,483 packages, as compared with 54,164 packages last week. Exports for week to tropical countries, 369 packages. There was a decline of fully 1c in most grades of fresh creamery immediately following the last weekly report. This very greatly improved the trade, and the market has since been active, with a slight recovery at the close. For the last day or two the best grades of creamery have been short, and it was easy to realize 30½c for extras, and 31@31½c for the higher scoring. Medium qualities are also selling pretty well. There has been some improvement in fresh butter, but only a little of it shows real grass flavor. There has been no storing as yet. Renovated eased off a little, and ladles and packing stock declined about 1c, but at the reduced figures there is a little freer trading and a steadier feeling. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 30½c; higher scoring lots, 31@31½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 29½@30c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 28@29c; thirds, 27@27½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 31@31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 29½@30½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 30@30½c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 26½@27½c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 26@27c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25½c; lower grades, 24½@25c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 25c; lower grades, 24@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week 168,631 cases. Arrivals have been running lighter. Western advices continue very firm, especially from northerly sections where the best goods are coming from, and the market here has ruled firm and in sellers' favor, the higher qualities showing the greatest strength. Storage packings have been meeting a fair demand, generally in range of 23½@24c, occasional cars of very closely graded stock of extra fine quality bringing somewhat higher prices. Regular packings from Westerly points have sold mainly at 22½@23½c, some fair qualities from southerly sections, fairly passable as minimum firsts, going at 22c, and stock from more southerly districts ranging generally from 21½c down, most of the Tennessee eggs selling around 20¼@21c. Dirties and checks in very good demand and higher closing firm, although it requires exceptionally fine quality to reach top quotation. Near-by white eggs are of somewhat irregular quality and also a wider range of value; very fancy large chalk-white stock is rated steady to firm, but the larger part of the supply has a value ranging somewhere between 24@25½c, with the average sales around 24¾@25c. Near-by brown eggs firm in the highest grades. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24½@25c; storage packed, firsts, 23¼@24c; regular packed, firsts, 22@23½c; seconds, 20¼@21½c; thirds and poorer, 19@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19¼@20½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@19½c; under grades, 17@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25½@26c; ordinary to good, 24@25c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23½@25c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 24½@25c; gathered brown and mixed, 22¼@24c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 25@26c.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., held May 9, 1916, a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10, 1916, without the closing of the transfer books.

Dated New York, May 9, 1916.

CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, upon the receipt by them of the dividend therein referred to, cause the same to be distributed and paid on July 1, 1916, through their agents, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, pro rata among the holders of Stock Trust Certificates representing First Preferred Stock of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., the same appear upon the books of the Voting Trustees at the close of business on June 10, 1916, without the closing of the transfer books. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Dated New York, May 9, 1916.

CHARLES H. SABIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

DRIGGS-SEABURY ORDNANCE CO.

May 16, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the 1st Preferred Stock, a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the 2nd Preferred Stock, and a quarterly dividend of 5% on the Common Stock of the Company were declared payable June 15

TOLEDO

Toledo Traction, Light & Power Preferred sold yesterday at 77, and the Common at 86, as against 41 and 21 respectively two months ago, at which time we directed attention to the prices of these securities as being materially under their real market values.

The preferred stock looks especially attractive for continued enhancement in value, especially as it carries with it over 14% of accumulated dividends.

We advise the immediate purchase of the preferred on its potential investment value and of the common as a most attractive public utility speculation.

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E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY.

Wilmington, Delaware.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company will be held on the 6th day of June, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, for the purpose of taking action upon a resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted April 26th, 1916, declaring that it is advisable to decrease the capital stock of the Company from sixty millions dollars to four millions dollars by reducing the par value of three hundred and fifty thousand shares of common stock authorized by the Certificate of Incorporation from $100 per share to $10 per share, and also by reducing the two hundred and fifty thousand shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each to five thousand shares of the par value of $100 each by retiring two hundred and forty-five thousand shares owned by the Company, and that Article IV. of the Certificate of Incorporation be amended accordingly, and that the meeting of the stockholders to take action on this resolution be called to be held at the time and place above mentioned.

ALEXIS I. du PONT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURsuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Liberty Bell Souvenir (McCann Patented) Company, Inc., duly adopted on the 31st day of March, 1916, a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at the office of the company, at 220 West 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of May, 1916, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said corporation be forthwith voluntarily dissolved.

Dated April 11th, 1916.

JOSEPH P. BICKERTON, Jr., Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street,
New York City.

The Annual Election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, June 13th, 1916. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTUS V. HEBLY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., on the dates specified, for delivering at the navy yards, stations, etc., naval supplies as follows: May 22, 1916, fuel oil; May 23, 1916, anchors, electric welding apparatus, oil, hair brooms, boatswains' calls, canvas, oil feeders, woolen gloves, groceries, holders for toilet accessories, hose, belt heading machine, cars, punch or shear, punches, cotton rags, anchor shackles, steel, thread, tumblers, cotton and wool underwear, silver-plated ware; May 26, 1916, lubricating oils. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 5-4-16.

PROPOSALS FOR DERRICK BOAT.—U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 22, 1916, and then opened, for construction of a derrick boat. Further information on application.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.—SEALED PROposals will be received here until 11 A. M., June 1, 1916, for extending water and sewerage systems at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Further information on application to Quartermaster.

Corporation for R. & H. Stock

(Riker and Hegeman Co.)

The capital stock of this Company is $4,343,295. It owns $4,343,280 United Drug Common and about half as much United Drug 6% Preferred Stock. The steady advance of United Drug Common and Preferred, based upon the rapid growth of business and earnings of the Company, foreshadows an advance in R & H Stock.

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Pocket Flasks and Wearing Apparel Among Things Passed On.

A. L. Pritchard & Co. yesterday failed to substantiate claims before the Board of General Appraisers affecting the classification under the tariff of lace cushion covers. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. under the provision for lace or embroidered articles, whereas the importers claimed free entry as "artistic antiquities." The firm filed some correspondence with the board relative to the contention, but Judge Waite said this did not constitute proof. The Collector was affirmed.

Happel & McAvoy imported pocket flasks composed of Britannia ware nickel plated. The Collector held that the goods were articles of metal carried on or about the person, and therefore dutiable at 60 per cent. Several claims for lower rates were made by the protestants, but the only one to be considered by the board was for entry at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for." It was shown at the trial that the flasks were intended for carrying whisky or other spirits. A witness for the firm testified that the flasks were not in the same class with lead pencils which were generally caried in pockets at all times. The flasks, he said, were sometimes carried on the person and frequently in valises. Judge Sullivan found in favor of the importers.

Florent Bauwens, St. Louis, had a disagreement with the Custom House men regarding the classification of small rubber balloons which the testimony showed were inflated with gas. They had the names of various city parks stamped on them, and were imported in an unfinished condition. The importer contended that entry should be allowed as india rubber manufactures calling for duty at 10 per cent. The board decided not to disturb the Collector's return at 35 per cent. as toys or their parts.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, won in a claim for lower duty on blue serge costumes trimmed with ostrich feathers, the jackets being ornamented with pieces or stripe of silk braid. It was testified at the trial that the appraising officers ignored the ostrich feather trimming in making the classification, and based their return on the fact that the jackets were ornamented with braid. Duty was accordingly taken at 60 per cent. as appliqued wearing apparel. Judge Howell found that the goods were composed in chief value of wool and in part of braid. He sustained the claim for entry at 35 per cent. as wool wearing apparel.

A dispute over the value of Mexican currency formed the subject of a decision by Judge Waite in the protest case of the Compania Harinera del Norte. Wheat bran was imported at Eagle Pass, invoiced at 2 cents per kilo and appraised at 5 cents for the same quantity. It appeared that liquidation was made on the basis of $.498 as the value of the Mexican dollar. The claim of the importers was that the Mexican dollar had depreciated in value and was worth at the time of importation only $.85. The Director of the Mint's proclaimed value, however, for the quarter during which the importation took place was $.498. Judge Waite, overruling the protest, said the importers had not gone about the matter in the right way. The General Appraiser said that the method open to the protestants to have the depreciation recognized was to have proceeded under Section 25 of the tariff, or under Section 2,908 of the revised statutes and the regulations issued to govern these provisions.

The failure on the part of the Continental Paper Company of this city to submit proof of its contention resulted yesterday in the board affirming a comparatively high rate of duty on so-called saline board, known in the trade as salt wall board. The Collector levied 25 per cent. duty under the provision for cardboard while the firm claimed 5 per cent. tax under the provision reading "common paperbox board." Judge Fischer said the bare official record gave no warrant for disturbing the Collector's classification.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 16.—Twenty-nine corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $25,487,000, were chartered today. They include: The Smith-Bithen Corporation, to take over the Vitagraph Companies of America and England, motion pictures, booking agent, theatres, brokerage, $25,000,000. ($10,000,000 preferred, 7 per cent.); A. I. Smith, W. T. Rock, A. E. Smith, J. S. Blackton, East 15th St. and Locust Av., Brooklyn.

Canisteo Tanning Co., Inc., Canisteo, tanning, leather, $150,000; R. J. Tibbetts, W. D. Reynolds, F. Flohr, Canisteo.

R. L. C. Specialty Co. Inc., Buffalo, household, electric supplies, auto parts, oils, paints, $50,000; R. L. and D. D. Cary, B. J. Crawford, Gowanda.

Oil Handling Equipment Co., Inc., oil handling equipment, machinery, pumps, valves, $20,000; Sanford F. Davis, M. V. Manischewitz, 3,261 Broadway.

Worden Efficiency Sales Co., Inc., advertising, efficiency systems, special sales superintendents, $5,000; Jos. F. Dorsey, T. Wolcott, W. J. Worden, 258 Riverside Drive.

Burns Forwarding Corporation, Buffalo, deal in and forward grain products, $25,000; B. Burns, Jr., Franklin Bldg., Chas. A. Baker, Bull & Wilbur, Inc., Otisville, sand, gravel, brick, stone, lumber, cement, $30,000; F. H. Finn, J. L. Wilbur, G. R. Bull, Bloomingburg.

Seventeen Madison Avenue, Inc., realty, construction, $25,000; R. F. Buchanan, W. G. Bourne, W. M. Kingsley, Yonkers.

Brous Window Shade and Awning Co., Inc., Bronx, $10,000; G. S., P. P., and L. Hopp, 823 St. Nicholas Av.

Globe Auto Service Co., Inc., autos, accessories, $10,000; M. Baum, L. M. Eisenberg, M. Lefkowitz, 308 West 97th St.

Cardinal Film Corp., motion pictures, $10,000; C. Smith, G. B. Smith, Yonkers, L. Kenney, 97 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle.

Libby Lunch Co., Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, $10,000; J. Levine, L. C. and C. Goldman, 40 West Broadway.

Frank G. Bostock, Inc., exhibition of animals, trained and wild; shows, amusements, $5,000; F. P. Craft, C. E. Pope, J. Horsley, 201 West 111th St.

Glens Falls Electric Installation Co., Inc., mechanical, electrical engineers, machinery, devices, $5,000; C. M. Marsh, F. R. Swiss, W. H. Lamont, Glens Falls.

College Hills Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; F. Buchanan, W. G. Bourne, Jr., K. R. Miner, Yonkers.

Skinnell Silver Plating Co., Inc., glassware, crockery, leather goods, silk, gold, silver, and metal ware, $5,000; H. E. Mahoney, E. and D. A. Skinnell, Whitestone.

Seneca River Iron Works, Baldwinsville, structural steel, architectural iron, contracting, construction, $5,000; A. M. Hall, M. R. and L. Locks, Baldwinsville.

Patri Moore & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, live dressed animals, poultry, farm produce, $5,000; J. L. Petraglia, W. C. Moore, W. Richmond, 157 Forbell Av., Brooklyn.

Popular Optics Corp., Brooklyn, optical, scientific instruments, $10,000; H. B. Goldschmidt, J. G. Eichenbaum, P. H. Wagner, 1,265 Broadway.

International Commercial Corporation, commission, selling agents, construction, iron, fertilizers, ores, oils, quarrying, storage, $10,000; H. D. Freeman, P. H. Kats, T. B. Harrison, 31 Broadway.

Block, Weill & Goodman, Inc., dresses, ladies' wearing apparel, $8,000; E. F. Bunce, R. Goldman, A. H. Block, 507 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.

Eberson's Millinery Shop, Inc., Brooklyn, millinery stores, $5,000; H. S. Kressel, M. Hofstatter, E. Eberson, 1,076 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Colby Realty Corporation, Boston, Mass., improvement of realty in Newton, Mass., and New York; notes held by Joseph L. Colby, as trustee, $350,000. Representative, John B. Pine, 68 Wall St., New York.

Western Cartridge Company, Jersey City, N. J., $25,000. Representative, Eugene O. Zealy, 71 Broadway, New York.

Capital Increases: New Era Publishing Company, Inc., New Rochelle, $10,000 to $100,000; Practitioners Laboratory, Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000; Ralph Full Dress and Tuxedo Company, Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Myrophone Company, Inc., Manhattan; Knickerbocker Briquetting Company, Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 16.—Charters filed: Surprise Lake Corporation, Paterson, deal in real estate, $25,000; William L. Shane, George Billingland, and Thomas F. Vigorita, Paterson.

Medical Milk Commission of Union County, N. J., Inc., to procure the production of milk of the quality of "certified milk," $5,000; Frank C. Ard, Benjamin Van D. Hedges, Frederic S. Hughes, William H. Murray, Robert R. Sinclair, Westfield.

Summer Course at Hunter.

Hunter College will register students on July 6 for its first Summer session. Beginning on July 10 classes will be held daily in all academic departments, both required and optional courses from the regular curriculum being offered. Full credit toward a degree will be allowed on exactly the same terms as in the Winter session.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH in green at popular prices. Hanauer, Armstein & Seigel, 121 West 17th.

CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS. Dress house will purchase quantities of serges and poplins at a price. Address Box G 289 Times Downtown.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at misses', juniors', ladies' Fall coats, pile and cloth fabrics. 146 West 25th, 12th floor.

CONTRACTORS on Summer ladies' dresses; styles not necessary; steady work. 12th floor, 134 West 36th.

CONTRACTORS on popular-priced silk dresses; bring own Fall samples. 8th floor, 158 West 29th St.

CONTRACTOR wanted on Windsor ties. George B. Karson Co., Richmond Hill, N. Y. C.

CORDED CREPES, white ground, with colored yard cords. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

COTTON GOODS, plain and fancy. We are open for quantity at a cheap price. Halper & Friedman, 627 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE and GEORGETTE. Open to buy large quantities for spot cash. Address Box G 288 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors who make only the better grade silk and serge dresses can write for appointment. Z 208 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Silk and wash dresses, large quantities, to close before moving. Jacobus Brothers & Co., 34 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Will look at white cotton, Georgette crepe, and navy taffeta dresses. 10th floor, 6 West 33d.

PLUSHES wanted; any quantity; will pay cash. Farragut 9810.

SUITS.—Open for 500 suits, better kind only; spot cash. 168 Madison Av., 7th floor.

SUITS and SKIRTS.—The Charles William Stores will look at suits and skirts for the Fall catalogues at their New York office, 40 East 21st St., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. Do not submit samples unless you own or control complete stocks of materials.

TAFFETA.—Wanted, pink and white taffeta, for cash. 7,899 Madison Square.

TAFFETA wanted, 36-inch plaid, about 75c. Madison Square 4360.

TENDER SILKS and Seconds in Velvets and Velveteens, will buy. M 164 Times.

WAISTS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, open for jobs silk and cotton waists; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Lavis, Resident Buyer, 707 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 7197.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 19 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ATTRACTIVE and complete lines of Summer dresses, waists, skirts, suits, and coats to close; samples may be seen at Room 1,106, 49 East 21st St.; very unusual and special values. Phone Gramercy 1700.

BOAS of ostrich and marabou for immediate delivery. Deutsch, 591 Broadway.

COATS, for immediate delivery, in poplin, check, corverts, velours, and chinchillas. Charles Press, 27 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out Springs, black Tafts, French serges, and shepherd check materials. Excello, 127 West 17th.

DRESSES.—100 changeable and sulard silk dresses; former prices up to $6.50 each; to close at $3 sat. Call Jos. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—A big job in boys' wash suits and children's dresses to be closed out at reasonable prices. Fishgold Bros., 123 Prince St.

DRESSES.—We have a great assortment of five-wire navy taffeta and Georgette crepe dresses. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk jersey sport dresses; snappy styles; exceptional prices. Sam Engiander, 32 Union Square, 8647 Stuyvesant.

DRESSES, cotton, for immediate delivery; latest styles; very reasonable. Eagle Dress Co., 120 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Wash and silk; immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 181 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses; price $5.50. Harris, 181 West 36th St.

DRESSES, WAISTS.—Cotton, silk; jobs only; low prices. 30 East 20th St., 5th floor.

ELASTIC BRAIDS for the manufacturing trade; satisfactory deliveries. G 285 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.—Cotton cloth, about 100,000 pounds; white canvas remnants, ⅛ to 1 yard wide, 1 to 4 yards long, about half 1 ounce and half 18 ounce per square yard; about 100,000 yards satsena, cambrics, and drills, 36-inch goods, part mercerized, for shirts, coat linings, &c.; 36-inch, about 3,000 pounds fancy shirting remnants, ⅛ yard and under, for small garments, pocketings, &c. New York office, 43 Leonard St., Room 402. Phone Franklin 1355. Chas. A. Baker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

NET DRESSES.—300; snappy styles; immediate delivery. Frances Dress, 154 W. 21st.

SATIN MERVEILLEUX, Duchess, Taffetas, Messalines, Peau de Soies. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

SHOES.—Jobs in shoes for out-of-town and export trade. Kirsh, 9 Lispenard St.

SILK, JAP.—50 pieces best 5¼ mummy at 47¼ cents; 5% cash. J. J., 199 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—A few lots to close. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—1,000 on hand; mixtures, corduroy, and serges; $1.25 net cash. H. B. Schwartz, 16 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery, Greeley 3606. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—800 silks, serges, gabardines, poplins, checks; also 200 coats; close out cheap. Rosen & Flower, 140 West 36th.

SUITS.—100 ladies' suits, regular $18.50, sacrifice $8.75. A. Margules, 20 W. 19th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Suits, $8.50; coats, $3; closing out. Cohen & Edelman, 12 W. 31st St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Close out cheap. J. Buchman, 38 West 26th St.

SUITS and COATS of better grade at closing prices. A. Schwartz & Co., 20-28 W. 33d.

SUITS and COATS.—100, to close out; cheap. Paris Cloak Co., 1,270 Broadway, Room 602.

SUITS and COATS.—Better grade to close out. Alper & Schults, 140 W. 22d St.

SUITS AND COATS to close out; cheap. Wolf & Mosholin, 12 West 32d.

SWEATERS.—Fiber silks to close out below cost. Franklin 6183. Room 818, 877 B'way.

TOOTH or TALCUM POWDER.—Make us an offer on quantities of 1 to 1,000 gross. Bel Bon Co., 107 Hamburg Place, Newark, N. J.

WAISTS, DRESSES, SKIRTS for mail-order jobbers, department stores; commission. Showroom, Spring 3862.

WOOL FLANNEL.—Have 500 pieces 54-inch dark green wool flannel, suitable for men's shirts. M 22 Times.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WAIST SALESMAN, selling best specialty shops and department stores, New York, Brooklyn, nearby towns, open for good line of silk waists from $25 per dozen and upward, to start July 1; can safely guarantee $75,000 to $100,000 yearly business for the right house. N 45 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....5@5¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....5@5¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Featuring Black and White Hose.

There seems to be quite a little tendency on the part of some of the larger retail dry goods stores here to feature novelty hosiery in black and white. Several unusual effects are offered to the consumers, among them a white stocking that shows a solidly-knit boot effect decorated with fancy black clocking. The upper part of this stocking is plain, but has open stripes that begin at the top of the boot. Another novelty shows a white ground with a saw-tooth effect in short, closely-placed black stripes of varying lengths. The centre stripe in each "tooth" is the longest, the others gradually growing shorter until the motif is completed, when they slowly lengthen to form the next "tooth." Several varieties of embroidered black polka dots on white grounds are among the offerings, some of the dots being nearly as big as a dime.

Interested in Fur Collars.

The representative of a well known firm of clothing manufacturers reports that overcoats with fur collars are selling exceptionally well for next Winter. A visit was paid him recently by a fur manufacturer who was following up this business. The furrier had previously catered entirely to the women's wear trade and wished to be informed on the opportunities for him in the clothing line. Hudson seal is perhaps the fur in most poular use among the clothiers for the making of fur collars.

Overcoats Are Longer.

Next Fall and Winter overcoats are wanted by the retailers in longer than the ordinary sizes. The reason given for this is that the 38 and 39 inch sizes that were sold last Winter did not protect their wearers as they should from the cold. Ulsters are selling much better than they have for some time, and the principal demand is on the 42-inch size. From parts of the country where the weather is colder than in the large cities 46 inch and 48 inch ulsters are being taken. Pinched back ulster models have proved quite the popular style in the orders so far received. Slanting welt and slash pockets are being featured.

Short Coats in Greater Demand.

It was only by accident that one of the local clothing retailers discovered the extent of the demand for short coat sizes. He carried no stock of these until it was necessary at one time for the manufacturer supplying him to send in several short sizes in place of regular sizes on a hurry-up order. To the retailer's surprise he had no difficulty in selling the short coats, and found that the demand on them was quite lively. The short size is one inch shorter than the regular size, and is designed to fit the man who is well proportioned, but lacks the usual height for his build. When the regular size is cut down for him the result is a misshapen garment, the pockets being too close to the bottom of the coat.

Fall Styles May Be Fewer.

Between being busy delivering Spring goods and booking business for Fall on merchandise of a more or less semi-staple nature, reports from the shoe trade say the manufacturers are not finding a great deal of time to work out new styles for the coming Fall season. Eight-inch lace shoes, with black vamps, black heels and ivory tops, lead all the other combinations for women in the Fall business placed to date. Some of them have large perforations around the vamp, with the light top showing through. In the men's shoes some are being bought with gray cloth or buck tops and black vamps. On mahogany vamps walnut brown cloth or buck tops are used. In the current business done, white shoes for all ages and occasions are selling fast. The movement of white sport oxfords is said to be surprisingly good.

Sunshine Would Cheer Lace Men.

The cloudy and rainy weather that has marked the last few days has not exceeded the gloom that has been evident during the same period in the lace trade. Some of the optimists are finally beginning to lose hope, though others cling to the idea that the fat can still be pulled out of the fire in a business way if the next two weeks or so will produce warm, bright weather. If it does not, the hopes that have been held for a good showing at the end of the season, despite the poor start, will go a-glimmering. The same thing is true of the embroidery outlook. The impression in the latter field, especially among the domestic producers, is that it will be the hardest kind of luck to have the continuation of unseasonable weather offset the sterling opportunity for business that was presented them this year by the interference of the war with the production of foreign goods.

Rubber Market Slumping Again.

The failure of the recovery of two cents a pound in the prices asked for some of the leading grades of crude rubber in the local market to bring out any large buying by domestic manufacturing interests has resulted in a further slump. Several days ago, under the influence of a better feeling in the British market, local prices took an upturn here after several weeks of steady, but slow, decline. While it resulted in improved buying by some of the smaller users, who evidently were not covered as fully as they would like to be, the larger buyers figuratively turned up their noses at the rise and stood pat. It did not take much of this attitude to put the market back on the downgrade. Yesterday these prices were quoted for spot delivery: Upriver, fine, 69½c.; coarse, 52c.; pale crepe, 70c., and smoked sheets, 69½c.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

The weather, coupled with the continued firmness of the mills in their price views regarding gray cloths, kept trading light in this market yesterday. The bag makers were again after sheetings, seeking goods for June, July, and August delivery. For 4.25s the mills were asking 5¼ cents, while 6¼ cents was done on 48-square four-yard goods. There was not much call for printcloths, though some struggling business was reported on 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s for midsummer delivery at prices quoted below. Other goods were firmly held, but quiet. Closing printcloth prices:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5½c	37-inch, 64-60s	5½c

More Talk Than Actual Sales.

A silk manufacturer said yesterday that there has been "more talk than actual sales," where the reports of cut-and-up selling their dress goods to the retail trade are concerned. He based his assertion on the opinion held generally in the trade that prices for silk in the near future will be much higher than they are today. "The buyers know that, if they sacrifice the goods they have bought, later on they will have to buy back similar goods at higher prices. On this account I do not place much faith in the reports of heavy sales to the retail trade, owing to the labor situation in the garment trade. The well informed buyer is risking even a long carryover of the goods he has in stock, knowing full well that the interest charges will come near the advances which will be made once the cutting-up trade starts in buying."

Prosperity Is Widespread.

Not all of the recent improvement in business has been confined to the lines best-known by the general public. For instance, such products as stove lining, roof cement, boiler covering, &c., have been more in demand since Jan. 1 than at any other time in recent years, if not ever, and this in the face of the sharp advances that are being made on many of the products in question. Whether the improved buying has been due to an increased consuming demand, or whether it is the result of attempts by buyers of these articles to anticipate the advance, is problematical. The fact remains, however, that both the big and little houses in these lines are getting their full share of orders. A well-known middle-sized concern reports that during February and March, which are normally the quietest months in the year for it, it did the biggest business in its history for those months. It is further reported that its aggregate sales make very favorable comparisons with months that are generally large in normal times.

BUSINESS NOTES.

P. J. Barash, formerly President and Treasurer of the L. I. Baron Company, skirt manufacturers of 33-44 West Twenty-first Street, has resigned to enter the same line for himself.

As an indication of the unusual interest being taken in foreign trade matters at the present time, Commercial Agent Casey, in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, yesterday called attention to the fact that visitors last week at the bureau made a new record. The average number of callers weekly is about 350, but the number increased to 835 last week. Many of the callers, the agent said, came for information which they asserted could not be obtained elsewhere.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Real Estate Company, 527 Fifth Avenue, by Weschler & Kahn, attorneys for Albert W. Hester, Jr., $1,500; John C. Hildreth, $1,000, and Lester M. Heyman, $1,500, all holders of bonds.

STATE LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the State Line Telephone Company of 10 Wall Street and of Peekskill by the Corporation Securities Company, a creditor, for $2,950, balance of a note. The company made an assignment on Monday.

I. MICHELMAN & BROS., INC., clothing manufacturer, 880 Broadway, has made an assignment to Henry H. Kaufman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the corporation by F. R. A. Stiefel, $500; Amos F. Cummins, $350, and H. Abrams, $1,000. Liabilities are $18,000 and assets $7,500.

Dr. JOSEPH LIPMAN, 314 East Fiftieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of a judgment obtained against him on April 19 by Miss Susie Nagy for $2,041 for breach of promise to marry. His total liabilities are $16,188 and assets $4,575 in real estate in the First and Second Wards of Queens, subject to a mortgage of $2,745 to the Courtney Development Company. Nearly all the other debts are for cash loans.

FRANK S. BEARD, stenographer, 154 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $10,273 and no assets.

EDWARD NEWMAN, traveling salesman, residing at the Hotel Bristol, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $865 and no available assets.

MAX POLLAKOFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Pollakoff, men's furnishing goods and dry goods, 1,441 St. Nicholas Avenue, by Smart Waist Company, Inc., $157; Charles Sandberg, $96; H. Fisher & Co., $48; Seligman & Co., about $96; Mittenthal, $88, and Irving Weinberg, $10. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000. He made an assignment on May 8.

MORGAN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morgan Brothers, Albert B. Morgan, composing the firm of Morgan Brothers, livery stable, New Rochelle, by Glasser Grain Company, $1,400; Robert H. Scott, $2,108, and Nicholas Louli, $1. It was alleged that they transferred the livery stable property on Jan. 18 to Harriet M. Morgan, wife of Charles H. Morgan, and on April 13 they made an assignment to Charles D. Jarvis.

SEIDL-HELLENBERG COMPANY, INC., manufacturers of dresses at 3 West Thirty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,706 and assets $2,483, realized by the assignee.

MILES SHILBERG, wholesale dealer in millinery at 18 West Thirty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Harvey J. Cohen.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 16.—Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed as follows:

Erasmo Di Russo, fruit, Somerville, salesman. Liabilities $26,650, no assets.

George Rosati of Medford, salesman. Liabilities $26,876, no assets.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Cushing, doing business as the Cushing Refrigerator Company, Boston, in the interest of J. J. Silvestro, representing three creditors with claims of $695.

Referee Olmstead has appointed Arthur R. Morris receiver of the St. Louis Rubber Company under a bond of $900.

Referee Darling has appointed John Gordon receiver for the Charles F. Whittle Manufacturing Company of Boston under a bond of $4,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Arthur W. Shipman, a manufacturers' agent, 4,945 Alden Street; voluntary petition. Liabilities, $11,405; assets, nil.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Motor Finance Co.—City of N. Y.	$252.45
Molasses Products Co.—Same	135.37
Moray's Lunch System—Same	135.37
Mercantile Printing & Stationery Co.—Same	111.93
Mansor & Jacobson, Inc.—Same	182.21
Morris, Martin E.—Same	369.61
Munger, De Y. Louis—Same	486.65
MacNeary, John K.—Same	269.61
P. M. Musica Co.—Same	206.61
Robert J. Mahoney, Inc.—Same	185.37
Associated Properties, Inc., and Chas. B. Heitman—A. Davis et al.	220.99
Edgelow Smith & Co.—Tapley Co.	354.39
Ashi, Abraham G.—M. Ashkar	360.20
Bronx Cut Stone Co.—M. Giordano	1,716.88
Bogel, Arthur D.—L. Milch	107.88
Badham, Chas. H.—Schmidt-Dauber Co.	182.98
Bingham, James M.—E. Goggin	2,439.25
Bloomer, George—A. M. Farley	2,113.50
Bruce, Thomas—E. Stark et al.	2,185.75
Black, Madeline—O. H. La Barre	846.17
Bronstein, Solomon—B. Resseibach	115.00
Dommisch, Herman, Jr.—Richard E. Tribault, Inc.	251.28
De Rosa, Gennaro and Cupone Vincenso—G. Garra et al.	180.17
Dreadner, Joseph—Sigmund Koeppel	1,000.00
Max Laber and Jacob Koeppel—J. Horwitz	118.76
Duval Co.—J. C. Kun	1,510.24
Deans Mary E.—C. Hoch et al.	541.59
Dadt, Christopher—Metropolitan Opera Co., costs	137.45
Ernst, Max—Importers and Traders Nat. Bank of N. Y.	14,667.30
Ernst, Alice M.—Same	14,667.30
Eckhardt, Peter C.—S. A. V. Eckhardt	5,158.56
Eckhardt, Frederick—Same	5,332.49
Fechter, Adolph J.—J. R. Clarke	306.11
Geiger, Joseph—X. A. Wanser	120.91
Gilmore, Harry—Pabst Brewing Co.	2,053.94
Gentner, Solomon—E. A. Kingsland et al.	608.31
Greenbaum, Moses—F. G. Kemp	242.30
Gelia, Francesco—G. Rocco	206.41
Horsey, Frederick A.—Farmers Loan and Trust Co.	9,799.30
Heyer, Nathan S., Sam Heyer, and Mollie Perbindee—People, &c.	300.00
Holzman, Samuel—M. May et al.	386.85
Sams—Same	726.90
Isman, Felix—H. Josephy et al.	10,021.63
I. Shapiro & Co., Inc.—W. P. Connell	238.62
Isemann, William—S. Loewenthal et al.	258.07
Jones, Robert W.—F. Forman	175.59
John Liddle Cut Stone Co.—G. F. McCoy	1,488.06
Jankowsky, Goldie—H. Brown, costs	107.88
Kintzburger, Myrtle—Sulsberger & Sons Co. of America	142.76
Kapelowitz, Max—O. K. Button Moulds Mfg. Co., Inc.	522.16
Krueger, Julius H.—C. N. Herold	181.73
Knabe, Ernest J., Jr., and William—Same	206.61
Kehoe, Chas. F.—Hayden Co.	5,128.70
Ke

COTTON BELT RAINS TURN MARKET WEAK

Opens Steady on Good Cables, Grows Easier, Then Regains Much of Loss in Late Rally.

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE BILL

Liverpool's Early Opening to Save Daylight Begins Next Week—Weather Report Today.

After opening steady yesterday in response to good cables, cotton turned easier, with a good deal of selling by reactionists and local professionals. The rather general rains over the Eastern Belt, which were posted on the big weather map of the Exchange, were responsible for a good deal of liquidation. The market at one time was weak and about 10 points below the closing of Monday, but a late rally reduced this loss and left the close 1 to 7 points net lower.

There is every indication that the drought has been broken by rains over Mississippi, Alabama, and the Carolinas. The precipitation was very heavy in parts of North Carolina. The rainfall ranges from 1¼ to 2¼ inches. At some points in Tennessee and Alabama the weather gauge showed 3 inches.

Liverpool was fairly strong yesterday. The market there was due about 2 points lower, and at one time yesterday it was 6 points higher on the near positions, and 2 points higher for the distant months.

Cables announced that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, beginning next Monday, May 22, would open at 10 A. M., their time, and continue until 4:30 P. M. This is in accordance with the plan of turning the clocks in Great Britain one hour ahead for daylight saving. While there has been some effort to induce the New York Cotton Exchange to begin trading earlier in consequence of the action of Liverpool, it is not at all likely that the innovation will be adopted. The closing in Liverpool will be timed 4:30 P. M. instead of 4 P. M., as hertofore, and will be received here about 10:50 A. M.

Senator Smith of South Carolina has introduced a bill in Congress to regulate Cotton Exchanges. The bill permits the buyer to demand and receive the grade of cotton for which he contracted. If any other grade is offered and received on the contract, it must be by mutual consent.

Today's weekly weather report is expected to be somewhat unfavorable, as it will not take into consideration the rains breaking the drought in the Eastern Belt.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, Augusta 12 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged. Middling 12.35. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.83	12.78	12.81@12.83	12.82@12.83
July	12.96	12.85	12.91@12.93	12.93@12.94
Oct.	13.06	12.94	13.01@13.02	13.00@13.07
Dec.	13.20	13.18	13.17@13.18	13.22@13.23
Jan.	13.25	13.19	13.22@13.23	13.27@13.28
Mar.	13.40	13.35	13.37@13.39	13.41@13.42

Total port receipts, 18,120 bales; last week, 13,650 bales; last year, 16,679 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,886	9,647	9,647
New Orleans	5,906	4,774	4,313
Mobile	399	411	14
Savannah	2,479	4,085	2,071
Charleston	429	1,107	92
Wilmington	582	453	41
Norfolk	861	965	171

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	847	930	762
Memphis	410	1,532	1,052
St. Louis	100	3,748	3,075
Houston	3,217	1,387	1,383

Exports, 4,807 bales; total thus far this season, 4,179,529 bales; total last season, 4,584,901 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,747	Galveston	13.10	240,022	328,078
1,420	New Orleans	12.75	258,793	286,026
25	Mobile	12.63	20,338	23,919
1,170	Savannah	12¾	130,370	107,260
——	Charleston	12¾	69,802	63,132
——	Wilmington	12¾	52,240	50,664
——	Norfolk	12.75	92,375	65,898
1,618	Augusta	12.63	105,700	108,943
600	Memphis	13c	113,731	123,315
——	St. Louis	13c	18,121	29,677
1,978	Houston	13.05	84,321	97,284

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance at 8.54d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 7,000 bales. American, 3,000. Market closed quiet.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

POST AV, s w corner of 204th St, 40x98; Marco Tosti against Preferred Investing Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$2,080

SEAMAN AV, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 100x100; Goodman & Lipsky against Frank Wilson Construction Co., owner and contractor $450

2D AV, 1,477; Triborough Marble and Tile Works, Inc., against Max Friedman and David Weiss, owners; Benjamin Feldman, contractor $50

8D AV, 1,904; Isaac Metz against Elizabeth A. Colt, owner and contractor.....$360

117TH AV, e s, 82m last 63d; Grossman & Sons against John S. and Edgar S. Appleby, owners; William L. McElreavy, contractor.....$155

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, n e corner of Crotona Park North, 63x98; Marco Tosti against John Doe and Beta Investing Co., Inc., owners; Beta Investing Co., Inc., contractor.....$2,590

HARRISON AV, s e s Tremont Av, 50x90; Marco Tosti against John Doe and Frenall Co., Inc., owners; Frenall Co., Inc., contractor $1,204

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

2ND ST, s s, 205 ft w of 4th Av; Gold & Schildcrout against Frank G. Ormsby et al., May 8, 1916 .....$88

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

184TH ST, s w corner of Webster Av, 62x97; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., to erect one 5-story apartment $50,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,473; Tillie S. Cahn et al. against Charles Henschke et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

WILLETT ST, 261; Thomas Manahan et al. against Nathan Ulman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. T. Booth.

3D ST, 122 to 128, West, and Minetta Lane, 32 and 14; M. Josephine Ely against Kenneth McN. Wylie et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

80TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Avenue A, 18x100.8; Isaiah A. Schappert against John A. Schappert, executor, et al., action to reform deed; attorney, J. F. Dempsey.

113TH ST, s s, 198 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50x100.10; Isabella M. Hayes et al. against Mary A. Stokes et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. J. Martin.

119TH ST, 72 East; Walter F. Gladdell et al. against Drieda Hart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

184TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 75x99.11; William Rankin against Congregation Mount Sinai of Washington Heights et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adams.

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tremont Av, 100x122.7; Emil W. Klappert against Cleland Realty Co., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Weissbrod & Kranz.

BRIGGS AV, n s, 250 ft e of Bedford Park Boulevard, 100x110; Sadie B. Morgenstern against Briggs Building Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. N. Tunkman.

LOT 223, map of 297 lots owned by the Hunts Point Estates; Julius Buchman against Jacob Weissman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. T. Siera.

LOT 583, map of building lots belonging to W. A. and H. C. Mapes, Twenty-fourth Ward; Frederick W. Koch against Salvatore Demamo et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. G. Mapes.

TINTON AV, 1,117 to 1,121; Samuel Horowitz against Solomon B. Rains, action to compel specific performance of contract; attorney, J. W. Bryant.

BEST HELP.

Merchants requiring superior help make known their wants in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Adv.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 436, P. O. Bldg.

Thacher<Transit Const Co.
Oriental Tissue Co<Louis De Jonge Co.
Compagnie Gen Trans<Bump.
Hammond<Man Elec Supply.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room No. 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Am Warehouse, &c.
Co<Davison Lumber.
Peterson<SS Reliance.
Re Owners Tug Ice King, Limitation, &c.
Goff<Munson SS Line.
Cornell Steel Co<CNY.
Kennerly<Tug Dauntless.
Hud Nav Co<Tug Ira M Hedges.
Hurley<Tug Wm A Jamison.

DISTRICT COURT — Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom No. 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Leech<I Bernstein.
Same<S Hyman Co.
Same<H Bernstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Fischeraucr<P & R RR.
Brooks<L V RR.
Costello<D, L & W RR.
Bunzinger<Penn RR.
Egan<Erie RR.
Adamowitch<NY Cent RR.
Prov Wash Ins Co<Owens.
US<Karplus.
Sherman Nat Bank.
US Trust Co<Anderson Bankers' Trust<Lowe.
Farm L & T<Anderson Guaranty Trust<same.
Central Trust<same.
Lawyers' T & T<same
Peck<Lowe.
Henry<Oe Stm Nav.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Hubbell, Slack & Co<SS Segurance.
Re SS Oceana.
Gronsky<L & W Coal.
Sawickas<same.
Burt Co<Ritchie & Co.
US, (on behalf of Jos Bloch)<Masonry Con.
Reimer<Mich San, &c.
Kleinert Rub Co<Ekl Shield & Rub Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

NY & NJ Transp Co<Tug Irene.
At 3 P. M. Fickle<Barge Chicago.
Bridgins<Barge Edward Moore.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Quagliotta<St'd Arch.
Miller<Campbell.
T. A. Gillespie & Co<H. S. Monaughan, Inc.
Nahme<CNY.
Mackey<Hasbrouck.
Lawrence, Son & Gerrish<Lodge.
R & L Co<Metz.
Jeffrey<Selwin.
Harwood Barley Mfg Co<Wiggins.
Bruce<Cortigue M & D.
Allen<Gen Acc, &c, Co.
Brown<Robinson.
Wash Sav Bk<Title & G Co, Rochester (2)
Emmet<Wash Sav Bk.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Fries<Jandik<Cons Tel & Subway Co. (2.)
Goldberg<C I & B RR.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<Scott, (2.)
Voorhees<Burke.
Am & British Mfg Co<Int Power Co.
Catalana<Frank.
Becker<Rubin Rty Co.
Peters<Jeffery<CNY<Goldschmidt, (2.)
Wiesbader<United Fruit Co.
Duffy<Duffy.
Taiskoff<Elkema.
Kallman<N Y Rys.
McQuillan<Birch.
Shaw Lodge.
Fay<Pell.
Re Marrone.
Bey<Circuit Realty Co.
Habel<B'klyn, Q Co & Sub R R.
Re CNY, (Lattahze.)
Re CNY.
Re Breese.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Carell<Rosenblatt.
Clark<Fisher.
Re Humphrey.
Jarmulowsky<Isaacs.
Wolff<Jamison.
Maher<Tansy.
Kelman<Eckert.
Rosenzweig<Rosenzweig.
Merk<Merk.
Re CNY, (Rosedale Av.)
Sternberg<Fischer.
Bachman<Demorest.
Same<Horace E.
Wood<Hazlett.
Washington<Washington.
Fairfoute<Roberge.
Re Douglas.
Phillips<Wolf.
Lingham<SS Kresge Co.
Dixie Dem Club, Inc<Woods.
Re O'Leary.
Baum<Chipperfield.
Gattesman<Spere.
Rogers, Peet & Co<Bernheim & Co.
Junt<Greif.
Butler<Laemmle.
Rose<Hicks.
Blake<Charles Britton Trucking Co.
Offner<Imperial Restaurant, Inc.
Fucey<C I & B'klyn Rys.
Oppenheim<Met St Ry CNY<Jacobs.
Vernum<Huntington.
Perkins-Goodwin Co<Anchor Paper Co, I.
Carew<Munsen SS Line.
Frank<Frank.
Mazelka<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Myrine<Martino.
Doble<Penn Coal Co.
Eastern N Y Wet Wash Laundry Co<Abrahams.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Greenberg<Goldberg & Greenberg. (2.)
Fieldsteel<MacDuffie.
Greenberg<Goldberg & Greenberg.
Manheimer<Dorgas.
Schleisch<Schleisch.
Re Adams St.
Parkhurst<Curtiss.
Mitchem<Mitchem.
Madden<Schlieffel.
Esler<Esler.
Baby Show Exhib Co<Crowell Publ Co.
Mayer<Mayer.
Tanzer<Tanzer.
Gustafson<Gustafson.
Kaufman<Kaufman.
Elsass<Elsass.
Trompeter<Trompeter.
Schmidt<Schmidt, (2.)
Schleisch<Schleisch.
Demurrer:
Grant Fire Assn Co<State Bank.
Preferred causes:
Kinnesry<Learny.
Greenman<Greenman.
General calendar:
Miller<Steiner.

PART IV.—————, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nettleton<Nettleton, Dc Marco<Lefee.
S I Bridge Co<Price.
Rhoades<Blaire.
Meenan<Gore.
Wolf<Donowick.
Wm Bradley & Son<Gould.
Dayton<China-Am Imp Co.
Clear.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lewis<Nielsen.
Fay<NY Herald Co.
Same<Tribune Assn.
Tashjian<Spengeman.
Barrett<NY & QCoRR
Halkrichter<Davis, t
Clear.

PART IV.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McGovern<Oliver.
Katz<CNY.
M Clancy<Kempner.
T Clancy<same.
Dervin<Cunningham.
Nelson<Tenenorn.
McGovern<Arcade Stable.
Falk<Bates.
Radt<Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Clear.

PART V.—Greenbaum, Lake<Keller.
Rocks<Int R T.
Berkowitz<same.
Coon<same.
K. Scoll<same.
L. Scoll<same.
Peluso<same.
Feller<Frankenstein.
Stronger<Clinton.
Berstein<Milliken.
Dale<Laird & Taylor Corp.
McElvaine<Goldberg
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Furniture & C Co.
Schaspp<Loew's Theat Enterprises.
Tetanis<Atlantis, (2.)
Kennedy<Kahn.
Culbarry<Kent.
Duggan<Lippon Rty.
Olmstead<Int R T Co.
Fay<NY Herald Co.
Basile<Int R T Co.
Wasclnal<Wasser.
Clear.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rossier<Knick Marble Co.
Capuozzo<N Y Rys.
Brossmer<Int R T.
Schultz<same.
Rehse<NY Rys.
Napoli<38 Av Ry.
Bernheimer<NY Rys.
McClarty<3d Av Ry.
Salomon<Proctor 23d St Theatre Co.
Meremitsky<Clover Farms Co.
Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Moore<Wortensen.
Galanek<Astoria, L. I., &c, Co.
Gross<N Y Rys.
Rostello<McCrorken.
Werthelmer<NY Rys.
Schwald<Woods.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part are transferred to the day calendar of Part XI.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cirasello<Pell.
Alfiere<Lah Val RR.
Harris<Price.
Sammerman<Scal.
Wolfowitz<Adler.
Sullivan<Charles T Willis, Inc.
Holman<Kiddle.
Freedman<H Germain Co. (2.)
Holland<McMullan.
Snare & Triest Co.
Phillips<F & D Co.
Clear.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Leshinsky<Turtel.
No day calendar.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schmidt<Vincent.
Butlitz<Sauer.
Kelley<Jackson.
Wagner<Perlmutter.
Alovich<Burfeind.
Cohen<Rosenberg. (2.)
Smith<Canero.
Urmann<Weinberg.
Callahan<C RR of N J
Drexler<Dock Contractor Co.
A Drexler<same.
La Mana<McGuinness Marcus<Nassau Elec RR.
Josephowitz<Jager.
Shiel<Schnaper.
Clear.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levinson<Bachrach.
Wenger<NY Cen Rys.
Kemmerich<CNY.
Hoppe<Astor.
Waldorf-Astoria<CNY
Waldorf-Astoria Segar Co<same.
Alden<Judd.
Asero<Henry Steers.
Molter<Blood.
Fluchmann<Brothers Valley Coal Co.
Britchard<Ind Ice Cream Co. Inc.
Flynn<CNY.
Schwartz<Simon.
Barkay<CNY.
McCarthy<Int Mer M.
Gortenberg<Bloch.
Geary<Pullman Co.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
Kingsley<Sill.
Same<Shiverdt.
Berkowitz<Freeman St Co.
Pitspatrick<Aguirre.
Fitzsimons<Sam.
Siegel<Bradley Cont.
McGlinchey<Forsythe Bath Co.
Kaya<Gilbert Knitting Co.
Astman<Feuerstein.
Kirkman<CNY.
Fay<Sun Printing Co.
Fleming<Farley.
Lamb<Knick Fireproofing Co.
Goldberg<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Spadola<US Motor Cab Co.
Cascioli<Leh & N E RR.
Gartner<Lawyers' Realty Co.
W L Brunk<B H RR.
G F Brunk<same.
Cohen<Diamond.
Fuchs<Boyd Const Co
Horowitz<Lavine.
Montague<Malvern Realty Co.
O'Connell<Johnson.
Epstein<Miller.
Clear.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Prudential Ins Co<Nat Bk of Com.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ruffer<Walerbury Co.
Convent Av Const Co<Chas Buek Const Co.
Apuzzio<Richards.
J Lake's Sons<Cohen.
Murray<CNY.
Brown<Stokes.
Marcus<Coleman.
CNY<NY Disposal Corp.
Mfg Appraisal Co<Rockwell.
Langley & Siavin Co<Chas Meads & Co.
Freeman<Hartfield.
Masons' Comm. Union Assurance Co.
Levin<Newmark.
Peter Cooper's Glue Factory<Dollar.
Singer<H Disston & Sons, Inc.
Strong<Gross.
Briggs<Kendrick.
Lazaras<Cohn.
Chem Nat Bk of NY<Fleitmann.
Nos<Allweil.
Schmidt<Herskowitz.
Laxer<Sanford Rubber Co.
Vogrich<Havemeyer.
Friedman<Johnston.
Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co<Casualty Co of Am.
Same<Sprague.
Wood<Dodd.
Powers<Crystal Film.
Sachs<Kanowitz.
Black<Hall.
Carbone<Teele.
Schuster<Aronstein.
Striker<Siemann.
Peters<Peerless Motor Co. Inc.
Wm S Gray & Co<Baer.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Pinch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gannon<Brunker.
Miller<Day Pub Co.
Johnston Heating Co<Bd of Education.
Barnes<Taylor.
Hyman<Dunstan.
McCuaig<Ellis.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich F D Co.
Haines<Clizzola.
McBride<Maloney.
Hannen<De Grusha, &c.
Treat<Deauville Bath
M Kaempfer & Sons<Mendelson.
Esterly Garment Co<Marks.
Morris<Proctor.
Graham<Powers.
H & I Feldman Cont Co, Inc<Waller.
Workman<Great Neck Villa Co.
Harby, Abrons & Mellius<McDonald.
Richards<Astna Accident, &c, Co.
Same<London & Lan, &c, Co.
Wood<Rooney.
Nat Nas Bank<Earl.
Lyall<Salvin.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Brit Alum Co<Trefts.
Levin<James Everard's Breweries.
Orbach<Orbach.
Arbib<Well Feather.
Bahnpen<Altkrug.
Raftery<Olsen.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Frank<New England Cas Co.
Stockum<Lambert Hoisting Engine Co.
Goldberg<Jamestown Mantel Co.
Hopkins<Gen Cont, &c, Co.
Kerr<Ward.
Rieser<Genung.
Kamber<Walker.
Boyd<A Kilpatein.
Afterburry<Com'l Truck Co.
Richmond Assets Coll Co<Steinberger.
Cooper & Evans Co<N Y Municipal Ry.
Nat Aniline & Chem Co<Leuhgner.
Gillen<Brown.
Knight<Rev of Revs.
Automat Transp Co<Case on.

PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kenneally<Mass F & M Ins Co.
Florio<Schaff.
Hinman<Foster-Scott Ice Co.
Schmucker<Bandler.
Hanna<Merritt & Gilbert Co.
McCarthy<Bevans.
Reed<Eddy-Peruvian.
Shaefer<Ryan.
Newcombe<Von Tilzer.
Turnbull<Maynard.
Burt Co<Ritchie & Co.
Jakobovics<Vas.
McArdle<N Y C RR.
Oppenheim<Weinstein.
Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Francis L. Leland. Will for probate:
Michele de Dilectis, Charles A. Ryan, Johanna Barawn, Leopelo Leo, Anna Habicht.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will:
Case on—Amos F Eno

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Hoffman<Krause.
Triangle Film Corp<Lafayette Leasing Co.
Same<Smith St Am Co.
Same<Pansy Am Co.
Cohen<Schlechter Bros
Mills<Shaw.
Walker<Miller.
Jacobson<Cutler.
Bradley<Certigue M & D Co.
Tager<Liebendiger.
Hansen, Shackleton & Ward<Carmichael.
Sauer<Thanson.
Cohn<Heilinger.
M A Gunst Con Co<Leventhal.
Seifert<Fitzpatrick.
Klein<Friedland.
Dunlap<Well.
Barkeley<Moore.
Aam Appraisal Co<Std Shipbuilding Corp.
Lord & Taylor<Taylor Adams<Dahlen.
Zimmerman<Hartford A & I Co.
Beidelman<Southern.
Gen Auto Supply Co<Miller.
Lincoln Mtge Co<Willsen.
Capodice<Fitzpatrick.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Ratner<Tanick.
Glennon<NY Rys.
Schwartz<N Y Rys.
Cohen<Wimpfheimer.
Nemiroff<Dill.
Goldsmid<Union Ry.
Comerford<Ford.
Wanamaker<Valle.
Miller<Fried.
Bulgar<N Y Rys.
Henderson<same.
Welsh<Hartford & N Y Transp Co.
Sobel<Levy.
Cohen<Rosenberg.
McCarthy<I R T.
Hawk<Jacobs (2.)
Stuyvesant A T Co<Finstone.
Seymour<Fallin.
Manoff<R Carvel Co.
Jones<Kirby.
Stein<Berman.
Hillyard<Dattilo.
Anyon<Calhoun.
Abramowitz<NY Rys (2.)
Colucci<same.
Held<same.
Trilling<Equitable Life Assn Soc'y (2.)
Radin<Cappeles.
Mahoney<NY Rys.
Liner<Cohn.
Budnick<Greenbaum.
Grudberg<Shapiro.
Duffy<NY Rys.
Mihlman<Young.
Falk<Mankowitz.
Panzer<NY Rys.
Hersfeld<Manschel.
Wolbridge<Jobin.
Crystal<Midas Amusement Co.
Cohen<I R T.
Rubenstein<Folk.
Dubinsky<Leobra Rlty
Pomerants<Noble.
Rubin<Schwartz.
Dicksler<Com'l Deltv.
Cohen<Connor.
Jacobs<Polak, as Rec.
Herrel<same.
Jonas<Ganley, as Co Clerk.
Riebach<same.
Hirscher<same.
Hecker<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Harris<Storer.
Lorenz<Bartuschek.
Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Rodman<Caccavallo.
Glanzer<Armsby Co.
Brody<Thomas Co.
Mandel<Glick.
Am Appraisal Co<Std Shipbldg Corp.
Meyer<John<Joseph.
Jakob<Werba.
Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Hoppin<Gordon—Samuel S. Koenig.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Mann Life Ins Co<Selara Holding Co.—Frederick T. Davis. Citizens Say Bk<Krulewich—Edward D. Dowling.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Dworkin<Dworkin—Lawrence S. Greenbaum.

SUPREME COURT—Rotchkiss, J.—Galbraith<De Lyons—Juliam M. Wright. McNamara<Smith—Julian M. Wright. Hannon<Hitchcock—John L. O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—John Kolner<Michael Schlisser—John M. Riehle. Walter F. Blaisdel<Frieda Hart—James Buckley. Farmers L & T Co<T J McGuire Const Co—William R. Sweeney.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM — Tierney, J. — Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re Rubin.
Straw Hatters' Union<Un Hatters of N A.
Rudinsky<Welner Con Co. (8.)
Harlem Transfer Co<CNY.
Gabrmann<Hardy, as Corp Counsel.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Robinson<Rodgers.
Slaff<Sohifino.
Maidansky<Maidansky
Clark<Clark.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Isg—Romaner<Rivera
Case on—Chatfield<
Taxi Serv Co, (2.)
Buehler, Jr.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Wills for probate:
Maria A. Wiedbusch, Frederick Gerber, C D E Elsener, Isaac Sonnenberg, Charles Nissen, Anna L G Outwater, Thomas F Morris.

Motions:
Lillian McManus, Edward Carroll, Margaret J Lavin, Isaac M Jackson.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

William Dailey, Fredrik Amsun, Edward Whelan, John W. H. Feisel.

Accounting:
Bessie James, Elisabeth A Dempsey, Thomas B Grace.

Adoptions:
Jacob Zeitlin by Max Jawetz, Alfred Squillanti by C and J Alvino.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Thorn<Lanigan Bros.
Kurzinger<Murtha.

Dursc<Wolff.

TRIAL TERM—Addington, J.

Hurwitz<Weiss.
Hupfels Sons<Woessner.
Same<Bay.
Spenzman<Brown.
Berglund<Int R T.
Goldstein<Public Bank of NYC.
Devlin<Prager.
Jacks<Eckstein, (2.)
Bernstein<Mun Light.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Wilson, ex'r, &c<CNY—Charles H Friedrich.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Hegeman Av (Lotus Realty Co.)
Caridi<Drendergast.
McCarty<Dickerson.
Re Hopkins Av (Bocchi.)
Franklin<Am Mach & Fdy Co.
NY Mtg & Sec Co<Bennett.
Re Kerns.
Chiapparini<Chiapparini.
Frank Brew<Corretti.
Naumann<Michaels (2.)
Klatt<Klatt.
Perlmutter<Urquhart.
Seinfel<Jonas.
Scott<Smith.
Knoll<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Tichko<L I Elec Ry.
McMahon<NY & Q Co Ry.
Coletti<same.
Lomicka<same.
Martin<same.
Major<Major.
Parr<Parr.
Carlin<Lindtvelt.
Simon<Howett.
Condy<Grinman.
Vella<Ferguson.
Huntley<Huntley.
Re Convent of Sisters of Mercy.
Re E 96th St (Metzendorf.)
Wright<Cadraus.
Hull<52d St Storage House, Inc.
D'Angelo<D'Angelo.
Teshman<Teshman.
Eichhorn<Eichhorn.
Johnston<Coad.
Re Alabama Av (Bowie.)
Neidig<Neidig.
Frahi<Italian Vineyard Co.
Hooper<CNY.
Re Union St.
Re 86th St.
Snyder<Snyder.
Carl<Star Co.
Johnston<Hicks.
Neville<Castello.
Milkman<Casesa.
Lucia<Hoh.
Lent<Cass.
Re Low (Joralemon St.)
Cardone<Cardone Ch.
Re Lost Mtg (79th St)
Butler<Beery.
Salomon<same.
Bidyn Tr Co<Kurzrok Bros Co.
Lawyers Mtg Co<same
Gilsey Profit Holding Corp.
Hirsh<Feigenbaum.
Kleinhomer<Kleinhomer, same.
Neidig<Neidig.
Feder<Hearn Const.
Majestic<CNY.
Golden<Balzer.
Bank<Bank.
Pederson<Finn-O'Rourke Co, Inc.
Margolin<Coll Hold'g.
Kirschenbaum<Jaffe & Foch.
Thesnot<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
McCormick<B, Q C & Sub RR.
Freedman<Nass RR.
Wallach<Henderson Coat Co.
Griffin<Kanouse Mountain Water Co.
Aronsohn<Jackel.
Baer<C I & B RR.
Rooney<Nassau RR.
Zielinski<Nes.
Carroll<Nassau RR.
Eilkin<Hannon, &c.
Rauchfuss<B H RR.
Wagner<Flatbush Observer.
Regan<Nassau RR.
Carter<C I & B RR.
Abrams<Edison Ill.
Abelnethy<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
McCrossen<Brinberg.
Seits<Wels & Zerwick.
Connolly<B H RR. et al.
Ratzin<Int R T.
Stefanowitz<Gillig.
Donaldson<Newton Gas Co.
Delmage<Wilbert Garrison Co.
Deslonde<Man & Q Trac Corp.
Keams<Bit RR.
Wilson<Wilson.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 942.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 20, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. May 27, SS La Lafayette.

Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 29, SS Patris.

Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Tamele.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. June 7, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 18, SS Oscar II.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. May 18, SS Oscar II., and at 8:30 A. M. May 20, SS Lyngenfjord.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. May 20, SS Duca d'Aosta.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun. rises, 4:37 | Sun sets, 7:37 | Moon sets, 4:05

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:09	7:33	1:13	1:13
Governors Island	7:52	7:52	1:50	1:46
Hell Gate	9:58	9:58	3:31	3:27

Arrived—Tuesday, May 16.

SS Roma, Fayal, May 6.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, May 13.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, May 12.
SS Alamo, Tampa, May 9.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, May 10.
SS Itasca, Vera Cruz, April 30.
SS Munfield, Oran, April 27.
SS Queen Margaret, Liverpool, May 1.
SS Rysbergen, Oran, April 25.
SS Amor, Gibraltar, April 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Carpathia	Liverpool	May 6
Oceano	Gibraltar	May 3
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 29
Arpiliao	Barcelona	April 27
Alahuapa	Barbados	May 3
Manhattan	London	April 29
Berwick Law	London	April 28
Lyngenfjord	Hirkwall	April 30
Avra	Las Palmas	April 30
Drome	Bordeaux	April 30
Francesco	Hull	April 30
Falkland	London	April 29
Tongrier	Havre	April 29
Agenon	Liverpool	May 3
Mesaba	London	May 4
Saratoga	Havana	May 14
Allianca	Cristobal	May 11
Munamar	Antilla	May 11

DUE TOMORROW.

Zacapa	Kingston	May 13
Kotenia	Puerto Mexico	May 9
Dicto	Seville	May 3
Waaldijk	St. Vincent	May 1

DUE FRIDAY.

San Giorgio	Gibraltar	May 8
W. J. Radcliffe	Gibraltar	May 3
Maracaibo	Mayaguez	May 13
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 16
Concho	Galveston	May 13
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Cairnhill	Havre	May 5
Hova	Palermo	April 30
Clematis	Shields	May 6
Flutarch	Liverpool	May 8

DUE SUNDAY.

*Cedric	Liverpool	May 11
Atlantis	London	May 10
St. Louis	Liverpool	May 13
Lucerio	St. Nazaire	May 5
Alston	Havre	May 5
Constable Hook

VACATION PLAYGROUNDS.

Lists of Eligibles for Service During the Summer of 1916.

There have been placed, as of May 5, 1916, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses for the season 1916 for service in vacation playgrounds the names of the following:

SUPERVISOR OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

	Rating.		Rating.
E. G. Gibner	100.00	H. J. Silverman	100.00
M. A. Jones	100.00	W. L. Foster	99.00

PRINCIPAL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING—MEN.

S. Berkowitz	100.00	J. Callahan	98.30
Bernstein	100.00	M. Rodgers	98.30
Brown	100.00	A. J. Barbanell	99.00
F. Carr	100.00	C. H. Davis	99.00
Davis	100.00	J.H. Higgins, Jr.	98.00
Farrell	100.00	V. Marcus	99.00
L. Foster	100.00	V. H. Mardtin	99.00
Hansen	100.00	L. B. Spivack	98.60
Heuer	100.00	S. J. Ried	98.00
Hillyer	100.00	M. Gleich	98.00
A. Hogan	100.00	I. Levin	98.00
R. Hubbard	100.00	P.J.E.Rotherham	98.00
Hyde	100.00	W. C. Cox	97.00
B. Kaplan	100.00	G. M. Fallon	97.00
F. Kearney	100.00	J. S. Fitzpatrick	97.00
H. Kirshner	100.00	M. Haas	97.00
P. Lehner	100.00	Model	97.00
Mandel	100.00	L. Gemson	96.80
J. Molony	100.00	S. Weinstein	96.30
J. Norman	100.00	F. P. Littwin	96.00
D. Perlman	100.00	S. Schidlar	96.00
Salwen	100.00	E. Graboon	95.80
Schwartz	100.00	M. Schneiderman	95.10
Smith	100.00	Cohen, M. D.	95.00
H. Thomas	100.00	I. W. Lambert	82.20
F.C. Wuchere	100.00	J. A. Overton	76.20
A. Crosbie	99.60	D. Wechsler	75.60
May	98.80	G. R. Hall	

Section 2.

B. O'Donnell	92.30	D. M. Alparin	78.00
A. Manheim	86.80	A. Beler	77.00
L. Palmer	85.00	J. Silbert	76.25
A. Quinn	82.30	A. Noechkes	75.80
A. Patterson	82.50	M. Goldstein	75.50
Kaufman	82.00	J. Zinovoyi	73.50
Kaplan	80.50	S. Kranz	73.15
Arkwright	78.20	F. McAllister	72.60
Paul	77.80	H. Waldman	71.70

Section 3.

Phillip Paul			77.20

WOMEN.

Bleistift	100.00	M. V. Whitney	100.00
Boyle	100.00	B. Wucherer	100.00
Cohay	100.00	Alfke	99.00
M. Coogan	100.00	V. S. Slade	99.00
Gutman	100.00	D. C. Norman	97.00
Harper	100.00	R. Lewis	97.00
Hissel	100.00	F. Schwartz	97.00
M. Hurlburt	100.00	M. S. Walsh	97.00
Johnston	100.00	F. Kahn	96.00
A. Martin	100.00	S. Stern	96.00
L. McBride	100.00	E. N. Weiner	96.00
E. G. Mc-Gann	100.00	M. Brady	92.00
Pfeiffer	100.00	J. McAllister	88.00
K. Rand	100.00	M. C. Fay	82.00
K. Weston	100.00		

Section 2.

M. Barry	82.50	M. C. Regan	74.50
E. Ransone	82.50	M. A. Murphy	73.75
R. Williams	82.50	C. E. Banker	74.50
A. Williams	81.50	M. C. McDonald	

Section 3.

L. C. Ryan	88.00	L. M. Freiman	74.50
A. Kranz	76.87	H. McLaughlin	71.00

PHYSICAL TRAINING—MEN.

Beler	100.00	J. S. Kats	99.0
Ben S. Bonnas	100.00	W. V. Keating	99.0
Anthony J. Bove	100.00	C. A. Kibler	99.0
Arthur Brandt	100.00	D. Wechsler	99.0
Barron	100.00	Alfred Reed	98.5
M. Goldstein	100.00	James A. Lamb	98.3
Joseph X. Healy	100.00	H. S. Warren	98.1
Frank Jones	100.00	Jacob Baron	98.0
David Kagle	100.00	Louis Kramer	98.0
Morris Kaufman	100.00	Samuel Keepnews	98.0
D. R. O'Connell	100.00	G. S. Dobson	97.0
Hamilton Pike	100.00	F. R. Fielding	97.0
Schleffer	100.00	H. Mendelsohn	97.0
C. M. Schroeder	100.00	J. Rosenblum	97.0
B. Veitt	100.00	V. M. Shapiro	97.0
T. Weiss	100.00	L. Weisman	97.0
A. Wetzler	100.00	H. J. Seiff	96.5
Henry Weise	99.40	Rosenberg	96.0
Joseph E. Carroll	99.0	A. M. Sukoff	96.0
Isidor Feldstein	98.0	G. J. Zinovoyi	85.0
Meyer M. Jacobs	99.0		

Section 2.

M. W. Stocker	98.00	David Kraus	74.0
T. Schwarzoch	83.0	Isaac Isler	73.0
H. B. Levitt	82.0	Saul Friedman	72.5
Charles Spiegler	81.0	J. Rosendranz	72.0
Hyman Feldman	80.5	Max Goldstein	71.0
Harold Cox	80.0	Israel Weinstein	70.5
G. A. Arkwright	79.5	J. Zimmerman	70.5
Alfred I. Levy	79.0	Hyman Shireas	70.0
J. Schapiro	78.5	Joseph Cantor	69.0
J. McCue	76.5	Maurice Achsan	68.5
Daniel Caplin	76.0	Gustave Berman	68.5
M. A. Furman	76.0	J. G. Crane	68.0
J. Seitman	75.5	Jos. J. Machenbach	68.0
H. Bitchfield	75.0	R. J. O'Connell	67.5
Herman Levine	75.0	Morris Troper	65.0
A. L. Smallheiser	75.0	Henry Farb	67.5
Harry Waldman	75.0	Goodman	67.0
S. Goodman	74.5	Joseph Cohen	67.0
F. S. Shapiro	74.5	Harry L. Luft	67.0
Jacob Silbert	74.25	Louis Cohen	65.0

WOMEN.

T. Axel	100.0	A. Ungericleer	100.0
M. Barry	100.0	M. Greenbaum	97.00
M. Cattilisetti	100.0	Rose Zuckerman	100.0
J. A. Delton	100.0	Anna V. Jordan	99.0
B. Fabregas	100.0	Henrietta Cohen	99.3
S. Fyndman	100.0	Ida L. Freeman	99.0
G. A. Knapp	100.0	M. C. Blakeslee	99.0
M. B. Kollock	100.0	H. W. Farrell	99.0
H. McLaughlin	100.0	N. W. Seeley	99.0
C. Mankey	100.0	M. Connolly	98.0
Mc- Donnell	100.0	Dorothy Salwen	97.0
Mc- Somery	100.0	H. S. McLaughlin	96.8
Murphy	100.0	E. A. Foote	96.0
R. Natelson	100.0	Evelyn Reilley	93.0
E. Plummer	100.0	Mary E. Nolan	70.0
L. C. Ryan	100.0		

Section 2.

F. Phillips	100.0	Anna J. Krtil	74.0
Lotta Byrne	87.0	Ida Palmer	73.0
C. E. Schwartz	87.0	Eloise M. Ritter	71.5
Hanna Anderson	83.5	J. E. Crabtree	70.5
Helen Clark	83.0	K. P. Conlon	68.0
C. B. Skarstrom	81.5	C. Hurwitz	67.5
Helen Chankin	80.0	Cora Shoninger	66.5
Hilda Hamburger	80.0	A. M. Ferguson	66.0
Gertrude Reter	76.0	D. R. Rubinstein	66.0

ASSISTANT TEACHER OF PHYSICAL TRAINING—MEN.

B. Adoryan	100.0	C. Waldman	100.0
John W. Cole	100.0	F. W. Fitzpatrick	99.6
Harold C. Cox	100.0	S. S. Frumkin	99.5
M. A. Furman	100.0	David Ginsburg	99.3
J. McGinthy	100.0	Goodman	99.3
A. D. Mackler	100.0	Edwin Levison	99.3
Alexander Manne	100.0	Harry B. Levitt	99.2
Henry Marshall	100.0	J. Zimmerman	99.2
Hilton Marshall	100.0	A. C. Cuningham	99.0
Frank A. Mayer	100.0	Isaac Isler	99.0
V. J. Mulholland	100.0	A. J. Kear, Jr.	98.0
W. J. O'Connell	100.0	I. J. Slutzker	98.0
Otto Schwartz	100.0	Herman J. Stich	98.0
William Stratton	100.0		

Section 2.

G. J. Crane	97.0	J. T. Schawarock	96.8
L. P. Levine	97.0	Henry Waldman	96.0
J. J. McCann	97.0	Arthur Suar	88.5
S. Shapiro	97.0	V. J. Richard	77.0
C. Spiegler	97.0	W. J. Cunning-	
Max W. Stocker	97.0	ham	67.0
Abraham M. Fine	96.6		

Section 3.

G. A. Arkwright	68.5	M. C. Achsan	68.5
G. J. Schavel	75.0	Gustave Berman	68.5
James J. McCue	73.5	A. O'Connell	68.5
Hyman Shireas	70.0	Sol Beharfald	68.0
Solomon Grannat	70.0	Morris Troper	68.0
B. D. Kaplan	69.5	Esterohn	67.5
N. A. Raush	69.5	Henry Farb	67.5
S. H. Friedrich	69.2	Herman Goodman	67.5
M. Hahn	69.0	Jesse McNairles	67.5
Franzak Cohen	69.0	J. A. Smith	67.0
Lee Frankel	69.0	P. A. Smith	67.0
Jacob Gallin	69.0	A. J. O'Neil	66.0
H. H. Gifford	68.0	H. Kroizvogel	65.0

WOMEN.

Elizabeth Bern	100.00	M. Greenbaum	97.00
Lillie V. Frank	100.00	Edith Cox	96.33
Helen A Clark	100.00	A. G. Palmer	96.33
Lillian Cohen	100.00	F. C. People	96.16
C. Corrigan	100.00	Frances Rynar	96.00
Daly	100.00	E. Seely	95.30
L. G. Daly	100.00	E. E. Taylor	95.16
May Feinholz	100.00	J. Greenglick	95.00
Ida M. Kantz	100.00	Mary W. Rice	91.50
A. Krynewitz	100.00	Bird Smith	74.00
Anna J. Kriti	100.00	H. E. Menke	73.50
Selma R. Levi	100.00	A. L. C. Bleeker	72.80
Ella M. Nichols	100.00	H. J. McArdle	72.50
F. Phillips	100.00	A. Klauener	72.25
Gertrude Reiet	100.00	Blanche New	72.00
Emma K. Root	100.00	F. P. Weisberg	72.00
D. R. Rubinstein	100.00	Mary Feingold	71.50
F. A. Ruppin	100.00	R. Sacanofski	71.50
Amelia Simons	100.00	V. L. McArdle	70.75
Y. Teschlenberg	100.00	Rose Saltzan	70.75
Ida Weinberger	100.00	A. Eichelberger	70.50
M. P. Corrigan	99.60	Alice Strong	69.80
Schander	99.20		

JUNIOR ASSISTANT TEACHER OF PHYSICAL TRAINING—MEN.

Adrichinsky	100.00	I. A. Sasserath	100.00
Vincent Amato	100.00	S. Schwartz	100.00
Barney Barnes	100.00	L. Schwartz	100.00
Barnes	100.00	L. Schwartz	100.00
A. Beatty	100.00	Louis Serota	100.00
Sol Beharfald	100.00	W.H.Silverstein	100.00
Bernstein	100.00	Elias Simon	100.00
C. O. Breen	100.00	F. A. Smith	100.00
A. Cantor	100.00	S. W. Smith	100.00
J. Chaiteisky	100.00	Charles Smoot	100.00
Isaac Cohen	100.00	J. Toomey	100.00
Joseph Cohen	100.00	J. R. Torre	100.00
C. H. Cohn	100.00	H. Wagner	100.00
F. V. Corley	100.00	H. Warshaw	100.00
C. Weinstein	100.00	Weinstein	100.00
Edee Eisen	100.00	N. Weinstein	100.00
Henry Farb	100.00	J. Wolfcohn	100.00
Chas Feiner	100.00	Morris Zitner	100.00
Jacob Gallin	100.00	Fabian	100.00
C. F. Gelber	100.00	N. Held	99.60
S. Goodman	100.00	Harold Ati	99.50
Gordon	100.00	Catalonello	99.40
E. G. Harris	100.00	Gaudet	99.40
H. H. Hyman	100.00	L. A. Engel	99.30
Herman Jaffa	100.00	M. Ahierman	99.20
Jos. Castellano	100.00	Isaac Isler	99.00
G. W. Kilgus	100.00	I. W. Godnick	99.30
B. W. Kinowsky	100.00	A. Goodman	99.30
H. W. Kreeger	100.00	J. McDonnell	99.30
Lamar Lasner	100.00	J. Rosenblum	99.30
Louis Levinson	100.00	J. Stack	99.30
Max Levy	100.00	J. Schanger	99.20
Max Levy	100.00	A. A. Costabile	99.10
Mc- Mc-	100.00	S. B. Fried-	99.10
Mc- Mc-	100.00	rich	99.10
Mc- McCabe	100.00	Benjamin Gross	99.10
Mc- McCann	100.00	A. Horton	99.10
Mc- Mulligan	100.00	Meyer Wilder	99.10
Mc- O'Connell	100.00	J. Asigaro	99.00
Mc- O'Neil	100.00	James Barron	99.00
Merle Price	100.00	Jr. A. Boyle	99.00
Charles Radack	100.00	A. J. Breller	99.00
Charles Radack	100.00	A. J. Donnelly	99.00
J. Rosenblum	100.00	J. Goldberg	99.00
I. Goodman	99.00	H. J. Mankiewicz	98.00
Max N. Heller	99.00	S. Nolan	98.00
I. Heudelman	99.00	Shapina	98.00
Isidore Javer	99.00	J. E. Solomon	98.00
Max Kaufman	99.00	Bronstein	97.00
A. E. Keesler	99.00	Louis Frankel	97.00
J. C. McDermott	99.00	H. Friedel	97.00
J. T. Toomey	99.00	M. Crossman	97.00
P. P. Fitzsimons	98.90	A. Hnatovich	97.00
Kalman Barber	98.90	G. Lankin	97.00
Walter Rubin	98.70	B. O'Connell	97.00
H. Gershenhorn	98.60	Rudinsky	96.60
E. V. Chambers	98.50	W.J. Thomas, Jr.	96.50
James A. Lent	98.30	Louis Momen	96.50
Samuel Kramer	98.30	Moe Nudell	96.10
J. B. McEntee	98.30	J. F. Boylan	96.00
E. Schleisinger	98.30	W. J. Farricker	96.00
C. Schuppel	98.30	J. Pinckley	95.80
L. Selkowitz	98.30	A. E. Albrecht	98.83
Harry Zalis	98.00	J. J. Bennett	90.00
H. Kornbluh	98.00	P. Rosenbaum	90.00
J. Levy, Jr.	98.00	J. J. Sullivan, Jr.	98.00

Section 2.

A. G. Keane	86.50	Samuel Berman	78.90
J. J. McNaboe	84.35	M. J. Cohen	78.87
F. C. Nolte	83.70	G. M. Doonestel	78.70
V. C. Kiernan	80.30	A. D. Goldstein	78.50
L. Rockowitz	78.80	Herman Spector	78.70
M. Bogdonoff	78.25	Leo Redler	78.80
I. Perimutter	77.60	L. M. Rubinstein	78.25
M. Alinow	77.40	J. Shadrowitz	78.50
A. G. Becker	77.35	W. F. Mapes	78.40
J. F. Weston	77.25	Marcus Zellin	78.70
J. W. Cable	77.20	M. S. Sussicks	78.40
Bomeisinger	76.90	Morton Seidel	78.45
J. Glicksberg	76.70	Jacob Peun	78.00
J. I. Nevins	76.70	M. Joselowitz	78.40
Joseph Lewis	76.45	L. Folstein	78.20
M. Sullivan	76.40	Fritz Korb	78.00
R. F. Tatarsky	76.30	Victor Busch	62.20
A. M. Granich	76.10		

WOMEN.

H. Anderson	100.00	M. T. Richard	99.20
May E. Andres	100.00	D. Sugarman	99.20
A. Arendtsen	100.00	Lindsay	99.10
Rose Atlas	100.00	G. McGuinness	99.00
E. V. Balassi	100.00	D. C. Malone	99.10
F. Balassi	100.00	Regenbogen	99.10
E. E. Barruck	100.00	H. Brown	99.00
B. Berenson	100.00	C. Sgueia	99.00
H. F. Berenson	100.00	L. H. Eden	99.00
J. Bernstein	100.00	M. H. Engel	99.00
M. Bernstein	100.00	M. Gelbrath	99.00
V. Blackburn	100.00	S. Ginsberg	99.00
A. L. C. Blicher	100.00	H. B. Gottlieb	99.00
E. H. Bohner	100.00	Hecht	99.00
S. Brennan	100.00	Lefkowitz	99.00
M. C. Collins	100.00	Lichtman	99.00
T. Feinberg	100.00	B. Mann	99.00
A. M. Ferguson	100.00	C. La Landesberg	99.00
R. Finkelstein	100.00	R. Press	99.00
R. Rubinstein	99.00
R. Sachs	99.00
G. Shelinsky	99.00
Stefanie	99.00
T. Wolfson	99.00
E. Raannie	98.80
L. Ritter	98.80
Lebenheim	98.70
Aarons	98.60
Amico	98.60
Bell	98.60
Blumborg	98.60
M. Bromberg	98.60
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4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215

Containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace and rubble-stone chimney; finished in 12 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ¼ acre plots $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for Summer camp, at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from N. Y.; 80 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet, maps and other low cost Summer bungalows.

W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., New York.

VERY LITTLE CASH

Buys This Dutch Colonial House

6 rooms and bath; in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; half hour out; close to Golf Course and Club House.

TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. CITY.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station; Rent $480-$600 per year.

Broadway **REMCO** 96th Street

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL SACRIFICE.

A modern country House, containing eight bedrooms, four baths, large living room, dining room, library, &c.; hot water heat; hardwood trim throughout. Large garage with living quarters and bath; 14 acres; well kept lawn, trees, shrubs, &c.; electric light, city water. One hour and six minutes from Grand Central; golf and country clubs nearby. On Connecticut shore, overlooking the Sound. This place cannot be duplicated today under $70,000. For particulars address SACRIFICE, Box 75 Times.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

150,000 SQ. FEET.

Factory Lofts & Buildings to Let, 12,000 to 25,000 Ft. Each Floor

BROOKLYN, near BRIDGES.

Modern equipment, fully sprinkled; cheap rent; labor, power, steam, insurance. Your own broker.

WILLIAM ISELIN & CO.,
357 4th Ave., New York City.
'Phone Madison Square—9800.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL $1000 TO $1800 (YEARLY). C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3994.

1271 Broadway at 32d St.

VERY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

at moderate rentals for a period of years.

ELEVATOR SERVICE.

Suitable living purposes, dentists or studios. Or Apply 45 Broadway, Suite 229.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms... 19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

For Small Families.

Six rooms and bath, with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.

THE PLYMOUTH

537-541 WEST 149TH ST.

A Street of Private Houses.

RENTS $520 to $600.

Agent on Premises.

Dubois & Taylor, 3,551 Broadway (146th St.)

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.

Near Morningside Park.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; uniform service; electric light; all outside rooms; fine light and air. Apply janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE RAURACIA

S. W. Corner St. Nicholas Avenue and 164th Street. One 4 and one 6 room, with sunshine, $32 to $60. Supt. on premises, or Owner, 2,805 Woolworth Bldg. Phone 7294 Barclay.

307 WEST 79TH STREET.

Tastefully Furnished Apartment of

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS

for rent for the Summer months at $125 Per Month.

Apply to superintendent on premises.

4-ROOM APARTMENT,

Completely furnished, high-class elevator house. Most moderate rents.

507 WEST 113TH ST.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—CARL C. JACKSON against STEAMSHIP "ADA," HER ENGINES &c.—Notice:

I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of damage to cargo, civil and maritime, $6,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on May 22, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be pursued.

Dated New York, May 5th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

WILLIAM C. FOSTER, Proctor for Libellant.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

EARLE & CALHOUN, Real Estate and Mortgages, 200 West 72d St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

67TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—FOUR-STORY BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS; ALTERATIONS; MIGHT LEASE TERM OF YEARS. H. E. SCHWARTZ, 205 B'WAY.

$15,000 cash to earn 12%!—Biggest bona fide bargain offered; 6-story apt. house, fully rented. Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Five-story corner apartment; well built; good section; 15% income; owner will sacrifice. Steinmetz, 1,006 East 180th St., Bronx.

Brooklyn—For Rent or To Let.

For rent, Flatbush, two-story, easy house-keeping houses; all improvements; fine yard; heat and janitor provided; rent, $75. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements; rambling roses all across porch; land laid out in fruit; abundance of grapes; big garden; chicken house; large outbuilding; very comfortable home; 30 minutes out; will sacrifice for $2,500; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. C. C., 906, 1 West 34th St.

A few lots on Atlantic Ocean, in New York City, for sale very cheap; highly developed section; no assessments; terms. F. G. Hough, Room 508, Century Bldg., N. Y. City.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIREPROOF. 12-14 WEST 18TH ST. About 2,400 sq. ft. 2 elevators. Low rent.

WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC., 67 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1633.

D. H. SCULLY & CO., 57 East 125th St. Cloak, waist establishment desires millinery, corset, glove department rental on commission basis. Best location in Brooklyn. Apply J. Brody, 446 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Doctor will share office with specialist or reputable physician; complete equipment; X-ray, microscope, &c. Call Professional Building, 17 East 38th St., Suite 204, between 1 and 2 P. M. daily.

52d ST., s. w. cor. SEVENTH AVENUE, corner STORE and BASEMENT, $75. Apply to SUPT., or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 885, n. e. cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $30; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Sublet, light loft, 42x100; suitable manufacturing or salesrooms; immediate possession. 36-38 East 20th St. 'Phone Morningside 8200.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $3 monthly; telephone service. Apply 869 B'way, Suite 807.

LOFT, 11 EAST 23D ST. Light, 27x100, adjoining Broadway, $1,800. Ames, 26 West 31st St. Brokers protected.

Private office, attendance; use of handsomely furnished reception room; high-class building. Call Suite 938, 33 West 42d.

Parlor Store to Rent.—Suitable dentist, studio, exhibition room. Wallace, 9 West 46th.

Loft, 59-61 Orchard St.—Elevator; janitor 57 Orchard. Address Ridley, 59 Allen.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Owner will sacrifice unusually attractive 10-room Hudson River cottage, all conveniences; high elevation; lovely views; best residential district; ½ acre or more of beautiful lawn and trees; 45 minutes; cash $8,000, balance $6,000; mortgage 5 per cent. Address Opportunity, D, 277 Times Downtown.

YONKERS.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; moderate prices; terms to suit; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 717 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Attractive modern home; one hour from Grand Central; seven rooms and bath; large attic; has all improvements; hardwood trim, electric light; corner plot, 75x150; fine view; $7,500. R. R. Burrage, Pleasantville, N. Y.

At Scarsdale, ten-room house and 2 acres; fruit, shade; all improvements; garage; garden; newly decorated; price $10,000; terms reasonable. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

For sale at a bargain, house of eight rooms and 50x200; near station; terms to suit, or will rent with privilege to purchase. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Nine-room house, first story stone; large grounds; 800 feet elevation; near station; of owner direct. M 84 Times.

SALES AND RENTALS.
Ano...rson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes, Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH IN THE FAMILY WILL SUBRENT FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CEDARHURST, L. I., BEST LOCALITY, AT QUITE A CONCESSION; 6 MASTER BEDROOMS, 2 BATHS; LARGE GROUNDS.

SMITH COTTAGE,
S. W. COR. ATLANTIC AV. AND CENTRE ST., FAIR OAKS, CEDARHURST, L. I.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, such as gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, paneled walls and beamed ceilings, white enameled woodwork, beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn, and plot 90x100, with garage; 1½ blocks from bathing beach and harbor; must have $300 cash, balance easy. Harbor Bungalow, P. Box 187 Times Downtown.

For Sale—a Bargain—Splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; all improvements; in cultured, restricted community, 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Small house needs few minor repairs, complete with large plot for $1,100; waterfront privilege for boating, bathing, and fishing; only $75 down and $20 monthly; one block from trolley. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Jamaica.—Fourteen acres, 5 minutes' to public school; mortgage, 4 per cent., taken. A. H. Bancker, Morris Heights, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale or rent, furnished, for the Summer, house with six bedrooms and bath, modern in every respect, in first-class condition; delightfully located, commanding fine view; garage and stable; vegetable garden. Full particulars from Wheeler & Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass.

For Sale.—Longmeadow, Mass., fine old New England homestead of 14 rooms; several other buildings; about eighteen acres land. I. W. Valentine, 378 4th Av., N. Y. City, 1,958 Madison Sq.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Nineteen miles out, acre, house eight rooms; barn, hennery; 5 minutes of station; $6,000; terms. American Farms Co., 347 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartment of six very large rooms, well arranged, western and northern exposure, located conveniently to all points of city; studio windows; $125. 190 East 67th St. Telephone Plaza 8567.

51st St., 157 East (apartment 7B).—Until October or November; six rooms; southern exposure; high-class, modern elevator apartment; beautiful period furniture; grand piano; references required. Telephone 7,202 Lenox.

A rare chance to secure handsomely furnished three-room studio in city's most select district; elevator, maid service; meal service optional. Perkins, 645 Madison Av., city; Plaza 7483.

57th, 31 East.—Exceptional; 3 large rooms and bath, occupying entire floor; 1 flight; electricity, telephone; exclusive; $110 monthly; reference. 6,087 Plaza.

80th St. and Madison Av.—Corner; 8 rooms; elevator; Summer reasonable. Lenox 9,453.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT SEEKERS!

At reduced prices, desirable furnished apartments.

ALL LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT N. Y. Save time, trouble; inquire without expense

S. Alvin Plan,
7 East 42d. Tel. 5095 Vanderbilt.

Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway, 70th and 71st Sts.—Cool, airy, spacious suite, consisting of 2 bedrooms, dressing room, sitting room, bath, furnished, to sublet reduced rental for Summer. Suite 815.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory, Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54th St., near 5th Av.; two rooms, bath, nicely furnished; rental $110 with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54th St., near 5th Av.; two rooms, bath, nicely furnished; rental $110 with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

153d St., 445 West.—Charming 3 room suite, exquisitely furnished, in modern elevator apartment; accessible to subway, elevated, and 5th Av. stage line; 20 minutes to Times Square. Kinghaven. Phone.

1 WEST 85TH ST.

To sublet, two unusually desirable housekeeping apartments, handsomely, completely furnished; 4 and 5 cool rooms; rent greatly reduced. Phone Schuyler 8500.

Washington Irving house, for Summer, $150 month; fine old furniture, French windows, balcony, open fireplace, 3 baths, 8½x rooms, unusually artistic, $75.00 month. 46 Irving Place.

Pinehurst Av., 45, (corner West 179th.)—Six rooms, bath; front; very desirable; fully furnished; rent $50 per month to Oct. 1. Apply Apartment 22.

Apartment near Washington Square; 7 light, airy rooms and bath, fully furnished, $45 per month from June 5 for Summer; references required. M 168 Times.

101st St., 211 West, (Apartment 52.)—Attractive five-room apartment; southern exposure; near Broadway; silver, linen; sublet June to October.

For rent for the Summer, between Riverside and Broadway, handy to subway, bus, cars, cool 3-room, kitchenette apartment, furnished. 609 West 114th, Apartment 7.

Elegantly furnished 7-room elevator apartment; references. Telephone Kelley, 6340 Riverside.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED eight-room apartment; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; elevator; near Central Park. 15 West 91st St.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.

Two rooms and bath; entire floor; delightfully cool; phone extension; electric light.

West 112th, Riverside Drive.—Sublet 7 rooms, $95; less than rent. G 305 Times Downtown.

Fully furnished to Sept. 15, five rooms, bath, elevator; very desirable; references required. Apartment 82, 330 West 96th.

Attractively furnished 5-room apartment, with piano, from June to October; reasonable. 38 Fort Washington Av., Apt. 54.

Superb bachelor apartment with bath; cosily furnished; cool; near Riverside Drive; dining room downstairs; $45. 300 West 86th St.

Attractively furnished apartment, new building, Fifties, near 5th Av., 6 rooms, 2 baths, southern exposure. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

Apartments to sublet, furnished, choice localities, west side. Wolcliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

84th, 254 West, Between Broadway and West End Av.—6-room furnished apartment; piano; $35 month; references. Glanzer.

Newly furnished apartment, seven bright rooms and bath; unusual; corner Park and 87th. Plaza 8300. M 164 Times.

26 Central Park South, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, to October, $100-$125-$150. Geo. K. Rose, Manager.

94th, 178 West.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen, piano; convenient all cars. Garrett.

Luxuriously furnished five-room front apartment; sacrifice $75. 200 West 86th. Fanning.

84th St., 318 West.—8 rooms, light, airy, everything complete, $100. Stein.

Attractive 3-room apartment, $55 monthly; completely furnished. May, 5770 Morning.

84th, 17 West.—Seven large, light, well-furnished rooms; rent reasonable. Crittenden.

Five rooms facing the Park. 988 West End Av., corner 106th St. Guessman.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates; inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; could be sublet now, or from Oct. 1st; unfurnished; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS 2, 3, AND BATH.

9 outside windows, 3 exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; dining room up per room; meals optional, $7 a week; one block from "L" and subway express; cars and bus 1½ts; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.

HOTEL NOBLETON, 128 WEST 72D ST.

THE WILSONIA.

226, 227, 229 West 89th St., near Broadway.

2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50.

3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway. "L," 8th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

98th, 307 West, Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside; strictly high class; beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; shower bath; all-night service; $50 to $115 monthly; $12.50 to $25 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; telephone. Riverside 3964.

Furnished apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths, best house on Washington Heights; will sublet ready at once, rent to cease from June 1st, to September 30th, including well-filled library and piano; exceptionally low rate. 932 West 161st St., Apartment 2A. Telephone 9818 St. Nicholas.

Unfurnished—East Side.

815 East 21st, 4 rooms	$15.00
815 East 21st, 4 rooms	17.00
310 East 25th, 3 rooms	14.00
310 East 25th, 4 rooms	14.00
265 10th Av., 3 rooms	8.00
263 10th Av., 4 rooms	14.00

Or SYDNEY FISHER, 137 East 25th.

MADISON AV., 712, adjoining s. w. cor. 52d St., all of third floor, two large rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST., Telephone JOHN 5700.

715 Madison Av., (near 53d.)—Bachelor apartment, $60; three rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat, VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE; references required.

Two large rooms overlooking Madison Av. at 84th St.; open fire, bath, service; will sacrifice. W. D. Teague, 179 Madison Av.

76th St., 55 East (Apartment 1A).—Sacrifice cheap, unfurnished, 7 rooms; one-half block from 5th Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BEAUTIFUL 3-ROOM APARTMENTS.

No. 875 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Sixth floor south, overlooking Central Park; to sublet now, or from Oct. 1st; unfurnished; must be seen to be appreciated. MRS. CORNING, 875 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Roxborough, northwest corner Broadway and 92d St.; six rooms and two baths; living room 18'x24'. Apply at building, or to Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

STUDIO APARTMENTS, 7.

180-182 West 84th St., 3 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent, $36-$45. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

Five sunny rooms; elevator, new house; sublet to October, $35 per month. Apartment 52, 41 Bennett Av., near 181st St. and Broadway.

616 West 116th St., (Near Subway.)—Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; first floor front; fine for physician or dentist.

77th, 103 West.—Private block, next to Museum; 7 rooms, private house; electric lights; suitable for dentist; $50.

234-236 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 room elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

67th, 57 West.—Studio apartment, bedroom and bath; coolest, quietest in Central New York; restaurant in building.

105th St., 8 West, (near Central Park.)—4 and 5 rooms, bath; steam heat, gas range, location unexcelled, $25, $28.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

To sublet, one 4-room and bath, one 8-room and bath, 507 West 111th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure, 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 8-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 8-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 8-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

Attractive four-room apartment, Fifties, near 5th Av.; concessions. Lenpay, 39 East 42d.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

Sacrifice six-room $70 apartment, $36; leaving city. Apartment 24, 260 Convent Av.

Sublet apartment five rooms; all conveniences. 419 West 118th St.

Bronx.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Tremont and Walton Aves.—4-6 rooms; all modern improvements; phone connection.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT, on BEACON HILL, in

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Southern disturbance has now reached Eastern Virginia with a further increase in intensity, and northeast storm warnings have been ordered from Sandy Hook to Eastport. In the meantime the Western disturbance has passed to the northeastward of Lake Superior with diminished energy, and pressure has risen slightly from the Gulf of Mexico northward.

The Southern disturbance brought somewhat raised rains to the Southern States, and rains continued over central and north districts east of the Mississippi River. There were also rains in the West Gulf States and the extreme Northwest, while in the West and extreme Southwest the weather was fair. It is decidedly cooler in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the interior of the East Gulf States, and temperatures are now below the seasonal average over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the extreme Southeast, although it is considerably warmer than on Monday in the plains States and the Rocky Mountain region.

There were killing frosts or freezing temperatures Tuesday morning in the Northwest and extreme West that extended into Colorado and Western Nebraska.

Except for rain Wednesday in New England and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic district the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday over all districts east of the Mississippi River.

It will be cooler Wednesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and warmer Thursday in the upper lake and west lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong east and northeast, probably gale; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh and shifting, becoming west, although strong east Wednesday off the New Jersey Coast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Rain Wednesday; cooler in west portion. Thursday, probably fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Wednesday morning, followed by fair. Thursday, fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	54	59	4 P. M.	48	51
9 A. M.	55	59	5 P. M.	47	54
10 A. M.	52	60	6 P. M.	47	54
11 A. M.	52	60	7 P. M.	46	52
12 M.	47	59	8 P. M.	46	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 55; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average for the corresponding day for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 48 at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature 57 between at 2 P. M. Minimum 46 at 8:30 P. M. Humidity 100 per cent. at 3 A. M., 97 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:46—323-325 E. 16 St.; R. Benjamin.....$200
1:20—9th Av. and 58 St.; (taxicab).....Slight
3:00—Madison Av. and 59 St.; Central Car Co.....Slight
3:00—213 E. 46 St.; John Unger.....Slight
3:30—204 W. 49 St.; not given.....Slight

P. M.

12:46—946 Bradhurst Av.; M. Britton.....$500
2:05—281 E. 80 St.; Joseph Garrett.....Slight
5:30—416 E. 108 St.; Kiost Confectionary Co.....Slight
7:45—413 W. 43 St.; Mannie Duffy.....Slight
7:45—18 W. 20 St.; International Underwear Co.....Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The alumnae of the New York Training School for Teachers will give a tea at the school, at 4 P. M., May 25.

James C. O'Brien has been appointed as a tabulating machine operator in the City Superintendent's office at $720 a year.

The sum of $15,715.45 has been appropriated for the payment of a bill of the State Prisons Superintendent for furniture for P. S. 48, the Bronx.

The Board of Education has approved plans for fire-protection work at P. S. 5 and 45, the Bronx, and for P. S. 16, Richmond. It has also approved plans for sanitary alterations at P. S. 4, Brooklyn.

Margaret E. Dane, a teacher in P. S. 21, Manhattan, has been promoted to the grades of the last two years.

Miss Carlson, who has been appointed as an assistant teacher of psychology in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, to take effect Sept. 1.

Permission has been granted to Elizabeth B. McKnight, a teacher of the Bay Ridge High School, to be absent from duty, without loss of pay, on June 15, for the purpose of addressing the Sussex Library School of the New Jersey Library Commission in Asbury Park, N. J.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for gardener will be received until 4 P. M. on May 27. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; practical test, 6. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates should have had practical experience in the various branches of gardening. They must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date of the receipt of applications. The salary is $3 and $3 a day. Vacancies occur from time to time in the various city parks.

United States.

The commission announces for June 7 at the New York Custom House examinations for fur farm keeper, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Essex County, New York, at a salary of $1,000 a year. The appointee will have charge of an experimental farm established by the Bureau of Biological Survey for the breeding and care of fur-bearing animals. Competitors will be examined in characteristics, habits, and distribution of fur-bearing animals, theory and practice of breeding fur-bearing animals, and experience at least one year's experience in breeding and caring for martin, mink, or other fur-bearing animals is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination, June 7. Information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

31ST ST., 146 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Very desirable room; excellent table; private baths; electricity; phone, references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST. (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 958.—Large, attractive rooms, private house; table board; references; reasonable.

West Side.

126TH, 26-32 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

40TH, 40 WEST.—Large front room; running water, electricity; high-class table.

70TH, 200 WEST. (Broadway.)—Exceptional suite; shower; elevator; subway; gentlemen; table optional. Steel.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Palatial suite; large, sunny bedroom, dressing room, bath; incomparable table.

72D, 230 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 251 WEST.—Large, cool room, private bath; also small room; references.

77TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor suite, with private bath; electricity; large single room, with lavatory; unusual Summer rates.

78TH, 236 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

MONITION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on the — day of April, 1916, the GOODWIN-GALLAGHER SALVAGE & DRYDOCK CORPORATION filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug "C. Gallagher" for any loss or damages arising on or about the 13th day of August, 1915, from a collision between the tow of the tug "C. Gallagher" and the tow of the tug "Scanlan"; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into the registry of the Court the value of said steamtug and pending suit, the same appraised with lawful interest, according to law and pending said appraisement, the sum of no interest bond in the penalty of Thirty-seven hundred dollars, ($3,700.00.)

That all persons claiming damage by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 25 of Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Maj. E. H. Vance, retired, is assigned to active duty at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., in charge of property and funds pertaining to Q. M. C. there.

Lt. Col. H. S. T. Harris, M. C., in addition to his other duties, will assume the duties of Medical Superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal.

Lt. Col. G. P. Howell, Corps of Engrs., upon being relieved from duty at Army War College, report to Chief of Engrs. for duty, Training Station in this city.

Maj. H. Brooks, M. C., from duty at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., effective June 1, then to this city as Attending Surgeon.

Name of Maj. J. McA. Palmer, 24th Inf., to detached, and name of Maj. E. A. Lewis, Inf., removed.

Maj. H. T. Ferguson, 30th Inf., now attached to 9th Inf., will join 30th Inf. at its station in Southern Dept.

Maj. H. Rhoades, M. C., from duty in Southern Dept., effective Aug. 20, then to his home, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C., effective upon expiration of leave granted to-day.

Capt. T. T. Frissell, retired, is assigned to active duty at Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leaves: Capt. E. T. Weisel, C. A. C., 4 months; Capt. H. H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. E. R. Householder, 25th Inf., 1 month's extension; Col. H. D. Styer, Inf., 3 days; 1st Lt. D. H. Crisey, C. A. C., 2 months, and 1st Lt. H. C. Blair, M. R. C., 2 months and 26 days.

Navy.

Commander G. L. P. Stone, the Vermont, to command the Georgia.

Lt. Commanders W. R. White, Army War College, May 26, to connection fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned, and W. H. Reynolds, the Florida, to the Delaware as Executive Officer.

Ens. M. Case, the Nashville to the Albany.

P. Assist. Paym. H. L. Beach, to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard.

Assist. Paym. R. N. Hickman, Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., to the Tallahassee.

Chief Machs. W. S. Falk, Philadelphia Yard, June 1, to the North Dakota, and L. E. Cooper, to Philadelphia Yard, June 1.

Mach. A. Hengst, the North Dakota to connection fitting out the Idaho and on board when commissioned.

Chief Pay Clerks W. Craig, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, to the Montana, and W. C. Weed, the Kansas, to receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Pay Clerk M. E. Thronsson, the Montana to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard.

Pay Clerks C. W. Brown, the Kearsarge, to the Salem, and F. P. Kenny, receiving ship at Philadelphia, to the Kansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Amphitrite at Key West, Delaware at Southern Drill Grounds, Hercules and Sylph at Norfolk Yard, Proteus at Honolulu, and the Walke at Samana Bay.

Sailed—Benham, Annapolis for Norfolk Yard; Cheyenne, H-1, H-2, and H-3, San Pedro for Mare Island; Florida, North River, New York City, for Southern Drill Grounds; Panther, Key West for Port au Prince; Utah, North River, New York City, for Southern Drill Grounds, and the Worden, New York Yard for Newport.

The Connecticut was placed in reserve at Philadelphia on May 12.

The Tacoma was placed in reserve at Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, May 15.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 17: Sergts. J. Hauertt, 147 to 152; H. E. Boyle, 152 to 147, duty as Signal Monitor. Patrol. J. E. Conway, W. W. Bedell, 7 to 278, motor cycle duty; R. G. Dunham, 276 to 277, motor cycle duty discon. Promotions indicated to 174: W. Colbert, 151; C. Johnson, 167; G. W. Kropp, 172; S. Lichtenstein, 167; H. Hooh, 169; W. F. McDonagh, 172.

Assigned to bicycle duty, 172: W. W. O'Brien, J. E. Conway, H. C. Ryan, L. F. Churle, J. T. Delaney, J. E. Driscoll, F. W. Rogers, T. Harper, W. S. Swain, R. W. Stanley, J. Sweeney, D. F. Cashman, D. A. Ryan, W. McCormack, W. J. L. Duffy, J. F. Murphy, J. H. Graham, M. Bonanno, J. P. O'Connor, A. D. Sinclair.

Bicycle patrol.: 174 to 172: J. M. Brown, C. Schriefer, J. Finneran, F. Munz, J. L. Hogan, T. P. Dinnean, Mounted patrol., with horse and equip.: J. J. Ryan, 170 to 163. Mutual, 3 P. M., May 17: Patrol J. A. Hall, 30 to 149. E. Mullins, 140 to 26.

Temporary assignment: Inspector J. F. Dwyer, 2 in. Dis., to command 13 in. Dis. in addition to his own, 4 days, 8 P. M., 16 May 17.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. J. J. Skelly, 2, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 17; E. Munnaman, 21, 2 days, 12 P. M., May 20.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. P. McNamara, 61, 8 P. M., May 3, during disability; L. C. Vicat, 163, 8 P. M., May 3, during disability; J. H. Fennell, 154, 2 P. M., May 2, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire, 1st Gr., W. H. Breuer, at the Regiment Armory, Park av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherall, Eng. 39; W. Klein, Eng. 41; R. Bornholt, Eng. 66; J. J. Acevedo, Eng. 55; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; J. McNuns, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 240; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 283; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 284; A. Richter, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Brener, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 129; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 1, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 148; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 257, (2d Sec.)

Retired: Insp. 1st Gr. H. Martin, H. & L. 114, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700.

Richard H. Lainbeer, Jr., Deputy Fire Commissioner, Brooklyn and Queens, has been specially designated to conduct trials of charges against members of the uniformed force in and for the Borough of the Bronx today.

Special leaves: Fire, 1st Gr. F. J. McGuinness, H. & L. 28, 96 hours. Fire, 1st Gr. F. J. McGuinness, H. & L. 28, 96 hours. Fire, 1st Gr. A. J. Tranter, H. & L. 29, 96 hours, 6 A. M., May 17. Fire, 1st Gr. F. R. Schley, H. & L. 77, 12 hours, 8 A. M., May 17.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Patents secured, trade marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7664.

Will purchase on contract, finance sales, and exploit mechanical specialty suitable for machine shops, manufacturers of machinery, or other metal products; give particulars of product and terms. G 282 Times Downtown.

I want to exchange my new apartment house property, located at Winnipeg, for property in Cuba, Argentina, or Brazil. My equity is $120,000. P. C. Samwal, Architect, Winnipeg, Canada.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
For sale, nine-story brick factory, 90x80, heavy construction, built recently; cheap electric power available; favorable location; price very low. Estate, Z 316 Times Annex.

For sale, cleaning, dyeing store; desirable Broadway location; reasonable rental. G 261 Times Downtown.

Exceptional opportunity for honest man with $6,000. Call and be convinced. Investigate. Apply 180 William St., top floor.

Motion Picture Theatre, thickly populated section, downtown New York; bona fide opportunity, sound investment, large profits, strictest investigation permitted, principals only. Call Pitzer & Fleming, Room 1,514, Times Building.

We want some profitable meritorious article to manufacture; something with the selling end provided for; will carry accounts, and finance the manufacturing end. Address Box 217, Bradford, Penn.

Wanted—Partner in Ford electric starter agency; young man with small capital for retail business; new and best article on market. N 41 Times.

Established manufacturing concern needs active partner; about $4,000 required. K 19 Times.

Prosperous manufacturing business desires treasurer; Dun's, Bradstreet's references; investment required. Y 331 Times Annex.

Young man with $1,000 can secure interest broker's business. D 269 Times Downtown.

Showroom and office, completely furnished; glass showcases, $35. G. E., Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; inspiring breezes; sun parlors; tennis, boating; one hour Wall St. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Splendid opportunity for gentleman seeking refined home with private family as paying guest; boating, bathing, fishing, foot of Grandview; hour from Battery. G 907 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Nurse takes few convalescent aged in her detached cottage. 'Phone Bay Ridge 2369.

New Jersey.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Select cottage; accommodations for families; rooms communicating or single; Sidney Av.; near golf and Casino. Address Box 65, Deal, N. J.

South Orange, N. J., 117 Scotland Road. Refined family, beautiful home, grounds and location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms, private bath and good table; references.

MONTCLAIR, 41 South Willow St.—Excellent accommodations June 7; desirable location; references.

Motion Picture Theatre, thickly populated section, downtown New York; bona fide opportunity, sound investment, large profits, strictest investigation permitted, principals only. Call Pitzer & Fleming, Room 1,514, Times Building.

We want some profitable meritorious article to manufacture; something with the selling end provided for; will carry accounts, and finance the manufacturing end. Address Box 217, Bradford, Penn.

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Young man with $1,000 can secure interest broker's business. D 269 Times Downtown.

Showroom and office, completely furnished; glass showcases, $35. G. E., Times Harlem.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

By gentleman and wife, room and bath, with board, in country, within commuting distance of downtown New York. Reply Box 301 Times, 2 Rector St.

Two couples, four children and maid desire permanent board in private family; about 45 minutes from 42d St. Terminal; state terms. Address Box 1,764 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Board for two children, 4 and 6 years old, in private family; must be reasonable; state terms. Address Box 1,765 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEAUTIFUL MODELS WANTED.
The most beautiful models in New York are wanted at once for work in motion pictures. This is a big opportunity for girls who have beauty and a desire for advancement. Apply Film Corporation, Call and see John Zanft, Representative, Academy of Music, 14th St. and Irving Place.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Three; must be thorough, accurate, have full knowledge of accounts, and several years' successful experience with substantial concern; salaries according to personal and business qualifications, but moderate to start; desirable uptown location; half vacation allowed; permanent; answer completely in confidence if you are sure of yourself; useless otherwise; replies received till Saturday. National, N 24 Times.

COMPANION, visiting, to 6-year-old girl; preferably one speaking and writing German fluently; must be skilled in drawing and equestrianship; state age, nationality, and salary desired. Parfois Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av.

EXPERIENCED copy writer in large department store; must be able to write grammatical copy and operate typewriter. State salary required and full details. Apply S X, Box 316 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
WHITE GOODS, BY THE YARD,
Apply at Employment Office, 9th Floor, 32d St. Side.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted from 25 to 35 years old; no objection to one child. N 19 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—General; cooking; family of three adults; give particulars; references. Z 210 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT having high school education and some knowledge of books; advancement for beginner. Shire & Strauss, 2 John St.

SECRETARY to business man; must be rapid stenographer and typewriter, experienced; accurate, intelligent, neat; references. N 48 Times.

SOLICITOR for subscriptions, &c.; trade publication; commission basis; good opportunity. G 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Corporation requires intelligent typist and stenographer, willing to learn detail work and follow up correspondence; state amount and nature of experience; salary $12. Address G 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; excellent position for the right party; must be a resident of the Bronx. Answer, stating age, experience, salary expected, and give references. Y 376 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Assistant bookkeeper; must be quick and accurate at figures; good penmanship; experienced; one who can adapt herself quickly. Leonard Miller Co., 15 Whitehall St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in a Brooklyn insurance office; a bright, active young woman as stenographer and typist; must be quick and accurate; salary $12 a week. Address Y 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter.—Experienced, accurate, rapid, intelligent, neat. N 46 Times.

WANTED.

SEVERAL REFINED WELL-DRESSED WOMEN TO DO INSIDE SHOPPING. EXPERIENCE NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. WHOLE OR PART TIME. STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED, &c. K 21 TIMES.

WOMAN, reliable, for general housework; family of two adults and year-old baby; country 9 months in year; must be thoroughly experienced and have a good reference; must be willing to assist with care of child-baby washing only expected; good home right person; give full details. Z 213 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, BRIGHT, ABOUT 20, WANTED TO ASSIST IN OFFICE AND ANSWER TELEPHONE; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE CUSTOMED TO THIS WORK PREFERRED; SALARY $9. BLANCHARD & PRICE, 142 67TH ST., NEW YORK.

YOUNG GIRL, beginner, wanted to paste labels on ribbons; nice, clean surroundings; steady employment, with chance for advancement. Apply W. B. & Co., 428 4th Av.

YOUNG LADY as filing clerk; salary to start $5 per week. Address H. J. H., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Want young woman capable taking charge double entry books; $15-$18.

BILLS, CLERK.—Quick, rapid and accurate at figures, able to bill on Royal typewriter; $18.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for position in downtown publishing house; want girl with good education rather than experience; good opportunity; $8.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Excellent opportunity for competent double entry bookkeeper, with executive ability; $22-$25.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional opportunity for bright girl with fire insurance experience; $15.

Call between 9 and 1,
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE (Agency), 10 East 43d St.—Four experienced bookkeepers, $18-$25; billing clerk, $15; cashier, $12; clerk, typist, L. C. Smith, $10; stenographer, $18; filing clerk, $7. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

BOOKKEEPERS. STENOGRAPHERS.—Desirable position unfilled; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, competent, $18; no registration fee. Gahagen Agency, 206 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8-$15; bookkeepers, $7-$20; free registration. Brody Agency, 289 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 346 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional and commercial secretarial excellence. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

A—A—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES.
At an institution known throughout the country for thorough work, registered by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Summer session. 115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; ask catalogue. Wall Street Institute, (founded 1856,) Broadway at 72d St.

A—A—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students are on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

$10 this week ONLY pays for complete course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, or TELEGRAPHY; day or night; positions secured; individual instruction; open all Summer. GAFFET'S SCHOOL, 11 W. 34th. Est. 1884.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, for manufacturing corporation in the Bronx; permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement; answer, stating age, experience, salary you have been earning, and give references. Y 377 Times Annex.

A COMMENDABLE organization for patriotic and industrial preparedness requires high calibred men, experienced in soliciting funds for large undertakings; liberal commission; large, rich field; opportune time; write for interview. N 86 Times.

A LARGE CORPORATION desires the services of a man over 50 years old who would be willing to work for a small salary every night from midnight until 8 A. M. G 315 Times Downtown.

ARTIST wanted, experienced on oil paintings on parchment paper. 135 Lexington Av.

ATTENTION!—Position of trust in old established company; prospects for advancement for keen, ambitious man of good appearance; ability to meet and talk with men essential; commission. Address Box 859, Mad. Sq. P. O.

BANK BOOKKEEPER wanted; young man with some experience; also beginners; high school graduates preferred; state age and salary expected. D 271 Times Downtown.

BOY in insurance broker's office; must have some experience; write, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected. G 315 Times Downtown.

BUYER WANTED.—Well equipped ready-to-wear buyer; we are now arranging for the management of several ready-to-wear departments and wish men of ability who have had experience. Apply by mail, giving your record and reference. Do not answer unless you can refer to successful past experience. N 44 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wanted, American or English; good references from private employers essential; permanent position; salary, $20. Apply between 9 and 10, Room 810, 1,790 Broadway.

CLERKS.—Experienced railroad clerks wanted for the New Haven Railroad. Apply Employment Bureau, Pier 70, foot of East 22d St., New York City.

CLERKS.—Experienced railroad clerks wanted for the New Haven Railroad. Apply Employment Bureau, Pier 70, foot of East 22d St., New York City.

COACH PAINTERS.—Several, experienced on automobile body work; all branches; best wages for reliable men. E. O. Daisell, 224 West 57th St., New York City.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, especially familiar with country houses. Apply Edward L. Shire, 373 4th Av.

ELECTRICIAN, experienced, thoroughly familiar with electric motors, D. C. motors, and controllers; none other need apply; good wages to right man; give detailed particulars of experience in application. D 273 Times Downtown.

MACHINE OPERATORS.—Several Acme and Brown & Sharpe automatic screw machine operators wanted; best wages and conditions for high-grade men. The Greist Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn.

MAN WANTED.—Well equipped merchandise man to take charge of merchandise department store doing upward of a million dollars; for men who can qualify from past experience we have a very attractive proposition to offer; all applications will be kept in strictest confidence. Merchandise, N 42 Times.

MAN wanted with long experience and fully competent in plaster work on whittler and fitting up for ladies' straw hats. Permanent position. Address Y 346 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Experience in tools, designing, and jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, and references; also salary expected. Z 208 Times Annex.

MEN WANTED.—Skilled and unskilled labor. Apply Employment Manager, Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Kingsland, N. J.

OFFICE MAN.—Experienced in paper and twine house; good correspondent; state experience, age, and salary; applications confidential. D 278 Times Downtown.

PAINTERS.—Several, experienced on automobile body work; all branches; best wages for reliable men. E. O. Daisell, 224 West 57th St., New York City.

PAINTER, working foreman, one who thoroughly understands his business; good wages to the right man; short distance from New York. Z 207 Times Annex.

RATE SETTER wanted; A1 mechanic, thoroughly familiar with all machines used in the manufacture of small motors and generators, to establish and act as head of rate setting department in a fast growing concern near New York. Address, giving age, experience, and wages wanted, to Box R, 61 2d St., Hoboken, N. J.

SALESMEN wanted; high-class, self-playing musical instruments; good and steady position. B. V. Sales Company, 226 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young traveling salesman for wholesale jewelry house to call on department stores, retailers, and jobbers; must be neat, ambitious, of good appearance, and well acquainted with the jewelry trade; commission basis; good terms to right party; first-class reference required; don't apply if no experience outside of New York City, if inexperienced carrying jewelry, or if not fully qualified. Address Capable, G 310 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for big money-making now, to handle large variety of easy-selling Long Island properties; plenty of good leads; liberal commissions; apply between 2 and 4. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

SALESMEN, experienced, to handle a large variety of easy-selling Long Island properties; liberal commissions and plenty of good leads; opportunity for big money making. Manager, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a live-wire salesman to carry a popular-priced line of shirts as a side line for the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri on commission basis; good reference. Z 204 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man to sell large variety house-to-house, and store trade everywhere on Long Island; easy selling plan; big commission; good leads furnished. T. J. Browne, 340 East 144th St.

SALESMEN wanted; capable; either Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, or Swiss; travel in Europe; a well-known house. Apply, stating age and previous experience, to Z, P. O. Box 187 Madison Square Station.

SALESMAN WANTED — Photo-engraving salesman who has had experience calling on New York trade; young man looking for permanent position with good future preferred; salary, K 13 Times.

SALESMAN.—Well-established house handling line with big demand has opening for thoroughly experienced man of good address; commission basis. M. L. Co., 110 Madison Av.

SALESMAN with ability to handle excellent suburban realty proposition as side line; good commission, proposition guaranteed; write for appointment. H. S. Farber, 4—9th Av.

SALESMEN, cash registers, with experience in selling; salary or commission. J 176 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced scales salesmen; salary or commission. K 11 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced retail shoe salesmen; steady position. Adjar's, 215 W. 125th.

SECRETARY to business man; must be rapid stenographer and typewriter, experienced; accurate, intelligent, neat; references. N 47 Times.

SOLICITOR.—An unusual opportunity is open for a high-class man with magazine subscription experience among business and professional men to represent the largest financial weekly publication in America on an attractive premium subscription campaign in Greater New York; to the right man will be given the position of agency manager, now in process of formation; salary and commission. Address G 297 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Advertising solicitors for high-class magazine; commission basis; only gentlemen need apply, 410-30 A. M. Town Review, Longacre Building.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant of above average ability wanted. Address in own handwriting, giving experience and salary expected, Drawer 57, Asbury Park, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man with some experience; also a beginner; state age and salary expected. G 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; young man, with experience; salary $15; state age. Z 206 Times Annex.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE wanted with shop or factory experience. Apply Employment Manager, Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Kingsland, N. J.

TAPESTRY PRINTERS AND WEAVERS.—The Textile Factory of New York State wants tapestry printers and weavers, also Brussels and Wilton weavers; steady work. Write Y 370 Times Annex.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A BOY BETWEEN THE AGE OF 16 AND 20 YEARS.
PERMANENT POSITION, GOOD SALARY AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY GIVING AGE, SALARY DESIRED AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.
BOX K 20 TIMES.

TOOL CLERK to take care of ordering, truing, and stock recording of all tools; must be an energetic and experienced man not under 32. State age, nationality, experience, and salary expected; under Tool Clerk, P. O. Box 74, Plainfield, N. J.

TRAVELING SALESMAN for South and Western territory, experienced in the general merchandise line; one who has traveled for wholesale dry goods house preferred; good prospects, with a new, growing, and financially sound house; commission basis. Apply in person. Bachrach Sons Co., 554 Broadway.

VOLUNTEERS wanted to assist at Allies' Bazaar at Grand Central Palace, June 8 to 14. Call or write Permanent Blind War Fund Department, 590 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OF GOOD FAMILY WANTED BY WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER TO LEARN THE BUSINESS. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. BLANCHARD & PRICE, 142 FIFTH AV., N. Y.

YOUNG MEN for promoting the circulation of National Defense Digest; commission; students preferred. Call between 6 and 7 P. M., Frank Yorston, 580 West 179th St.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced in foreign exchange; executive capable of handling 25 bookkeepers; $2,000-$3,500.
COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER. — Man capable of building up a new department; not afraid of actual work; salary commensurate.
PURCHASING AGENT.—Experienced in buying electrical supplies; $1,200-$1,800.
SUPERVISOR PRINTING PLANT.—An executive familiar with purchasing and directing supplies; initial salary commensurate.
SALES MANAGER. — Practical, experienced paint sales manager; salary $2,000-$3,000.
SALESMAN. — Experienced in real estate, (suburban;) must be German; $25 week drawing account.
ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Thoroughly experienced in stationery line; can also use a good inside salesman in this line; salary commensurate.

Call between 9 and 2.

GOOD POSITIONS FOR GOOD MEN	312
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR,	313
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,	320
50 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.	323

SEVERAL high-grade stenographers, some for South America; also high-grade mechanical and electrical engineers; boys, $5-$8; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

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METHODISTS VOTE FOR NEW BISHOPS

First Ballot Reported Undecisive—Committee's Proposal Finally Is Accepted.

CHURCH UNITY PLAN WINS

Senior Bishops of Organizations, Divided in 1845, Clasp Hands as 5,000 Spectators Cheer.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 16.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church took its first ballot for new Bishops today, but as far as could be learned tonight there was no choice. None of the candidates received the necessary two-thirds vote of the delegates attending the conference.

The Committee on Episcopacy won its point on the second presentation of its report, and the recommendation for seven new Bishops, with three Missionary Bishops, one of them for Malayasia and the other two for Africa, was accepted. The vote in favor of the committee plan was 427 to 276. The determined stand taken by Dr. Thomas Nicholson of New York, Secretary of the Board of Education, who again addressed the delegates and urged them to accept the report, was responsible for the result.

The tellers will report the result of the first ballot tomorrow morning, according to unofficial lists which were circulated tonight. The seven men in the lead for election to the Episcopacy on the first ballot were these clergymen: Thomas Nicholson of New York City; Matthew Hughes of Pasadena, Col.; Franklin Hamilton of Boston, Adna W. Leonard of Seattle, Herbert Welch of Delaware, Ohio, President of Ohio Wesleyan University; Ezra S. Tipple of Madison, N. J., President of Drew Theological Seminary, and Charles B. Mitchell of Chicago.

The conference reached its emotional climax this morning when the report of the Committee on Church Unity was adopted. This report, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on last Monday, was read to the delegates by the Rev. John F. Goucher of Baltimore, President Emeritus of Goucher College. It laid down the tentative principles upon which the Methodist Episcopal Church was willing to join with the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the formation of a new world church and recommended a new commission to complete the negotiations, possibly in the next four years.

Bishop Eugene Russell Hendrix, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was a guest of the conference for the occasion, and participated in the service that preceded the reading of the report. Another notable guest on the platform was Dr. Thompson H. Landon of the Newark Conference, who was a personal witness of the break between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Church South in 1845.

Bishops Clasp Hands.

Bishop Hendrix ascended the platform near the close of the service, and he and Bishop Earl Cranston, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, clasped hands. Bishop Hendrix is 69 years old and Bishop Cranston is 75, and the picture of the two gray-haired men, backed by the Board of Bishops, plunged the tremendous audience into an ecstasy of religious and emotional fervor.

For the first time since the General Conference opened the galleries were almost filled with spectators, and the entire audience, probably including 5,000 persons, rose and sang, "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds."

At the suggestion of Dr. Goucher, the General Conference had instructed the Board of Bishops to appoint Bishop Cranston Chairman of the commission to carry on the final negotiations with the Church South. Bishop Cranston's voice shook with feeling when he acknowledged the honor.

"This has been the supreme moment of my life since God called me," he said. "You might have continued me in the effective relation for eight years more, if you had been so disposed, but you could not have given me the gratification of soul which is mine at this moment. May God guide the Bishops in completing the commission on unification and may it prove to be under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, so as to unite all the sources of faith of Methodists for the conquest of the world and the Gospel according to John Wesley and the Methodist Church."

Bishop Hendrix, taking the hand of Bishop Cranston, said:

"I am taking the hand of my venerable friend and colleague as an expression of that deep and abiding fraternal friendship which I know to exist between the two great American Methodisms. I know the heart of the Methodist Church for fifty years and more. Since my student days in Middletown, Conn., in the dark days of the war, it has been my constant prayer that they might all be one, that the world might know that God has sent His Son into the world."

"Burgoyne surrendered here, and here today has been achieved a marvelous result. It is like two houses of Congress, each adopting a bill which then goes into conference. The points of agreement are many; the points of disagreement are few. Brethren, I pray that the whole Methodist body on this world may more and more see eye to eye, and that my venerable brother and myself may live jointly to stand together over the United General Conference of United Methodism in America."

Once again the great audience lost itself in a fervor of emotion and applause, and it was several minutes before the remarkable demonstration had spent itself. Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, the Rev. Timothy P. Frost of Evanston, Ills., and the Rev. Arthur Stalker assisted in the services.

Minister Dies Suddenly.

The sudden death this afternoon of the Rev. John Jenkin Manker of Athens, Tenn., father-in-law of John A. Patten, who died with equal suddeness in Chicago three weeks ago, shocked the delegates profoundly. Mr. Manker had been editor of the Methodist Advocate Journal for twelve years, and appeared before the Book Committee to argue against an attempt to consolidate the publications of the Church. The proposed consolidation included the Advocate Journal, and it is supposed the excitement was too much for Mr. Manker, who was 76 years old. He was addressing the committee at one of the local churches when, in the midst of a sentence, he suddenly reeled and fell to the floor. Death was attributed to heart failure.

Mr. Manker was born on Dec. 24, 1839, at Fincastle, Ohio. He was one of the original trustees of the University of Chattahooga, and served in the civil war as a Captain.

SHOT FAMILY AND HIMSELF.

Dollar Prepared for Deed by Going to Mourners' Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 16.—The Rev. Edwin Castle of South Bend preached a revival sermon in the Little Church at Macy, Ind., Sunday night. Among the converts who knelt before the altar to dedicate their lives anew was William G. Dollar, 30 years old, a wealthy miller. Monday night Dollar murdered his mother and daughter by shooting, wounded his son and his 17-month-old daughter, both probably fatally, and then rushed to a nearby cemetery and shot himself, falling dead over the grave of his young wife.

Letters found upon Dollar's body and other evidence showed that the tragedy had been carefully planned. His conversion Sunday night was apparently the climax of his preparations. Having made plans for the disposition of his business affairs and tentative arrangements for the funerals, Dollar turned to the Church.

The tragedy was brought on by the sudden death of Dollar's wife about five weeks ago. Dollar brooded constantly. Daily he visited his wife's grave and sat there for hours at a time. In a letter written last Thursday to a minister he said that he wanted to join his wife in heaven, and that he was going to take his entire family with him.

ENTER FOR $20,000 FLIGHT.

Many Already Signify Intention to Join in Transcontinental Race.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday indorsed the Transcontinental Aeroplane Competition, for which sixteen entries have been received to date. His indorsement was in a letter to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America and Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the race.

In addition to the Mayor's indorsement, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the army; Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Operations of the navy, and other prominent officials, including Governor Charles S. Whitman, have already indorsed the competition. In his letter to Mr. Hawley Mayor Mitchel said:

Will you let me send my hearty congratulations to the Aero Club, and through the club to Mr. Pulitzer, for the fine spirit and the foresight which have inspired the offering of the prize of $20,000 and the silver trophy for the transcontinental aeroplane race from New York to the Pacific Coast this Summer?

No one knows better than you, and certainly none better than Mr. Pulitzer, who had his knowledge at first hand, the vital part the aviator plays in modern warfare. Very nearly every dispatch from the battlefields of Europe brings a new story of valuable and efficient service performed by the scouts and fighters of the air, and I am sure that, while we hear much of their daring and the spectacular nature of their work, there are many more unpublished reports of less picturesque but just as efficient and necessary service which they give as a part of the routine of the great war.

It is, therefore, particularly appropriate at this time that something be done in this country to quicken and increase the interest in aviation as a factor in the movement for our adequate defenses on land and sea. This you have done, and every man who realizes our needs and hopes to help in the work of upbuilding our defenses owes you thanks. You and your colleagues have my best wishes for the success of the race.

Entries have already been received from the Wright Aeroplane Company of this city; the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Buffalo, N. Y., the Glenn L. Martin Company of Los Angeles, Cal.; and the Federal Aircraft and Motor Corporation of New York, all of whom will enter two or more machines. Other entries were received from the Burgess Company of Marblehead, Mass.; the Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Company of Ithaca, N. Y.; the Sloane Manufacturing Company of this city; the Gallaudet Company of Norwich, Conn.; the L. F. Aeroplane Corporation, Poison Iron Works, of Toronto, Canada; the L. W. F. Engineering Company of Long Island City; the Andermat Aeroplane Company of San Francisco, Cal.; the Christmas Aeroplane Company of Washington, D. C., and the New Jersey Aeroplane Company of Paterson, N. J.

Individual entries have also been received from Oscar A. Brindley, winner of the Curtiss Flying Trophy in 1913; E. J. Paquith, who has already made 2,000 flights, all without accident; Baxter Adams, exhibition flier and instructor for the Curtiss School at Hammondsport, N. Y., and Robert Fowler, who made the first transcontinental flight in 1911.

SHOW RIGGS STOCK DEALS.

Trial of Bank Officials Settles Down to Steady Routine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The attorneys for the prosecution in the case of President Glover, Vice President W. H. Flather, and ex-Cashier H. H. Flather of the Riggs National Bank, who are being tried on charges of perjury, settled down today to a steady routine of putting in evidence of the conduct of stock transactions by the Riggs National Bank through the defunct brokerage house of Lewis Johnson & Co. Against objections that were overruled by the court, a large number of stock purchase and sale orders, with receipts and checks were introduced during the examination of W. Morris Lammond, a former bookkeeper for Lewis Johnson & Co.

A sharp struggle occurred over the introduction of the stock order books kept in the Riggs Bank, Mr. Stanchfield, for the defense, urging that they were immaterial, incompetent, and hearsay. The books were presented while Milton E. Alles, one of the Vice Presidents of the bank, was on the stand. Mr. Alles fully identified the books and the various stock entries in them. Mr. Alles said that the books were kept on the counter in open sight at the desk of the paying teller.

A number of witnesses had been subpoenaed to testify to having bought and sold stocks at the Riggs Bank, but during the morning only one of them could be found. This was Mrs. Lenora J. Hoflinger of this city, who swore she had bought through the bank shares of United States Steel common, for which she paid $507.25 to the bank. Colonel Chauncey B. Baker of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, appeared in the afternoon and testified that he had been unable to find a letter and telegram from the Riggs Bank in regard to a stock transaction in Pennsylvania common—in fact, had forgotten the matter entirely.

BOOKMEN MEET IN CHICAGO.

Entertainments and Business Discussion Occupy Nation's Publishers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 16.—This city today is full of book men who talk books, men who sell books, who are here for the opening session of the sixteenth annual convention of the American Booksellers' Association. It is their first convention ever held outside of New York. Part of the Eastern delegation arrived today, and more are expected tomorrow.

John J. Wood of Cleveland, President of the association, is in charge of headquarters at the Congress Hotel. The local Committee on Arrangements consists of Frank K. Reilly, Joseph E. Bray, V. M. Schenck, and L. B. Vaughan.

Wilbur D. Nesbit will be toastmaster at the annual banquet on Thursday night. The speakers will be former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Emerson Hough, Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, and James Keeley. Tomorrow the delegates will be the guests of the Chicago publishers at a luncheon. An automobile party, at which A. C. McClurg & Co. will be hosts, will follow, ending at the South Shore Country Club. There will be a theatre party on Wednesday night.

"Some Mistakes of Booksellers" was the theme of David Koeller, Jr., of St. Louis, at the first session of the convention today. "Back numbers" in the business were criticised by Mr. Koeller, who advocated modern business methods.

"Efficiency," said he, "counts in every business but the book business. We are not credited with having much sense or ability; if we had, I guess we would be making money instead of working for glory and the little crumbs the big fish overlook."

Following a discussion of Mr Koeller's paper there was a general discussion of means and methods of local organization. Members of the association who own stores in small cities told of cooperation with their competitors, and the booksellers' organizations of the larger cities were described by W. H. Webster of San Francisco, Walter S. Lewis of Philadelphia, and President Wood.

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DIOCESE TO RAISE $450,000 FOR HOME

Long Island Episcopal Churches Join in Campaign for Building Funds.

BISHOP BURGESS AROUSED

Denounces the Charities Investigation as an Effort to Make Political Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, May 16.—At the General Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island today in the Cathedral of the Incarnation the 300 delegates sanctioned the proposal to raise a fund of $450,000 in the next two years. The entire sum is to be collected in the diocese, where there are 42,000 communicants. A Finance Committee of eight was appointed to raise the money, and this committee will appoint two men in each parish to solicit subscriptions.

Much satisfaction was expressed in the convention when it became known that Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts had announced the pledging of $2,500,000 for the Pension Fund for the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This is half of the amount which must be in hand as a reserve fund to put the pension system in operation.

The campaign to raise the money is the largest single enterprise ever undertaken by the Church. It was started on March 1. It is expected that by next March the entire sum will have been subscribed. Each retiring clergyman will be eligible to a maximum annuity of $600.

The fund which the diocese is pledged to raise will be used to build a new home for the aged on the present site of the Orphan Home, at Albany Avenue and Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, and erect a wing to the proposed building, which will be used for those now inmates of the Home for the Blind in Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. It is also contemplated to put up a new home for orphans.

In dealing with the subject of church institutions, Bishop Burgess in his annual report took up the question of the recent charities investigation in this city. He characterized it as having been made without sincerity of purpose and declared that it was a pity if it was necessary to undermine public confidence in homes conducted by the church in order to make political capital.

The Bishop pointed out that these homes had been regularly and carefully inspected each year by the State Board of Charities. He indorsed the principle of public inspection and said it would be a grave mistake if any institution could be administered in secret by any church. At the hearings, he continued, all sorts of evidence was accepted and a reading of the public press would give the impression that two Episcopal charities were mismanaged. He defended the work of the Sheltering Arms Nursery and the Church Charity Foundation, and added:

"It is high time that those who hold high office in the State should realize that Christian charity is not so abundant in New York or elsewhere that they can afford to discourage it by these methods, and should realize that more good would be attained and less time and far less money spent by friendly interviews with the trustees and managers and by sympathetic pointing out of desirable improvements. Let us hope that this method will be followed, and such a system of investigation as we have had during the past Winter will be entirely and forever abandoned."

The Rev. John H. Mellish of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, proposed a canon giving women the right to vote at special meetings and at annual elections in their parish. This question will be discussed tomorrow.

BISHOP ASSAILS LUXURIES.

Tells Diocesan Convention This Age Suggests Decadent Rome.

Bishop Edwin S. Lines, in his annual address yesterday at the forty-second convention of the Newark Episcopal Diocese, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, urged support of the national Administration in the present danger of war. He declared that all good citizens should "let politics end at the water's edge." Bishop Lines also said:

"One might judge from what was read concerning entertainment and amusements last Winter that our people had gone to the depth of indecency in the search for amusement; that feasting and revelry prevailed, which brought back the memory of the most degenerate days of the Roman Empire. Extravagance and luxury and lack of religion and of civic pride and of sense of public obligation are a greater menace to the nation than the violence which accompanies some of the struggles of the unprivileged people in the hard places to improve their condition.

"If the Church of God will not arouse the nation to appreciate what disregard of religion and of righteousness and of mercy means, God will find some other agency to do it, for it is God's world still."

The Rev. Edward A. White and the Rev. Charles Malcolm Douglass were elected clerical delegates to the General Convention to be held in St. Louis. William Reed Howe, William Fellows Morgan, Decatur M. Sawyer, and R. A. Stevens were elected lay delegates.

SUSPEND STUDENT-PACIFIST

Dartmouth Authorities Resent Ford Pilgrim's Criticisms.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., May 16.—F. Stirling Wilson of Washington, a senior at Dartmouth and editor of The Jack o'Lantern, a student publication, was suspended today by the administration "for printing and publishing an editorial in The Jack o'Lantern containing a paragraph abusive of two officers of the college."

The undergraduate body is much stirred over Wilson's suspension, as he was a popular man on the campus. A petition for his reinstatement is being circulated. President Ernest Fox Nichols and Professor Frank H. Dixon are the two officers whom Wilson is accused of criticising.

The trouble started on the question as to whether Dartmouth students who attend the Plattsburg encampment should receive credit toward their degree in compensation for their Summer training. When the Faculty voted the result was a deadlock, and President Nichols decided in favor of granting credit to the Plattsburg men.

Wilson was a member of the Ford peace party to Europe. He published an editorial in the May number of The Jack o' Lantern, of which the following is the paragraph condemned as abusive:

"We are glad that the opposition to this measure was mostly by young men of the Faculty. We are glad that the chief advocate of the measure is not a Dartmouth man. We are glad that the man whose vote decided the question is not a Dartmouth man. May their memory soon fade from these halls."

This statement caused adverse criticism of Wilson and yesterday he wrote an apology to the college newspaper, addressed to President Nichols.

CATHOLIC ALUMNI GATHER.

Graduates of American College in Rome at the McAlpin.

Two hundred Roman Catholic clergymen are attending the thirty-second annual gathering of the alumni of the American College in Rome in the Hotel McAlpin, men representing the alumni associations in Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Joseph, Mo., Buffalo, Newark, Brooklyn, New York, Richmond, Baltimore, Savannah, Augustine, Philadelphia, Hartford, Springfield, Mass., Fall River, Rockford, Ill., and St. Cloud, Minn. Informal meetings were held yesterday in the roof garden of the hotel and today at 10 o'clock the business of the convention will commence.

A luncheon at 1 o'clock in the ballroom will bring all the members together, and they will be addressed by Cardinal Farley, the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Pace, the Right Rev. Mgr. Lavelle, the Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas C. O'Reilly of Cleveland, and Bishop O'Connor of Newark. On Thursday the New York branch of the alumni will entertain the visiting members, a part of the program being a trip up the Hudson River to West Point.

TO AID MacMILLAN.

Captain Bernier Ready to Make a Trip to Etah.

Captain Joseph E. Bernier, who has charted many miles of the arctic regions, has nearly completed the outfitting of his ship, the Guide, now on the St. Lawrence, and near the home of the explorer at Lauzon, Quebec.

In a letter written by Captain Bernier to a friend in New York he said he had about completed the equipment of his ship for the arctic dash, and that he had expended about $3,000 on the vessel to make her fit to go to Etah, Greenland, where Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the Crocker Land expedition, is ice bound.

Captain Bernier is planning to sail from Quebec about July 1, but will not set sail until he hears news of the MacMillan party, which has been in the Far North for about three years. Referring to the plight of Sir Ernest Shackleton, who is in the antarctic, Captain Bernier wrote:

"I hope that the relief expedition being organized for Sir Ernest Shackleton will be in time to render aid to him and his companions. I fear, however, that Sir Ernest undertook a heavy task in attempting to cross the antarctic continent in one season. God helps those who help themselves, and I trust that the members of the relief party will find him alive."

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ENGRAVERS PROMISE TO QUIT PRICE FIXING

Action by Board of Trade Taken on Eve of Prosecution by the District Attorney.

COMBINATION TO DISSOLVE

Attorneys and Leaders of Organization Still Insist That They Did Not Intend to Break Law.

On the eve of a Grand Jury investigation, the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade, which, according to District Attorney Swann, had entered into an illegal combination to raise the price of photo-engravings, announced yesterday that the combination complained of would be abandoned, and that a condition of free competition would be restored. The scale of prices issued by the board on April 3, to which members subscribed, it was said, would be withdrawn at once, although representatives of the board maintained until the last that it was not put into effect with any intention to violate the Donnelly Anti-Trust act.

The decision to dissolve the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade was reached yesterday after a conference between the District Attorney and George Gordon Battle, counsel for the board. Abram I. Elkus and Charles Brodek, who were associated with Mr. Battle in defense of the board, were also present. None of them would admit that there had been any violation of the Anti-Trust act, but the District Attorney insisted to the contrary, and threatened to place the matter before the Grand Jury today unless the combination were dissolved at once. His position on the matter caused the lawyers for the board to withdraw their contentions, and they informed the District Attorney that they would file with him a letter announcing officially that the combination had been dissolved.

Ever since the new scale went into effect, causing a jump in the price of photo-engravings from 20 to 100 per cent., the District Attorney, on the complaint of many trades papers affected by the increase, had had the matter under consideration. He put Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black on the case, and after a thorough investigation of the evidence Mr. Black decided that a violation of the anti-trust law had been committed. After he had reported his findings to the District Attorney Mr. Swann came to the same conclusion.

Although convinced that a violation of law had been committed, the District Attorney took no steps to arrest the offenders as would ordinarily be the custom in such a case, because he did not think it wise "to make criminals of business men" if they could be induced to mend their ways under warning and instructions from the District Attorney's office. He informed the Photo-Engravers' Board of Trade that it had violated the law and would have to abandon its combination or else be prosecuted. For more than two weeks the board manifested a reluctance to dissolve, maintaining that its members were under no compulsion to act by the decisions of the board as to prices, but were merely doing so of their own accord. Mr. Battle submitted a brief to this effect.

Assistant District Attorney Black finally decided to present the matter to the Grand Jury with the hope of obtaining an indictment. He issued subpoenas for the appearance of a number of witnesses, and the actual prosecution of the board would have begun in the Grand Jury room today if Mr. Battle, acting on behalf of the board, had not announced yesterday that the combination would be abandoned.

In more than thirty cities of the United States a new scale, originating in Chicago, has been put into effect with success, and is still in force. New York is the first city where it has been condemned as a violation of law.

SEES SWANN IN POISON CASE

Gilligan Prosecutor Seeks Services of Expert Already Retained.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16.—As State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, prosecutor of Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan, alleged poisoner, was traveling toward New York today, Dr. Otto Schultze, the noted bacteriologist, who has been retained for the defense by Attorney Benedict M. Holden, was on his way from New York to Hartford. Dr. Schultze, after spending the day in Hartford awaiting permission from Mr. Alcorn to examine the State's exhibits, including the stomach of one of Mrs. Gilligan's alleged victims, in which arsenic is said to have been found when exhumed, left here at 5 o'clock with his assistant.

Mr. Alcorn, leaving New York at 4, reached here about 7, with his usual replies to all questions, "Nothing to say." He did ask how it was known he was in New York and who said he had been at District Attorney Swann's office. Later he talked with Mr. Holden, but would not say if he would grant Mr. Holden's request to see the State's exhibits without a court order.

Mr. Holden also wants the State to notify him of any more exhumations, so that Dr. Schultze may be present to observe the autopsy and analysis of the Connecticut State Toxicologist, Dr. Arthur J. Wolff, who is working for Mr. Alcorn and his detectives.

It is reported that if there are any additional disinterments of bodies of the forty inmates who died recently at Mrs. Gilligan's home they will be without the secrecy attending the Franklin Andrews exhumation.

Mr. Alcorn's conference, which was of short duration, was held in the offices of District Attorney Swann yesterday morning, in the presence of Judge Swann and Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling. The conference was to secure the services of Dr. Schultze to make an examination in the Gilligan case. At the time of the conference it was not known that Dr. Schultze had left for Hartford for the same purpose for the defense.

WAITER INHERITS A BATTLEFIELD

Nevertheless Sam Perlstein Doesn't Meditate Going Abroad to Collect.

HE WILL STAY RIGHT HERE

Fortune's in Austrian Possession and Is Being Used, It Seems, at Present for Military Purposes.

The fact that last night was a wet night was all that saved Sam Perlstein's right hand. As it was, Sam saved most of it, but tonight he is going to do his handshaking with his left. Sam is the head waiter at Joel's place, on West Forty-first Street, and it will be news to thousands of his intimate friends that his last name is Perlstein, or that he had any last name. For fifteen years he has been illumining Joel's with a cooing suavity and Machiavellian diplomacy that were one of the chief charms of the place, and last night the actors, artists, magazine writers, newspaper men, Mexican revolutionists, and politicians who form the faithful band known as "the regulars" at Joel's, were wringing his hand off because he had come into a fortune of $50,000.

Sam himself heard about it first on Monday, but Sam is not verbose, and it did not trickle through all at once. He got a letter from a Park Row lawyer informing him that he was approximately $50,000 ahead of the game because of the death of his uncle, Captain Franz von Dieseldorf, of the Austrian army. This information had come from a Vienna lawyer. The Captain, who died from an illness resulting from wounds received a year or so ago, had left an estate most of which is real property, and temporarily occupied for military purposes by the Austrian Government, but without prejudice to his rights of inheritance.

So last night Sam was the chief figure of interest at Joel's, and as a public character he eclipsed even "Bismarck," the gnarled old warrior with the gentle voice, who draws two pensions from the Prussian Government, one for services in the war against Austria and one in the war against France, and was wounded in both. But Bismarck-Fritz Walter his real name is, though of his thousands of admirers there are mighty few who know it—was not in the least jealous, and in fact all the old-time waiters acted as if they had fallen into a fortune themselves. And virtually all the waiters are old-timers, for the folks who work there stick. Sam himself came to Joel's as a boy of 17, and is there yet; nay, he will never leave, legacies or no legacies.

"That is an uncle worth having," remarked Nick Venizelos, the Italian waiter, gloomily. Nick is reputed to have an uncle, too, the same being Eleutherios Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece, but this observation of his last night is the furthest he has ever gone in the way of admitting it.

As each new crowd came in last evening and the news broke upon it, there was an incessant flow of dramatic critics, press agents, county office holders, authors, and movie stars toward the cigar counter, where Sam presided when not engaged in diplomacy. Joel himself was tickled clear down to the ground. He confessed that nothing had pleased him more since he published his celebrated work, "The Polygeneric Theory of the Origin of the Earth." "And that," he added, "was purely an artistic satisfaction."

"Are you going to Europe, Sam?" somebody asked.

"I am not," said Sam decisively. "I'm going to stay right here."

Tag Sisters Left $134,983.

Appraisals of the estates of the Misses Caroline Tag and Helen M. Tag, two sisters who died in a fire in their home at 243 Hancock Street on Feb. 4 last, were filed in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn yesterday. The estate of Caroline is appraised at $67,000, and that of Helen at $77,283. The property is to go in equal shares to the mother, sister, and three brothers of the Misses Tag.

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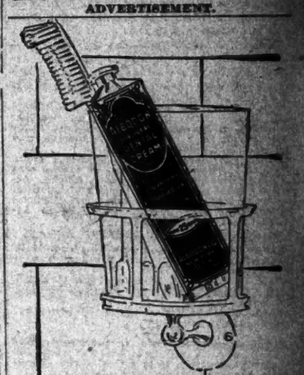

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It contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties of any dentifrice on the market.

It is sufficiently yet safely antiseptic.

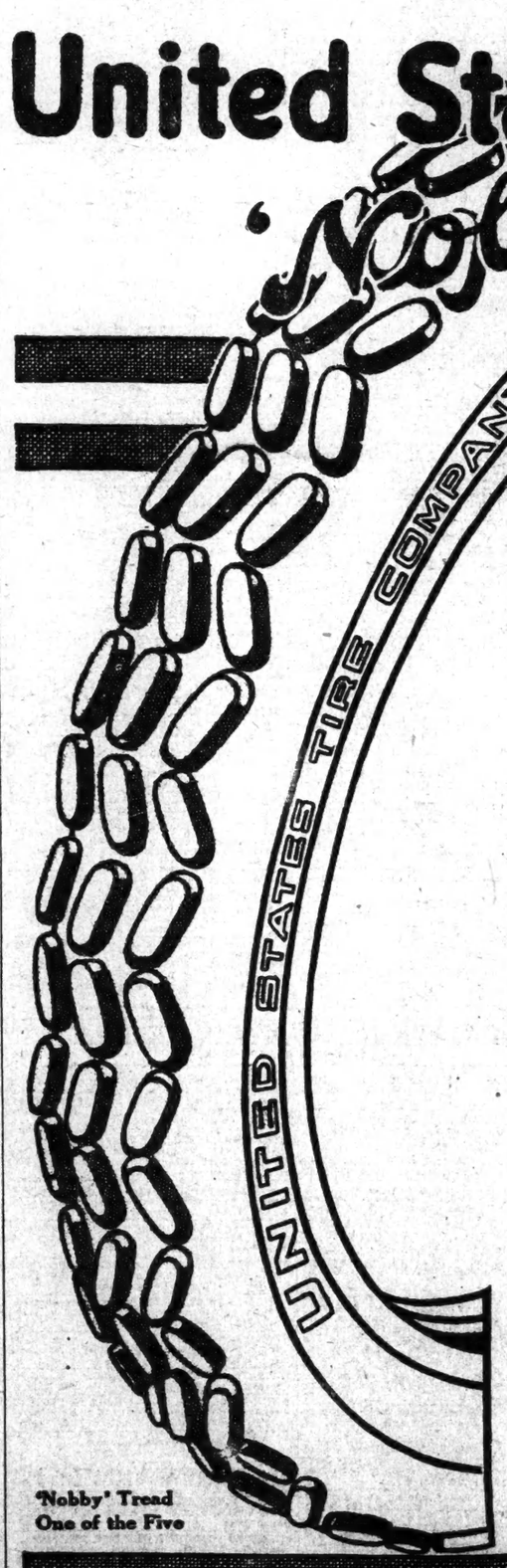
It is a cream, not a paste. It does not melt or harden, so a key like a sardine-can opener is not necessary.

It has no grit. It is not artificially colored. It is ideal for children.

Try it to-day.

Albodon can be had at 25 cents a liberal tube wherever toilet articles are sold, and a free sample can be had by sending your name and address to The Albodon Company, Dept. A, 154 West 18th Street, N. Y. A postal will do.

United States 'Nobby' Tread Tires



Big, Thick Knobs—
The Real Anti-Skids

You get real anti-skid protection from a car equipped with 'Nobby' Tread Tires.

The big, thick, resilient knobs take hold of the road-surface with a real grip.

Besides — no loss of traction — quick response to the clutch and accelerator—less wear on the tire through friction.

'Nobby' Treads were the first successful anti-skids—and are still the first.

'Nobby' Treads are the largest selling very high-grade anti-skids in the world.

The 'Nobby' is one of the five United States 'Balanced' Tires which meet every motoring condition of price and use.

Ask the nearest United States Tire Dealer for your copy of the booklet, "Judging Tires," which tells how to choose the particular tire to suit your needs.

'Nobby' Tread
One of the Five

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'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"